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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

VOL. XXXIX

KANSAS CITY, MO., JANUARY, 1927

NUMBER 1

Office of Editor-Manager, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kas.
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ADDRESS BY WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, ON THE "FIVE DAY WORK WEEK."

"People have always been slow to accept new theories or new concepts. There has been a manifest disposition to cling to the old because of the risk and uncertainty involved in a change to something new. This characteristic of human nature has been apparent in all political, social and economic reforms and in their acceptance by the public.

"It can be safely said that no reform, however meritorious and however beneficial to the human race, has ever been established without meeting with bitter opposition and without the most earnest and heroic work on the part of those who sponsored and advocated it.

"The average person is cautious and conservative. His acts are influenced by his fear for his own welfare. He weighs carefully in his mind the effect which would follow any change from the existing order and he applies the effect of such change to his material, social and economic welfare.

"This trait of character has been especially noticeable in the discussion which has taken place regarding the suggestion of the American Federation of Labor that industry prepare to adopt the five day workweek. The working people of the country believe that we have reached that period in the economic life of our nation when industry can methodically change from the five and one-half and six day workweek to the five day work week.

"Labor is gratified to observe that there are many public-spirited people, not classified as being directly associated with labor, and some progressive employers who are in thorough accord with its point of view and expressed opinion. On the other hand, there are those who look upon this proposed change in silent disfavor while there are other large employing interests which are openly opposing it in a most vigorous way.

"The change that has taken place in the daily working hours is a striking illustration of the gradual and complete acceptance

of a great economic reform. The original proposal of the workers for an eight-hour workday was met with open and determined opposition. The shorter workday was regarded as revolutionary and economically unsound and many employers of labor gave utterance to dire warnings of industrial demoralization, chaos and destruction.

"This opposition greatly retarded the adoption of the eight hour workday and for many years many working men and women were forced to struggle and sacrifice in their efforts to secure the benefits and blessings of the shorter workday. Some powerful corporations employing thousands of men resisted the establishment of the eight hour day until they were forced, by moral pressure and a sustained public opinion, to yield the untenable position which they had assumed. During all these years the thousands of workers thus adversely affected were forced to work long, unreasonable hours, against their will and in spite of their strong protests.

"Today the eight-hour workday is an established fact. There are none who now advocate the return to the olden days of long hours, arbitrarily fixed by the employer. The eight-hour workday is now an accepted and established fact. It is universally recognized as a contributing factor in the success of industry and in the increased efficiency of the workers.

"The advocacy of the five-day workweek, on the part of the American Federation of Labor, is based upon two fundamental reasons. One is economic and the other is humanitarian. The workers are convinced that the shorter workweek is practical, economically sound, and necessary to the further social and spiritual progress of the great masses of the people. The advocates of the shorter workweek are thoroughly conscious of the fact that the economic readjustments involved in the institution of the shorter workweek cannot be made until industry and those associated with it are ready and prepared to accept it. Any pre-

mature attempt to impose such a vital change might defeat its purpose.

"It may be that all lines of industry are not immediately ready to accept and put into practice the principle of the shorter workweek. The preparedness of industrial enterprises for the inauguration of such a reform depends upon their character, equipment and the public interests which they serve. Labor fully appreciates these difficulties and the necessity of developing and applying a policy, in the execution of this reform, which will be sufficiently flexible to permit its adaptation to any industrial condition which may arise. There are many lines of industry which can operate successfully on a five-day workweek basis. This has been made possible through the increasing use of mechanical equipment and the development of the efficiency and productivity of the individual worker.

"The use of machinery and electric power is transforming our modern industrial establishments so that the service rendered and the commodities produced have increased many fold while the character of such service rendered has tremendously improved and the cost of the manufactured commodities has been greatly reduced.

"The change from primitive methods of manufacturing and industrial service to mechanical and modern methods represents the revolution which has taken place in the industrial and economic world. We are amazed at the progress which has been made when we compare modern manufacturing enterprises with those of a similar nature operating twenty-five or thirty years ago.

"The best evidence that a shorter workweek is adaptable to industry is the fact that it has been accepted and is operative in numerous lines of industry. It has been tried and tested and found to be economically sound. It is in effect in many more industrial establishments than is generally known or generally believed. Many employers have experimented with it and pronounced it a success while many thousands of employes have been greatly benefitted through its operation and use.

"The capacity to produce manufactured articles has increased to the point where continued serious thought must be given to an equalization of our producing and consuming power. We must recognize the stern necessity of balancing our facilities of production with our capacity to buy and use the things produced. There are a number of industries, some of which are basic, which are governed by seasonal fluctuations and which, because of their great productive ability, cannot operate steadily. In all such industries where part time operation is inevitable the substitution of a shorter workweek would distribute the working time over a longer period, and, as a result overhead charges would be reduced, improved, scientific methods of production could be employed, wasteful processes could

be eliminated, labor turnover could be reduced and a more efficient organization could be maintained. Industries which would come within this class would be greatly benefitted by the acceptance and establishment of the shorter workweek.

"The building industry has led in the progressive changes which have taken place. It has passed from a seasonable to a non-seasonal industry and in the passing much improvement and many advantages have come to both employers and employes. Building construction is no longer confined within the narrow limits of the summer season. The continuous program of building operations has served to stabilize the industry and to enable building contractors to maintain a working organization of skilled and efficient craftsmen.

"The construction of a modern building excites our admiration, stimulates our civic pride and awakens our wonderment at the progress which has been made. The steam shovel, the derricks which operate with such precision, the swiftly moving elevators, the powerful trucks, the air compressors and various other mechanical devices all testify to the economies which have been introduced in building operations since machinery was substituted for hand processes.

"It would be well nigh impossible to accurately determine the increase in the efficiency of the individual worker employed in building construction. Notwithstanding these astonishing developments we know that the building industry has not yet reached its highest point of efficiency. Further progress and further economies will be introduced in this great industry through the use of improved machinery and improved methods.

"United States government statistics show that industry, with all the improvements which have been made, is not more than forty-nine per cent efficient. It is the further progress which will be made through the use of economies and improved methods in production, construction and service which will make possible the substitution of the shorter workweek without increasing the cost of production, construction and service.

"The general substitution of the shorter workweek is bound to follow these economic developments. The same underlying causes which brought about the general acceptance of the eight hour day will operate just as effectively in bringing about the acceptance of the five day workweek.

"It has been charged by some influential manufacturers that the shorter workweek will tend to increase the cost of manufactured articles and that such increased cost will burden the consuming public and greatly handicap American industries in foreign markets. Labor denies this charge and in reply asserts in most positive terms that the establishment of the shorter workweek can be brought about without adding to the

cost of manufactured commodities. Under the stimulating influence of the economic and social benefits resulting from the establishment of the short workweek management, the workers will develop plans and methods which will result in expanding productivity so that the cost of manufactured articles will be reduced instead of increased. The field of industrial efficiency and productivity has not been fully explored or its limitations clearly defined. Thus far we have not reached the limit of American enterprise or topped the standard of American efficiency and service.

"In reflecting over these tremendous possibilities we must take into account the use and importance of electricity in industry. As steam revolutionized our industrial processes so we find electric power is working a greater transformation, at the present time. The general use of electric power has enabled the workers to raise their standard of efficiency and productivity until America has established its industrial supremacy throughout all the nations of the world. It is clearly evident that electric power will be utilized and applied in an ever increasing way in all lines of industry. As the amount of electric power supplied to each individual in industry is increased in like proportion his efficiency and productivity is increased. Though silent and unseen, electric power is the greatest agency making for the establishment of the shorter workweek in all lines of industry.

"The best answer to those who allege that loss of our foreign trade would follow the inauguration of the shorter workweek is found in the fact that foreign countries are sending commissions to the United States for the purpose of finding the true basis of our industrial supremacy and superiority. Other countries are studying our methods and are endeavoring to ascertain how it is possible for us to reduce manufacturing and production costs while increasing wages and reducing the hours of employment. Apparently they desire to do likewise.

"It is the humanitarian reason offered in support of the shorter workweek which makes the strongest appeal to our conscience. The opportunity to live a more complete life and to experience surcease of exacting toil would be a boon to the human race. No industrial reform would be more welcome or acceptable to working men and women than the universal inauguration of the shorter workweek. In all our industrial planning we must consider the spiritual and cultural welfare of mankind. We must emphasize these intangible human values which raise men and women to a higher plane of life and living. The development of the mind, the artistic and spiritual part of life, depends upon recreational, educational and intellectual opportunities. The shorter workweek will help to provide these opportunities.

"The exhausting effect of long periods of human labor can only be overcome by rest. Five consecutive days of constant toil make a heavy demand upon the strength and vitality of the worker. He must have time for recuperation. This is especially true where the work done is of a repetitive or monotonous nature.

"A study of the subject of fatigue among industrial workers shows that the efficiency and strength of the workers becomes greatly lessened after a reasonable number of hours have been worked. The material benefits which would come to industry through the establishment of the shorter workweek would be made manifest in the renewed strength and energy shown by the workers.

"The extended period of rest accorded the workers, through the adoption of the shorter workweek, would enable them to face their weekly tasks with increased strength and vigor. Their bodies, minds and spirits would be restored and renewed and their morale and purpose would be raised to the highest point attainable. There is no doubt but that the workers would, within a short space of time following the change, be performing as much service during the five day period as they formerly did during the five and a half and six day workweek.

"It is not possible to comprehend the benefits and advantages which would come to industry, the working people and the public through the inauguration of a shorter workweek. Physical and spiritual values would be enhanced, our standards of living would be raised, family and home life would be made increasingly pleasant and a spirit of satisfaction would prevail in the minds of the workers.

"This great reform, the shorter workweek, is upon us. We will be privileged to see it quite generally established in all lines of industry, within our day and within our time. Those immutable economic laws which operate to usher in the changes which bring progress and human advancement will force the acceptance of the shorter workweek in all lines of industry.

"Progressive and forward-looking employers have sensed the coming of this reform and are prepared to accept it as a natural and logical development in our industrial life. The class of employers which stubbornly clings to the old must ultimately yield to the overpowering forces of progress and modern civilization."

FINANCIAL-SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

FINANCIAL-SECRETARIES must have their reports in the INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER'S office not later than the FIFTEENTH of each MONTH.

THE TRAIN OF PROGRESS



The train would be safer and could make better time if the equipment was all one hundred per cent.—

*Chas. Adams,
Loc. 5,
Cleveland, Ohio.*

PITY THE SECRETARY

If the Secretary writes a letter, it is too long.

If he sends a postal, it's too short.

If he sends out a notice, he's a spendthrift.

If he doesn't send a notice, he is lazy.

If he attends a committee meeting, he is butting in.

If he stays away, he is a shirker.

If he duns the members for dues, he is insulting.

If he fails to collect the dues, he is slipping.

If he asks for advice, he is incompetent, and if he does not, he is bull-headed.

If he writes his reports complete, they are too long, and if he condenses them, they are incomplete.

If he talks on a subject, he is trying to run things, and if he remains quiet, he has lost interest in the institution.

Ashes to ashes,

Dust to dust,

If the others won't do it

The Secretary must.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

NEW YEAR GREETING

*Oh, welcome Happy New Year!
Our greetings now we pay,
And may you scatter blessings
All along the way.
May all yours days be sunny,
All your skies be fair,
And may you bring rejoicing
To banish grief and care.*

What a great opportunity the New Year gives us for the practice of brotherhood. Worthy New Year's resolutions, like charity, should begin at home, where contacts with other lives are so intimate, that imperfections are bound to cause the keenest heartaches, and as our relationship widens we should seek to aid our International Brotherhood in particular and the labor movement in general in order to realize their great humanitarian ideals, to the end that peace may dwell among men of good will.

Organization of Labor is as logical and essential as every other form of organization as only through organization can we have peace on the railroads and in the industrial plants of our country. Remarkable progress has been made through organization during the past thirty years, but there is yet much to be accomplished and we can only achieve same by the co-operation of our members. Our officers can only lead and advise—they cannot drive or compel.

For the past few years big employers of this country have done everything possible to eliminate the bona fide labor organization from their railroads and factories and replace them with company unions; let us again resolve that we have not done our duty, until we have destroyed every company controlled and dominated organization in this country.

While a large percentage of our members have received increases in wages and improved working conditions, there are still quite a number who have not been so fortunate during the past year. However, many signs point to a material improvement in industrial conditions in the near future, and our members may confidentially look forward to better things during the present year. Organized labor generally has not only held its conditions and wages, but in many instances increases in wages have been secured; however, in order to secure further increases, or either to maintain the present standard a thorough and efficient organization is necessary.

We extend to our members and their loved ones our hearty wishes for a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

The trade union movement has for a long time been aiming at securing a shorter work week; and trade union conflicts for this express purpose have already been fought. The New York Furriers had a two months' strike for the sake of the five-day week and won a partial victory, having secured for eight months in the year a five-day week. Other smaller victories followed and these victories were successful, not counter-balanced by other considerations.

Recently Ford, the Motor-car King, adopted the five-day week and many have greeted this change with enthusiasm. However, if the curtailment of the working hours increases exhaustion, that is, if there is a wasteful expenditure of physical and nervous energy in his plant, and as we remember that even before this change Ford's workers have usually been thrown on the scrap-heap as worn out, we begin to have grounds for uneasiness in this apparent blessing.

Some hold it up as a splendid example and point out, very justly, that it is a strong proof that industrialists are on entirely wrong lines in trying to compensate for their own bad management by fighting the eight-hour day; others, with equal truth, say that Ford is astute rather than progressive, and that he has taken this step on account of the decreasing demand for motor cars, being by this means enabled to keep up the same output at a lower cost, and thus to compete more successfully with his rivals.

In conclusion, the idea of a forty-hour week is not Ford's own invention, and there is no great reason for rejoicing over Ford's change. The demand for the shortening of working hours must still take a front place, especially for workers doing heavy manual work, and engaged in unhealthy and dangerous trades. The question will still figure largely in the program of the workers, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the shortening of the working hours is only of real importance when it is advantageous from every point of view—that is, when it is conducive to the workers' physical and mental well-being.

COMMENCING A NEW SERIES OF TECHNICAL ARTICLES

Elsewhere in this issue we are commencing a new series of twelve technical articles prepared by Professor O. W. Kothe.

This series of articles are on geometrical laying-out, taking in a wonderful progressive scope in the more general things our apprentices and mechanics have to lay out. Reports coming to this office during the past year indicate that a large number of our members are taking an active interest in the technical articles that have been reproduced in our Journal for a number of years, and we trust that all of our apprentices and those who have not given much attention to the subject of laying-out will prepare themselves by securing a drawing board and drawing instruments in order to be able to follow these articles as they appear and practice the reproduction of the various forms given.

These coming articles, in our opinion, should be very interesting and of great importance to our members in their work, and no doubt our members will follow these articles closely with the object in view of gaining more knowledge of their trade.

THE DECISION IS A DISAPPOINTMENT

The decision rendered recently by the Navy Wage Reviewing Board in refusing to authorize an increase in pay to our members employed in the Navy Yards was an unjustifiable denial of fair play to a group of faithful workers and no doubt was a great disappointment to them, as unquestionably they were entitled to an increase in pay in order to keep pace with the continuous increased cost of living.

Our Brotherhood was represented by International Vice-President Davis and the various local committees, who, in a very capable way, presented important data to the Board proving that wages now being paid to our members are far below the rates paid by private employers, but very little consideration was given them by the Board. The data submitted showed conclusively that the members working in outside industry were receiving a higher rate of pay than those employed in the various navy yards, but it seems the Chairman of the Navy Wage Reviewing Board was opposed to granting an increase at this time, and we understand that the Secretary of the Navy had already signified his approval to anything the Chairman recommended.

While the Reviewing Board denied our members an increase in wages, the salaries of federal judges of the supreme, circuit, district and other courts were given an increase over their already generous salary ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,500 a year. Every officer the government appoints receives a good fair salary, but when it comes to paying a man who labors, sweats and wears himself out, they will haggle over a few cents increase an hour before allowing it to be paid to these absolutely essential workmen. If the federal judges are entitled to the enormous increase that was granted them, certainly our members were entitled to the small increase they asked for.

KEEPING MAILING LIST UP TO DATE IS IMPORTANT

In July of last year we installed the new mailing list system that was recommended by the Journal Committee and approved by the delegates at our last Convention, and in instances where we had not received a complete list from the secretaries for the past year or more, we checked our mailing list with the card index of membership carried in the I. S. T.'s office and cut off all names not found in this card index and in this way removed the names of those who had ceased to be members of that lodge. No doubt many of the members had taken clearance cards and gone to other localities and others became members; however, we could not enter them on mailing list as we had not their addresses.

It is the duty of the secretaries to furnish us with a complete list of the names and addresses of their members, and if our members do not furnish the secretaries with their correct address it will result in their not receiving the Journal. The secretary may send in a member's name with an old address and we enter same on mailing list; however, later on we receive notice that Journal cannot be delivered and name is taken off. Postoffice employees do not pay much attention to second-class matter unless properly addressed; therefore, our members can readily see how essential it is to furnish their correct address to the secretaries.

Every member in good standing is entitled to the Journal and Labor. Both contain valuable information that our members should have. The officers' reports, new agreements as well as the technical articles, correspondence from our members and the many other interesting subjects are of great importance to them.

Therefore, we urge all secretaries to co-operate with us in keeping mailing list for their lodges up to date in the coming year as they have in the past. Let us have at least one revised list a year and then send us the changes, additions and take-offs as they come in, or at least once a month, and we will give same our careful and prompt attention.

A MEMBER OF OUR INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD TO TRY LONG SWIM

Brother Carl Ruoff, member of Lodge No. 31, St. Joseph, Mo., will enter the swimming contest from the mainland to Catalina Island in the Pacific Ocean January 13. More than 200 swimmers from all parts of the United States and foreign countries have entered this contest. The prize is \$25,000 and is offered by William Wrigley, chewing gum king and sportsman.

Young Ruoff went to California in September and has been training for the long swim across the channel from Catalina Island to the breakwater at San Pedro, a strip of water which has several swift currents in it and which has never been swam by man. He is being trained for the swim by Professor Barnett, an instructor who trained the Prince of Wales when he visited the United States and Canada. He is now swimming six hours a day in the Pacific ocean off Long Beach, California, and plans to increase his time steadily until several days before the race, and will then taper off with workouts of an hour or two daily until the time for the contest.

The distance of the swim which he will attempt January 13 is about 23 miles and at present has not been crossed by any swimmer. One swimmer who tried to cross the channel along the same route of the race stated that he swam for an hour in a bad current and didn't gain three blocks. The thing that will make most of them fail is the cold water and the adverse current. There is one current in the channel, three miles wide, which flows seven miles an hour and the water in this stretch of the route suddenly drops in temperature from 59 degrees to 53 and 52, and provides another of the reasons why many will fail, and added to this is the fact that the swim is to be made in the dead of winter.

Brother Ruoff is twenty-four years old. He weighs 178 pounds, and stands 5 feet 11 inches tall. The Journal joins the many friends of Brother Ruoff in wishing him success in his momentous undertaking.

OUR NEW INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

Brother Charles F. Scott recently appointed to fill the office of International Secretary-Treasurer, has been an active member of our International Brotherhood for a number of years and an International Representative for the past fourteen years. He has been one of our most loyal, faithful and consistent members, and his fourteen years as organizer has brought him in contact with a good many of our members from all over the country, and his selection as International Secretary-Treasurer was only a just reward for his many efforts in behalf of our Brotherhood.

The office of International Secretary-Treasurer can only be successful through good management, and there is no doubt that Brother Scott will be able to fill the place, as he is capable, efficient, has a very pleasing personality and a wide range of experience, and we feel assured that the selection of Brother Scott to fill this important office will meet with the approval of all of our members, and that all secretaries will co-operate with him in this great undertaking and forward regularly the monthly reports and duplicate receipts each month in the time limit provided in our Laws.

SUPREME COURT OUTLAWS UNION MATERIAL PACT

A union shop agreement between Chicago carpenters and the owners of building lumber mills has been declared illegal by the United States supreme court. Under its terms both parties agreed not to handle non-union work produced in or out of Illinois. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters has jurisdiction over woodworkers in mills. The federal district court upheld the charge that the agreement is "a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce."

This was reversed by the circuit court of appeals, which ruled that there was no evidence of such a conspiracy, and that the proof "disclosed merely an agreement between defendants whereby union defendants were not to work upon non-union made mill work." The supreme court reverses the court of appeals, and sustains the district court. Much concern is expressed over low-wage employers who "sold their product in the Chicago market cheaper than local manufacturers who employed union labor could afford to do."

The decision again emphasizes the distinction the supreme court makes between a commodity in process of manufacture and when it is being sold or delivered in another state.

The court claims no jurisdiction over workers employed in the manufacture of a commodity, but any interference by workers with the delivery or sale of the finished product in another state is classed as a "conspiracy," and as interference with interstate commerce.

The right of workers, at the delivery or sale end, to work under any condition they choose is ignored by the court. Their refusal to handle such goods for the reason that such action will lower their standard of living, or for any other reason sufficient to themselves, is not considered by the court. Freedom of action is a "conspiracy" when interstate commerce is involved.

A natural law must yield before the court's construction of an act that is now used for purposes never intended by its authors.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS REPORT BIG EARNINGS

Canadian railroads are reporting record-breaking earnings, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total earnings of Canadian class one roads for the nine-month period ending September 30 were \$344,843,425. This is \$17,415,219 above the like period in 1923, the previous high record, and is \$33,302,317 greater than the corresponding period in 1925.

The net earnings or profits of the Canadian National for the first ten months of 1926 as compared with the same period in 1925 shows an increase of 66.27 per cent. This splendid showing was made in view of the fact that the gross earnings increased only 10.49 percent.

For the month of October last year the operating expenses of the National represented 69.81 percent of the gross earnings demonstrating that the efficiency of this great government-owned road equals that of the best managed privately-owned road.

QUOTATIONS.

Not till that last day, the day that closes our mortal existence, shall we fully understand the brevity of time. Yet time is our life; its passage is our death. The moment we began to live, that moment we began to die. We forget too often that the departure of time means the departure of our life. When the warm blood flows full and strong through all the swelling veins, and full-robed joy animates body and mind; when in the series of our days and years there occurs no startling circumstance to arrest our notice or awake our thought, we forget that we are not moored, but are ever gliding, though we notice not our motion down the stream of time.—C. R. Stoddard, D. D.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

McGowen Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)

W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT.

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON.

Before this report is published the year 1926 will have passed and we will have started on another year, which can without any doubt be made the most successful year of our International Brotherhood. There is only one thing necessary, and that is, to have the support and active co-operation of the officers and members of our Subordinate and District Lodges. At the beginning of a new year it is customary to make resolutions, and, therefore, I would suggest that every member make a resolution that beginning with January, 1927, they will attend meetings regularly and assist in conducting the affairs of the lodge. Do not expect the officers to transact the business of the lodge and later find fault because the business of the lodge was not conducted as you think it should have been.

Too many of our members have the idea all it takes to be a good union man is to pay their dues and insurance premiums regularly. This is a very serious mistake. Every member should attend meetings whenever possible to do so, take an active part in the labor movement. When you are doing this you are not only assisting to increase your pay and improve your conditions, but you are also assisting your brother members.

In practically every section of the United States and Canada there are hundreds of men working at our trade who are eligible to membership in our organization. I am confident before the year 1927 is closed that a large majority of these men could be induced to become active members if we can get the assistance of our entire membership. It is the duty of every member to see to it that every man working at our trade becomes a member. This practice of members working with non-union men without endeavoring to get them to affiliate with our organization should be discontinued. It is to be regretted that we have men working at our trade who are always ready and willing to accept any increase in pay or improved working conditions the loyal members are successful in securing, but they are not willing to do their part. Such men are not entitled to very much consideration from a loyal union man. There are some men working at our trade that will ask, "What benefit will it be to me to become a member?" Such men are to be pitied, as there is not one working man or working woman in the United States and Canada, but what knows that the American Labor Movement has done more to educate the working people, to increase the pay and shorten the hours of labor than any other organization in existence at the present time.

It is gratifying to know that the employees

who have been foolish enough to believe the company unions, organized and controlled by the employers, would better their conditions, are beginning to realize the mistake they have made. In the past few weeks several of the western railroads, where company unions are in effect, have announced increases in pay, ranging from one to two cents an hour. The facts are that on many of these railroads the employees have had their wages reduced, as many of the men who were receiving seventy-two or seventy-three cents an hour have been re-classified and reduced to as low as seventy cents, and then when the increase was granted, these men were given an increase of one cent.

In the past year a large majority of our members employed on railroads, in contract shops, shipyards and refineries have received substantial increases in pay and improved their working conditions. Members employed on building work in many of the large cities are receiving as high as \$1.50 an hour. Still there are men working at our trade that will say they cannot see how they will be benefited by joining our organization.

During the meeting of our Executive Council it was decided to cancel the contract we had with the Service Life Insurance Company and place the same with the Chicago National Life Insurance Company, as this company agreed to carry the insurance on our members, their wives, children, fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, as set forth in Article XII of our Constitution, at a lower premium rate with additional beneficial features as were set forth in circular sent to the members under date of November 22.

From all reports we are receiving business is going to pick up during the year of 1927. Let us all work together the coming year with one object in view—to increase our membership in order that we may have a better and stronger organization.

In closing I desire to extend to all members and their families a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Yours fraternally,

WM. ATKINSON,

Assistant International President.

JUST A REMINDER.

ALL SUBORDINATE LODGES in this INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD must bond all FINANCIAL OFFICERS not later than JANUARY FIFTEENTH of each YEAR.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT.

For the information of our membership we are submitting below a list of all claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members from November 22 to December 21, 1926; also a summary of the total insurance paid since the adoption of the Insurance Plan, at our recent Convention.

DECEMBER 20, 1926.

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
615	Frank Wach	Chronic Parenchymatous	Mary Wach, Wife	\$1,000.00
279	S. Palmer	Result of old injury	Mrs. S. Palmer, Wife	1,000.00
192	A. E. Schneff	Gastric Carcinoma	Barbara Schneff, Wife	1,000.00
155	Wm. Fey	Cholelithiasis Myocarditis	Elizabeth Fey, Wife	1,000.00
11	S. S. Ryan	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Catherine Ryan, Wife	1,000.00
51	G. O. Martin	Railroad Accident	Hessie Martin, Wife	2,000.00
27	Albert H. Milles	Chronic Myocarditis	Mrs. Albert Milles, Wife	1,000.00
11	Frank Cepress	Appendicitis	Treasa Cepress, Wife	1,000.00
607	Patrick Donovan	Fall—Accidental	Catherine Donovan, Wife	2,000.00
170	J. L. Ashworth	Abscess of Throat—Hemorrhage	Virginia Ashworth, Wife	1,000.00
379	Alex Scott	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Ellen Scott, Wife	1,000.00
81	Bernard Berrford	Struck by Lightning	Jennie Berrford, Mother	2,000.00
373	Geo. A. Colpitts	Pneumonia	Estate of Geo. A. Colpitts	1,000.00
91	Wm. Sewert	Perforated Duodenal Ulcer	Mrs. Wm. Sewert, Wife	1,000.00
496	Wm. Collins	Accidental Drowning	Lydia Collins, Wife	2,000.00
155	J. J. Ehrmantrant	Stomach and Liver Trouble	Joe Glass, Son-in-law	1,000.00
190	J. Majessie	Septic Endocarditis	Jos. Majessie, Sr., Father	1,000.00
104	Hugo Hellund	Automobile Accident	Mrs. H. A. Hellund, Wife	2,000.00
Total				\$ 23,000.00
Benefits Paid as per November Journal				181,800.00
Total Benefits to Date—December 20, 1926				\$204,800.00
Natural Death Claims, 141				\$141,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 21				42,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 21				10,800.00
Total Disability Claims, 7				7,000.00

Total paid under Uniform Plan of Insurance.....\$200,800.00
Natural Death Claims under Voluntary Plan..... 4,000.00

Total\$204,800.00

In this, my first report, I am going to make no comments upon the figures submitted above, preferring to leave the members form their own conclusions about our Insurance Benefits after they have studied well the statements submitted, as the majority of our members, who read the Journal, already know I have been appointed International Secretary-Treasurer to fill the unexpired term, due to the resignation of Brother Flynn. This honor came to me unsolicited and in accepting it I pledged myself to give the best that is in me in an effort to make a success of the position to which I have been appointed.

I came into this office with a feeling that my years of experience as an organizer gave me some knowledge of the trials and troubles local officers experience in their efforts to keep things going smoothly and I want to assure them that it will be my aim, while holding this office, to do everything that can be done to assist them in order that the business to be transacted between the various locals and this office will be handled in a manner to cause as

little friction and as little delay as possible so that we may all render that efficient service so necessary in order that the membership may be properly protected under our insurance contract. I realize that the success of this office depends upon others as much as it does upon ourselves and we must have the earnest support and co-operation of those with whom we are dealing in order to achieve the things we have in mind. In our organization today much depends upon our local officers, unless the laws of our Brotherhood are strictly adhered to and carried out serious results may follow. Monthly reports, in particular, must be in this office at the time specified so that the standing of all our members may be protected with the insurance company, and I am, at this time, asking from the officers of all our local unions that support and co-operation for this office which I have pledged the office to render them.

Hoping that we may receive it and that the year just commencing may be a successful one, for our Brotherhood and its members, I am fraternally yours, Chas. F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period, November 16th to December 15th, 1926. Inclusive.)

Executive Council.

Elkhart, Ind.

November 16th to 24th, inclusive. Leaving Headquarters Thanksgiving day the

writer, after a brief visit at Rochester, Minn., arrived home on the 28th. In connection with Rochester, I desire to mention that the new power plant and addition to

the Mayo Clinic buildings is under way but cold weather caused temporary suspension of work. There are to be installed water tube boilers at this power plant in due time presumably negotiated for in the Twin Cities. It is reported that Badenhauer water tube boilers will be installed. Traveling members will do well to take note of this installation. At home until December 11th having been on the road almost continually from September 18th.

Niles, Michigan.

December 12-13th at Niles in connection with Organization matters pertaining to Lodge 470 and a disability benefit case which has been pending liquidation for some time. Special meeting on the 13th and our membership at this point who are somewhat isolated as to Organization matters and personal contact were interested in the information furnished them. Work is quiet as a result of several men being furloughed. However Lodge 470 is endeavoring to keep abreast of the situation.

Elkhart, Indiana.

December 14-15 at Elkhart. Regular meeting of Lodge 192 on the 14th with splendid attendance. Of interest to the Journal reading membership, I take pleasure in devoting some brief space to the splendid project which has been accomplished by the Federated Shop Crafts at Elkhart. The New Labor Temple, sponsored, financed and equipped by the Shop Crafts, is a credit to the labor movement as a whole. Spacious lodge halls, reception parlor, locker system, kitchenette for banquet purposes at the social functions of the various Ladies Auxiliaries who transact their business in the new temple, modern equipment in every detail, and office equipment for the use of the local federation, committees, general chairmen. Some thirty odd local unions, also the Elkhart Central Labor Union, have joined with the Shop Crafts in establishing this splendid home for union labor. Lodge 192 has participated actively in this project and visiting labor officials have a treat in store when they are privileged to visit their membership in this enterprising city. In closing, let it be known that the Ladies Auxilliary of the Boilermakers Union has played no small part in the success of this program.

Construction News.

Locomotives ordered: 75 for Pennsylvania from Baldwin Locomotive Works; 20 for Western Maryland from Baldwin Locomotive Works; Missouri Pacific has inquired for 48 locomotives; Denver & Rio Grande Western is inquiring for 10 Mallet type locomotives.

Worcester, Mass.: Boston & Albany Ry., will build new round house and machine shop. 292 tons of steel. Contract to Levering & Carrigues Co.

Los Angeles, Cal.: Shell Oil Co. One

80,000 bbl. tank. 310 tons. Contract to Llewellyn Iron Works.

Los Angeles, Cal.: California Petroleum Corporation. Three 80,000 bbl. tanks. 930 tons. Contract to Western Pipe & Steel Co.

Middletown, N. Y.: The New York, Ontario & Western Ry., has plans for a new car repair shop to cost \$65,000 with equipment. One story all steel 80x355 feet.

The Sun Oil Co., (Philadelphia) is considering the construction of a new storage and distributing plant in Hamilton Township, near Trenton, N. J., to cost in excess of \$100,000 with equipment.

West York, Pa.: The West York Ice and Cold Storage Co., will soon begin the erection of a new ice manufacturing plant to cost about \$35,000.

Sparrows Point, Baltimore, Md.: In connection with additions to its plant at Sparrows Point, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation is planning for the removal of the ship construction and ship repair departments from its Harlan works, Wilmington, Del., to this location. The company recently acquired about 12 additional acres near its Key Highway, Sparrows Point yard for expansion. It is understood that the Harlan plant will be used exclusively for car building and repair work in the future. The extension program at Sparrows Point is estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000. J. M. Willis is general manager.

Cordele, Ga.: The board of Crisp county commissioners, has plans for a Hydroelectric power development on the Flint river, for which a bond issue of \$1,250,000 has been approved. The initial plant will have a capacity of about 20,000 horse power and will be ready for service in 18 months.

Cincinnati, Ohio: The Big 4 Ry., has filed plans for its new locomotive repair plant at Riverside to cost \$550,000 with equipment.

Southern Ry., will build mechanical coal-ing plant at Chattanooga, Tenn., estimated to cost \$50,000.

Breckenridge, Texas: The Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., plans the erection of a new gasoline refinery with initial capacity of 3,500 gallons per day. Estimated cost with equipment to be in excess of \$250,000.

St. Petersburg, Fla.: The Atlantic Coast Line Ry., has taken out a permit for the erection of its new locomotive repair shops estimated to cost \$50,000 with equipment.

Cushing, Okla.: The Empire Refineries Co., Inc., Tulsa, Okla., is reported as planning to rebuild their refinery which was destroyed by fire November 16th at a loss of \$350,000 including equipment.

Seattle, Wash.: The city of Seattle will soon ask bids on the construction of a municipal fire boat estimated to cost \$200,000. Measurements—123½ feet long. 27 ft. beam. Speed 14 knots. And will throw 12,000 gallons of water per minute. 6 Centrifugal pumps. Triple screwed and will be equipped

with a telescoping 42 ft. fire fighting tower. All steel construction.

Whiting, Ind.: 2200 tons of steel is contemplated for the erection of a new power house for the Standard Oil refinery. Orders are expected at an early date.

Seattle, Wash.: Bids will be opened December 2nd, on 3,000 to 5,000 tons of steel plates for the Yakima water line. Two other lines are in prospect but may not develop until after the first of the year. Bids are expected early next month, on a government job at Thorp, Wash., requiring close to 5,000 tons.

Amarillo, Texas: The Neptune Oil Co.,

Nunn building, has tentative plans for a new gasoline refinery, to cost about \$70,000.

San Angelo, Texas: The San Angelo Water, Light and Power Co., is preparing plans for its new electric generating station at Lake Concho to cost about \$750,000 with machinery.

Foregoing construction news is authentic. Our membership will find it to their interest to watch developments and where possible to secure the work belonging to the trade, erected in connection with the above mentioned projects. Respectfully submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

(Period of November 15 to December 15, 1926, inclusive.)

At the time of my last report I was in Kansas City attending meeting of our Executive Council. This being the annual meeting of the Council many matters of importance to the membership were considered and acted upon and while some of the conclusions reached by the Council may not meet with the approval of certain individuals, I feel satisfied that every member had only one thought in mind and that was what he considered was the best for the organization in general.

After the adjournment of the Executive Council I was assigned by President Franklin to go to Whittenburg, Texas, and assist the members of Lodge 739. I arrived in Whittenburg on December 1, and got in touch with Brother Warga, president of the local and several other members and with their support and co-operation we have been able to secure 21 reinstatements and initiations the past two weeks.

For the information of our members will say that there is quite an oil boom on in the Panhandle section of Texas at the present time and it is expected that there will be plenty of work in the fields for some time. There is considerable work under construction at the present time. I would advise any members coming into the Panhandle oil field to work that they bring a paid-up card with them and get in touch with the local lodge officers of 739 in Whittenburg, who will be glad to direct them to where the jobs are, providing they have paid-up cards, or are willing to reinstate. At the present time there is some

thirty odd contract shops located in Whittenburg, Borger and Isom and in practically every shop we have members, so there is no reason why a member can't get in touch with the officers of Lodge 739.

In talking to a number of men employed on tanks regarding the conditions and wages paid there is plenty of room for improvement and I am satisfied that if the men employed on this work would come into the organization they would be able to not only improve their working conditions but would be able to secure a more satisfactory basis of payment of wages for work performed. It is my sincere hope that in the near future we will be able to build up a strong local lodge in this section in order that the men working at our trade in both the shops and in the field will be able to act jointly and demand good working conditions and wages that they are justly entitled to.

By the time this report gets to the readers of our Journal we will have started on a new year and it should be the earnest desire of the membership in our Brotherhood to do everything in their power to increase the membership of their respective local and I am satisfied that this can be done if every member will consider himself a volunteer organizer and begin now by trying to get as many new members as you possibly can during the year. Trusting that the above report will meet with your approval and wishing each and every member a very happy and prosperous New Year. I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN.

After adjournment of Council meeting Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, left for Cleveland and stopped off in Springfield, Ohio, on business pertaining to the organization. From Cleveland I left for N. Y. state and visited the following cities: Auburn, Geneva, Watertown, and Syracuse. In Auburn I found 2 small Contract shops with 5 men employed on repair work; found them interested in the organization but not employed steady

enough to maintain a Local. Visited Geneva where I recently put in a Local and while in Geneva learned of the death of Harry S. Jeffery who at the time of his death was foreman of the Geneva Boiler works and formally was located in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was very active in the organization on Pennsylvania R. R., previous to the strike in 1922. He died November 21st and was buried in Geneva,

N. Y., November 23rd. Visited Watertown and found the Contract shops practically out of business, depend on repair work and very little of that. Men are not employed half time. Called on the members in the R. R. shop and found the B. M. in good shape. Several delinquents among the B. M. who will reinstate after the 1st of the year. At the present writing I am in Syracuse where the Local was recently organized and is progressing, adding new members every meeting. While in K. C. at Council meeting the case of Bro. Owen Ramsey was before the Compensation Board in Buffalo N. Y. His case was well handled by Bro. Clarence Conroy, B. A., for the Street Car men in

Buffalo and was awarded \$500.00 for facial scar and \$170.00 back compensation and his case left open in the event his injury came back on him. Bro. Ramsey returned to work on Long Island and when the cold weather set in he again became afflicted and is now confined in the Beeckman Street Hospital, New York City, where mail will reach him. Bro. Charley Clyne, an old active member of the B. M., and well known throughout the country is confined in the City Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio. Mail will reach him in care City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Yours fraternally,

M. F. GLENN.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN.

For period from October 15 to December 15, 1926.

Brandon, Man., December 15, 1926.

At the date of making my last report I had returned from visiting the points in British Columbia, where we have possible members, arriving home in Winnipeg on October 14 and where I remained until October 30 and during which time I was occupied attending to communications and visiting some of our possible members in that vicinity.

October 30 to November 25, was traveling to and attending the annual sessions of our Grand Lodge Executive Council, the proceeding of which were largely of the usual routine nature, other than the transference of our insurance business to the Chicago National Life Insurance Company.

A complete report of the above preceeding will be issued to each lodge in pamphlet form, while a detailed report appeared in the last month's Journal in regards to the change in insurance companies, so that I will not deal with same in this report other than to state that with the many favorable features we secured from the Chicago National Life that we did not have before, proves that our insurance business is very desirable by the insurance companies.

Each of our members should make sure that they will always be fully protected by said insurance, by keeping their monthly dues paid up to date.

Assignment Omaha and Council Bluffs.

As Council Bluffs and Omaha were on my direct route back to Canada from our headquarters, I was assigned by our International President to stay over and make an investigation of a claim for total and permanent disability for one of our members living in Council Bluffs, as the proofs of same were not sufficient. Had the member in question examined by two physicians and forwarded the findings of the doctors on to headquarters, and which will no doubt result in the payment of the claim.

While in Omaha I also had a visit with the president and secretary of Local No. 38, which has jurisdiction over the contract shops and roundhouses in that city, and it

will be of interest to our railroad members and others in Canada to learn that the boilermakers in all of the contract shops in Omaha are now and have been receiving 90 cents per hour for several years.

This, of course, was only possible by a number of the men of our trade, in those shops, having sufficient interest in themselves and fellow-workmen to maintain an organization, but of course as usual, we have quite a number of men in that town who are receiving the wages and enjoying the conditions that have been secured by organization, that are not doing their share to maintain same by being in the union.

Conditions in Winnipeg and Other Points in Manitoba.

Returning to Winnipeg on November 29, I remained there until December 9, during which time I was busy attending to communications, visiting delinquent members, etc., and while the situation is much the same there relative to organization, with the new favorable situation that is developing, it would seem that considerable organizing could be done there in the near future.

Since the 9th, my time has been devoted between Souris, Man., and here in Brandon, where, unless all signs fail, we should secure three more members at Souris and about 15 here.

Shortly after our insurance program went into effect, our membership in Local No. 32, here in Brandon, was seven. Since that time and largely due to the activities of Brother W. R. Webb and a few other active members, the membership of the local has been increased to 21 members, and as stated before the prospects are good to increase that to 38 in the near future.

A fairly well attended meeting of the Federated Trades at this point was also addressed by the writer, on the progress of schedule negotiations and other matters concerning the shopmen.

Schedule Negotiations, Canadian Shopmen.

The officers and schedule committee of Division No. 4, Railway Employees Depart-

ment, are still actively pushing the move to bring the negotiations for improvements in the working conditions and an increase in wages to a satisfactory and acceptable conclusion, but on account of the attitude of the management of the Canadian Pacific, this has not been possible up to this time.

However, effective December 8, and as a result of our present schedule negotiations, all shopmen on the lines of the Canadian National Railways in Canada, were granted a two cents per hour increase in the nature of a bonus, pending the time that it is possible to get the Canadian Pacific to grant a similar or higher increase.

At the same time the "piece work" or "bonus payment" plan was abolished by the management, from the Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Stratford and London, back shops of the Canadian National Railway.

Under that arrangement, each job or piece of work had a certain time for doing same. For instance, ten hours was the time set to do a certain job. If the employe done the job in say eight hours, he was thereby credited with two hours "bonus" at his regular hourly rate. On the other hand, if said workman took 12 hours to do the job, he thereby "went in the hole" and this would have to be made up by a sufficient "bonus" time to equalize the time he "went in the hole" before he could receive any bonus payment over the regular hourly rate.

Anyone who has worked under any of the various "piece work," "bonus," "contract" or other kinds of speeding up systems, know the results of same.

How they pit one workman against another, how the foreman in charge will place his favorite workmen on the jobs where "the big money can be made" and many other detrimental features to the employes and employers as well, that are too numerous to mention in this article.

Way back many years ago, and years before the shopmen on the Grand Trunk Section of the Canadian National Railways were sufficiently well organized to secure an agreement, the above method of payment was put into effect by the company in the Montreal, London and Stratford shops and later extended to those in Toronto and Quebec City.

However, after the Grand Trunk shopmen became sufficiently organized, in 1917, to secure for the first time in the history of the road, a signed agreement, let it be said to their credit, that they immediately began a move to eliminate the "bonus" method of payment from the back shops and either in 1918 or 1919 they took a vote to strike if necessary, and which carried by a big majority, to force the elimination of same. They also secured "strike sanction" from each of their respective Grand Lodges, but due to the industrial depression that set in shortly after that and other reasons, the matter was not pressed at that time to the extent of actually putting the strike in effect, but negotiations were pressed with the company who, at that time, persisted in maintaining the "bonus" payment in effect.

It should be kept in mind, that of the approximate 18,700 shopmen employed by the Canadian National on their lines in Canada, not more than 5,000 of them were employed in shops where the "bonus" was in effect, which meant that at least 13,700 of said shopmen were not affected directly by same, so that we should be thankful that we have at present a management of that road who realizes the unfavorable nature of the "bonus system" both to the company and to the employes and on that account entirely eliminate same.

In conclusion, it now appears that it will not be long before an acceptable increase in wages for all shopmen in Canada will be secured, but those who are not in the bona fide shopmen's unions will have done all that they possibly could, by staying out of said unions, to prevent any increase being secured, so why not every member of the organization make a New Year's resolution to do everything possible to get that shop-mate of yours to join the union, and thereby do his part in the future to assist himself and fellow shop-mates to hold what we have and secure better, when the opportunity presents itself.

If that was done, it would not be long until every man protected by the union would be assuming his proper share of the financial and other responsibilities in maintaining that union and building up same. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS.

Nov. 15th to Dec. 15th.

Attended conference of Metal Trades Department prior to general hearings of the General Review Board on Wages of the Navy Department. Most of this conference was consumed in general discussion of the activities of the local committees and the local wage boards, though much time was devoted to the subject of piece work, as practiced in some of the yards. The 40-hour week was adopted, after which the plan of procedure before the wage board was adopted. The conference then adjourned.

The delegates present representing our lodges then went into conference for the remainder of the day, and well into the evening, taking up many questions of interest to the lodges and their members. It being decided that I would make the presentation for our crafts, any local issue was to be handled by the local delegate when necessary. This procedure was followed at the hearings. It was decided that in the future our meetings would be held before the Metal Trades Conference, this will necessitate our being on the job a day

earlier. I think this is a very wise plan and, if carried out, should prove of material benefit to our delegates and representatives.

The hearings were held as per schedule, and concluded as far as our crafts were concerned during the day. It will be impossible to cover all the things said during the hearings, and I suppose most of the subjects will be covered elsewhere in the Journal. Suffice it to say we had ample time, and from the expressions of the delegates, and the remarks of the free lance delegates it evidently covered the points well. No doubt your delegates have reported these to you.

However, after all this work, I am informed that the wage board is holding that there is no justification for an increase of wages at this time. It is also my understanding that the Secretary of the Navy has voiced his approval of the intended or contemplated report of the majority of the board. It is a hard dose to swallow, but then we have had worse than this to down. It is our hope that this report can be held up or some changes made that will give to the men of our crafts the increases that the prevailing outside rates show them to be entitled to.

We have been doing everything possible to gain this, but as yet have not been very successful. Should this report as stated above go through, it should prove to our members that we must fortify ourselves during times of peace for the times when we are confronted with the possibility of a fight. After my investigation of this, I am partly convinced that this is more or less of a challenge to us for a show of strength, the luke warm members and non-members will understand well what I mean, and the members should. The lodges have been assisting ably, and are not leaving anything to be desired.

The situation at Cumberland, Maryland, has about righted itself. The lodge now boasts an almost complete roster of the em-

ployes. They have one or two out, and about a like number they will not have. Much praise is due the local committee and officers for the able assistance and co-operation.

Attended meeting of Lodge 193 and other work in connection with lodge.

Attended meeting of Lodge 450, and found the lodge in very good shape. In fact, they are fully organized and are intent upon keeping it so. The officers of this lodge deserve much praise for their work during the year, and should be numbered among the best in the International. Visited the yard and had conference with the general master mechanic, the master boilermaker and the president and chairman of the lodge, which proved to be of a most agreeable nature. I believe this will tend to create a much better understanding among the men and the officials of the yard. Also made a visit to the shop, and was most courteously treated by the shop officials. This yard does the most exacting work to be found in any boilershop in the country. Their work is measured by the thousandth part of the inch. I mention this for they are in need of boilermakers and those desiring close work for small pay, can apply to the local labor board at Washington.

Attended conference of the Metal Trades Department called by the International Representatives. (Naval Wage Board question.)

Visited Navy Yard at Philadelphia, Lodge 19, discussing the wage situation with the officers, as well as other matters of interest to them.

Attended meeting of the chief executives in New York representing our International President. Report of this has gone forward to the International.

With best wishes and regards for a Merry Christmas and happy and prosperous New Year. Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International vice-president.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

December 3rd, 1926.

The year 1926 is almost gone, never to return. But the present is with us and to make the best of the opportunities that are bound to come in the coming year of 1927, should urge on every member of the International Brotherhood to take advantage in every legitimate way to increase and build up, numerically and otherwise, the organization we are members of. In order that when the year 1927 is about to pass into oblivion that history can give us full credit for the good work accomplished by the officers and members of our Brotherhood, as this old world of ours seems to be one great struggle from the cradle to the grave. Nevertheless, our organization has done well and making wonderful progress when we take into consideration the conditions that organization labor has to contend against,

but it will pass away; as one extreme generally follows another either in organized labor or otherwise. At least that has been the writer's experience for many, many years, and have no reason to doubt that it won't continue so for many years to come.

And in order to be in a position to take advantage of an improved industrial condition which all hope to see in 1927, we must perform a duty that we owe not only to ourselves but every member of the International Brotherhood, and that duty is, to organize the unorganized as many of our old time members of our Brotherhood is of the opinion that the year 1927 will solve the situation in many railroad shops, contract shops and ship yards. At least the writer can fully agree with the old timers that the coming year will, provided every member does his duty, be a banner one,

not only for the International Brotherhood, but the entire American labor movement; as jokes and play-toys of many employers of labor is at last recognized by many who thought otherwise at the time when company unions and similar flim-flam games that were introduced to fool labor, that at last are fully understood and am sorry to say that labor to a certain extent has fell for the company shell-games, but now find out and from bitter experience that the pea of success can never be located in the shell of a company union. Or, in an American plan shop committee meeting like we operate at the Norfolk navy yard. The writer has been told on many occasions that no man can carry water on both shoulders. That may be all right in the good old days now past when honesty and principle were regarded as one's bond. But now the situation seems to be changed and the good old days forgotten, and the result is that among many who toil for a daily wage organization is also forgotten; while we see all around us in almost every trade and calling the crying necessity of applying the only remedy to protect the toilers of our country—organization.

During the early part of November attended a meeting of lodge 55, Newport News, Va., and had the pleasure of meeting a few of the old timers on that occasion. And while Newport News is only about eleven miles from my home by boat, still I don't go there very often as the membership of Lodge 55 is not many just at present, but hope to later on with the help of some active organizers in that burg. As well do I remember although many years ago that Lodge 55 was the banner lodge of our Brotherhood in point of membership. Now it's the other way; and the old members in Newport News, Va., know the cause; no explanation necessary. However, the loyal members of Newport News have every hope that President Franklin will assign a live organizer to Newport News to work in the interest of organization among the un-organized boilermakers and shipbuilders as the members of Lodge 55 so expressed themselves at their first meeting in November last, and I presume that the secretary of Local 55 has notified the international president of their desires relative to securing an organizer.

On November 15th attended a general meeting of international representatives, also delegates representing their international local lodges at various U. S. navy yards. The meeting referred to, as usual, was held in the A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C., with President O'Connell of the Metal Trades department in the chair.

I was very much pleased to note the large number of delegates present on that occasion, and the interest manifested by many of them when the wage question and other important matters were pretty well discussed for several hours, and it was

unanimously agreed by all officers and delegates present that President O'Connell of the Metal Trades department make the presentation address before the U. S. Wage Naval Reviewing board in the interest of the affiliated crafts, as well as many matters pending and hanging fire without any attempt to apply a remedy either by the Navy department or local naval officers, and among other jokes is the law of 1862. That law might be all right in the good old days, but don't seem to fit in anywhere just now. In fact, the law of 1862 hasn't been enforced as it should be in a number of years. What the employes of government navy yards want is to either carry out the law as intended by its framers, or repeal it.

On the adjournment of meeting in the A. F. of L. building in connection with the presentation of wage question before the general reviewing board. Vice-President Davis announced that all boilermakers and shipbuilders delegates would hold a meeting at the National hotel at 3 P. M. on Nov. 15th to compare notes and discuss the most feasible plan to place before the general naval wage board a wage increase that every boilermaker, shipfitter, riveter, caulker, driller, and their helpers, were entitled to because of present living conditions, etc.

The following delegates representing all branches of the trade of boilermaking and shipbuilding as follows:

Lodge 467, Portsmouth, N. H. and Boston Navy Yards, Brother Crowell.

Lodge 43, Brooklyn, New York, Brother Devlin.

Lodge 19, Philadelphia, Pa., Brothers Hopkins and Higgs.

Lodge 331, Philadelphia, Pa., Brother Koerner.

Lodge 178, Portsmouth, Va., Brothers Nebbett and Copeland.

Lodge 450, Washington, D. C., Brothers Poor, Kelso and Hammer.

Lodge 57, Portsmouth, Va., Brothers John-akin and Meehan.

For several hours Vice-President Davis and the delegates above mentioned, discussed their respective data in order that he might as near as possible get a correct line on the wage situation at the various government navy yards, and what was recommended by the local wage boards, if any, and after all information was given by the delegates as requested by Vice-President Davis, the meeting adjourned to meet the following morning at 10 A. M., November 16th, at the New Naval building, where the Naval Wage Reviewing board holds its regular sessions for the year 1926, and the result will be made public later on officially, to the proper official at all government navy yards.

In concluding this report on the late wage conference at Washington, D. C., I feel it my duty as well as pleased to say that many of our delegates present on that occasion were old timers who had been there before

and fully understood the game as well as the duties required of a delegate. As every branch of our trade was represented and I must say active when activity was required, and to give any particular delegate any more credit than another would be an injustice, as all delegates present during naval wage conference done their part—and done it well, and trust it will mean a substantial increase in wage for all mechanics and laborers in government navy yards, as they are sure entitled to it.

The shake-up made in congress at the late election ought encourage us to greater efforts in the future. As the old adage still holds good, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and the same also applies to organized labor that every member do his duty in a cause to preserve that priceless gem known as liberty, for where or when no organization exists there can be no liberty. Some may call it liberty, but no liberty can exist when the right of organization is denied. It's so in governments as well as labor, as neither can exist without organization. We pay our dues to protect conditions and wage and also a premium we must pay to make good our insurance when the fatal moment that's bound to come sooner or later, and I desire to say most emphatically the transaction is simply a business proposition for our present and future protection, and judging from the success in 1926 of our International Brotherhood, we are gaining in membership and losing our enemies. That's unionism, and unionism means brotherhood—and brotherhood means co-operation, and co-operation points the way to success.

Brotherhood is the binding together of men or women toilers having the same in-

terest at stake. For organized labors principles when carried out are as strong and binding as any in the human family. This bond of brotherhood is what protects the members who compose the organization, and what benefits one benefits all, and what injures one affects every member of our Brotherhood, as the strength and protection of organized labor depends upon the intelligence and energy of its members. That's business, and I repeat again that organized labor is a business proposition and there is no back door to escape it either. Therefore, we must organize, educate and co-operate to make possible the goal of the labor movement as a business institution, for old ideas as well as old ways and means are replaced by new and modern methods and conditions, and in order to cope with changed conditions we are compelled to go after our unorganized craftsmen and impress on them the absolute necessity of joining with us like the patriots of the Revolutionary war that sacrificed home and all near and dear. But never sacrificed principle or justice when either were the issue. That sacrifice is what made possible our government and affiliation of the states of our union, and the affiliation of our local unions make possible our International Brotherhood. That's why I say that our organization is an economic business institution, legitimate and lawful and cannot be questioned, and an actual necessity to protect us against unlawful combinations and stand by those who are fair to organized labor, either from an industrial or political viewpoint now and in the future.

With kindly remembrance of the past as well as success now and in the future, is the wish of yours truly and fraternally. Thos. Nolan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE W. J. COYLE.

At the conclusion of my last report I was engaged in a campaign among the contract shop men in Toronto. One of these shops had a large amount of work on hand and we were successful in securing a number of reinstatements and initiations.

During my stay in Toronto an effort was made to increase our membership in railroad Local 548. Several meetings were held at the lunch hour in the different shops. While the percentage of non-union men is low in these shops our active members are doing their utmost to build up a 100 per cent organization. In the opinion of the writer this goal will be reached in the near future. On Nov. 3 I was advised that I had been appointed International Vice-President for Eastern Canada and instructed to proceed to headquarters at once. Many matters of vital importance to our organization were acted upon during this session of the executive council and a full report of same will be given to the membership through the pages of the official Journal and the minutes of the council meeting.

Leaving Kansas City for home I stopped off at London, Brockville, Smith Falls and Carleton Place, arriving in Montreal on Dec. 1. At London the writer met with Brother Corbett of the C. N. R. Central Region Federation relative to number of grievances affecting our members in this region. I am pleased to report that the majority of these cases have been adjusted satisfactory to our members.

Of the two grievances still pending, we are of the opinion that they will be cleaned up before this appears in print.

On arrival in Brockville, I got in touch with the officers of Lodge 742 relative to conditions existing in this shop, which are far from satisfactory.

This matter has been taken up by the writer with the Federation officers and a plan of action agreed upon which will no doubt bring about results satisfactory to our members at this point.

At Smith Falls, the writer had a noon meeting with our members and it was a pleasure to find the spirit of unity that

exists in this local. While the lodge is less than a year old, they have been successful in getting 100 per cent returns on all matters taken up with the Company. Local 325, Carleton Place, was found to be in good condition with officers and members doing their part in carrying on the business of the lodge. A few days were spent in Montreal where I find that Lodge 134 has made good progress during the past few months.

By the time this issue of our Journal reaches the members, old Father Time will have ushered in the New Year. While the New Year's resolutions that we are fond of making and seldom keeping are in vogue,

let every member make a resolution that he will go out and get a new member and, brothers, this is a resolution that you should make and keep.

The non-union man is prone to judge our organization by the amount of interest shown by the members themselves. If every man will do his part, put his heart in the movement, our efforts will be crowned with success, and we can make 1927 the banner year for our International Brotherhood.

With best wishes to the entire membership for a happy and prosperous New Year, I am, fraternally yours, W. J. Coyle.

Correspondence

DIVISION NO. 4 RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DEPARTMENT.

Montreal, Que., December 6th, 1926.
Officers and Members Affiliated Crafts.
Brothers Greeting:

As intimated in previous circulars and by our monthly publication, we have continued unceasingly in our efforts to bring our wage negotiations to a successful conclusion. On account of complications created by other organizations engaged in like work, it has been most difficult to induce the various railway managements to concede anything lest that action be taken as a precedent and necessitate similar treatment to other classes of employees. However, for some time past the president of the Canadian National railways has agreed very definitely that some special consideration was due the Federated Trades organizations, our problem recently has been to make this actually effective.

Today we are in receipt of a communication from the Canadian National railways which reads as follows:

Mr. R. J. Tallon, President, Division No. 4.

Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith a copy of a notice that is being posted at all shops, roundhouses and repair tracks in Canada, early on Monday morning next, the contents of which are self-explanatory.

I also attach for your information a copy of a statement that we propose to furnish to the press for publication on Monday morning the 6th instant.

Yours truly,

S. J. Hungerford,
Vice-President.

The notice reads as follows:

"Effective December 8th, 1926, the premium payment plan which is now in vogue at certain shops on the system will be abolished and thereafter all employees covered by wage agreement No. 6, between the Railway Association of Canada and the Federated Shop trades, will be paid the hourly rates specified in said agreement,

and in addition will be given a bonus of two cents (.02c) per hour, in lieu of the premiums previously paid to employees working under the premium payment plan."

In this connection we desire to stress the fact that this action in no way is a compromise on our wage negotiations.

It states that the company are abandoning their bonus or contract system as was in effect on the Central Region, they are accepting full responsibility for this action, on the principle that, inasmuch as these payments were purely voluntary on their part they have the full option of discontinuing them.

However, as we have always been instructed to oppose this system as being detrimental to the best interest of our membership, the company is entitled to our full co-operation and no doubt will get our whole-hearted support in surmounting any difficulties which may arise in connection with this change.

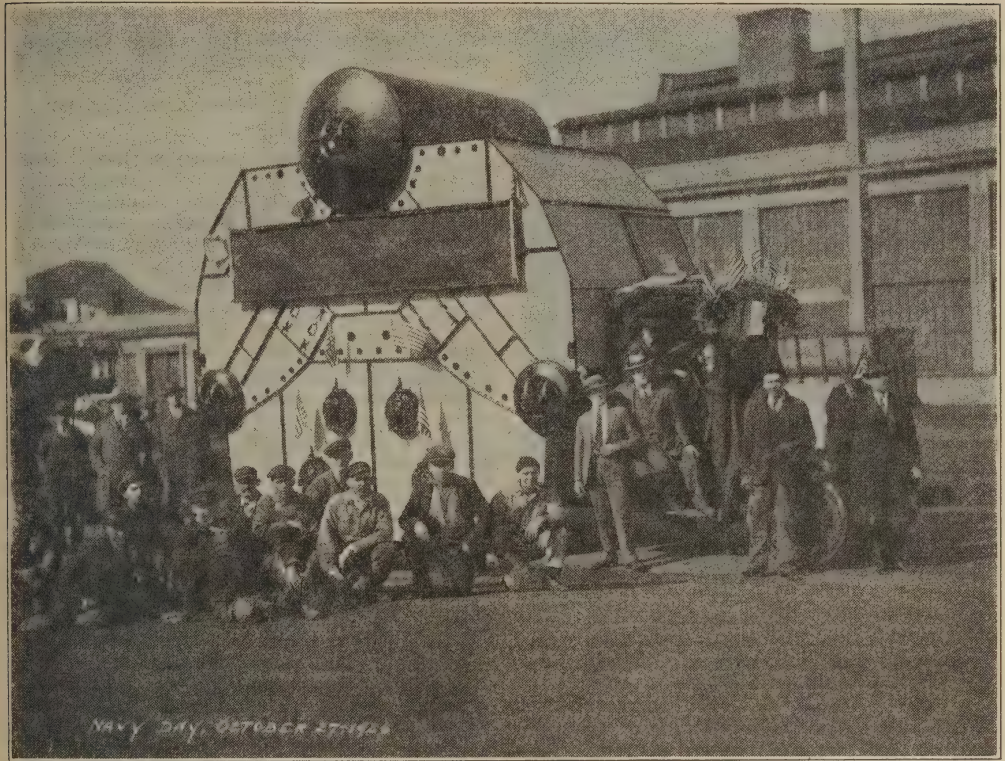
In this connection they are applying a flat two (2c) cent increase to all employed in our various classifications over the entire system, an amount approximately \$860,000.

Your committee are continuing to impress upon other railway managements the necessity of improving the conditions of our membership, and hope before we are through, to report something really substantial for men on all roads. Fraternally yours, R. J. Tallon, President; Chas. Dickie, Secy-Treas., Division No. 4 Railway Employees Dept.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We are about to start a new year, and I feel that it would be well for many in our organization to resolve to do better in future than they have in the past. Paying dues regularly does not make a man a good union man, when a fellow lets the other fellow do all the little things that are necessary for to benefit the membership of a lodge, he has no one's interest at heart but



Dear Sir and Brother:

Enclosed you will find two pictures of the float that took part in the Navy day parade here on October 27, 1926.

The boiler is a reproduction of the White Forster boiler, that is manufactured by the

Babcock & Wilcox company, and is used in the navy on destroyers and fast cruisers.

The reproduction is made out of light iron and was made by the members of Local No. 19, at Philadelphia, Pa., navy yard. Yours fraternally, David L. Keay, Cor. Sec-Treas.

his own and should stop to think of the day that perhaps he would like someone to interest themselves in him.

When at a meeting of your lodge you should always see that those who have assisted you are given due credit, don't lose your speech and act as if you are glued to your seat, get up and pay your respects to those that were good enough to go out of their way to assist you when you needed assistance, that the least you may do and if you do that much you will always be in a position to seek another favor. Success and happiness are like shadows. When pursued they are constantly just ahead of us, but when we secure both then they become a very part of ourselves.

Our membership has a wonderful opportunity to strengthen their forces and secure conditions that they should enjoy, always ask the other fellow what lodge he is a member of, if he has no card, let him know he can become a member of your lodge and if every member troubled himself this much our ranks would be strengthened

and once again we would be in a position to assert ourselves.

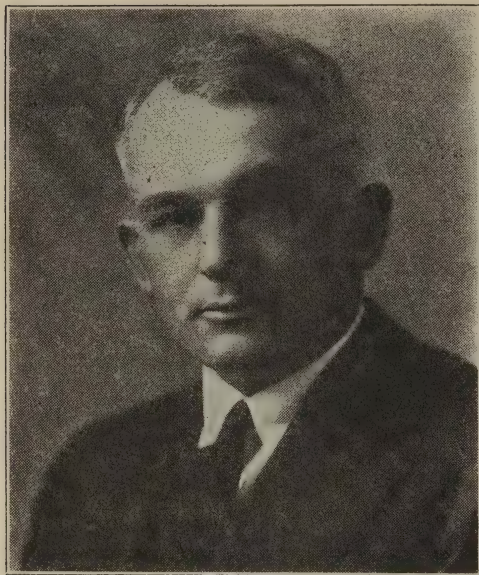
In closing I might say that L. 163 has arranged for re-burial of J. Sidney Harrison and that by time this journal is issued he will be buried in Flower Hill cemetery.

In conclusion I wish the entire membership of our organization a happy and prosperous New Year. Yours fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S. L., 163.

Miles City, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret that we, the members of Lodge 520, wish to announce the deaths of Edwin J. Gluyas, father of our esteemed Brother R. S. Gluyas, of Lodge 520. Also the death of Mrs. Michael Corcoran, mother of our esteemed Brother Wm. Corcoran of Lodge 520. The members of Lodge 520 wish to express their heartfelt sympathy to these loyal brothers, and may the Almighty God console them in their sad hours of bereavement. Fraternally yours, P. J. Gallagher, S., L. 520.



CHARLES F. SCOTT
International Secretary-Treasurer

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Wish to announce that our Brother Wm. Elberson of our Lodge has lost his father, A. G. Elberson, at the age of 68 years. He died Nov. 22 and was employed as locomotive engineer on the Duluth Mesabe & Northern. He passed away quite sudden as no news had been received prior to his death. May the Lord preserve those bereaved and keep them from harm. Fraternalty yours, Charles Risch, S., L. 528.

Deer Lodge, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Wish to announce that Brother Albert St Mars received a message stating the death of his brother Louis St Mars in a hospital at Great Falls, Mont. Mr. St Mars had been in poor health for some time and Albert had made him a visit only last month. He conducted a store near Great Falls. This is the third time within the last six weeks that death has left its work in the St Mars family. Albert lost his brother-in-law and sister-in-law during this period. May the Lord bless and keep them in good health and from harm. Fraternalty yours, Charles Risch, S., L. 528.

Oakland, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 39 announces the death of Brother Fred Sunkel, who died Sunday, November the 21st. We, his brother members, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and pray that God may

help them to bear their trial with fortitude. May he rest in peace. Fraternalty yours, M. Gabbitt, Secretary Local No. 39.

Victoria, B. C., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Almighty God to call to rest our esteemed Brother James Harlin Maclew, who passed away November 30, 1926, barely 27 years of age. He was a loving husband and a popular member of Local No. 191. May he rest in peace. Fraternalty yours, P. W. Wilson.

Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to remove from our midst our dear beloved Brother Alois Schnepf, who died Oct. 26, 1926, and we, the members of Hope Lodge No. 192, extend to this dear brother's wife our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement and commend them to Him, who knoweth all things best. Yours fraternalty, F. E. Holderman, R. S., Hope Lodge, 192.

Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Dr. G. W. Hanenstein, well known physician of Elkhart county since 1893, and brother to Bro. R. R. Hanenstein of Hope Lodge 192, died Nov. 8, 1926. Death was caused by streptococcus poisoning. Yours fraternalty, F. E. Holderman, R. S., Hope Lodge, 192.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to call from this world, to the great beyond, the beloved father of Brother B. H. Durvin, and we extend Brother Durvin our heartfelt sympathy, who has sustained a great loss, commending him to the God of all comfort and love, who maketh no mistakes. Committee: A. R. Kent, S. W. Justice, E. O. Humphries.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom to call from this world to the great beyond the beloved mother of Brother J. C. Sirles, and,

We feel that the community has lost an esteemed citizen whose exemplary Christian life deserves the commendation of all. We extend our love and sympathy to the bereaved family.—Committee: A. R. Kent, S. W. Justice, E. O. Humphries.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from this world, to the great beyond, the beloved father of our Brother R. L. Johnson, and we extend Brother Johnson our heartfelt sympathy, who has sustained

a great loss, commending him to the God of all comfort, who maketh no mistakes.—Committee: A. R. Kent, S. W. Justice, E. O. Humphries.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Heavenly Father, in his infinite wisdom to call from this earth, to the great beyond, the beloved mother of our Brother J. W. Thurston, and we extend Brother Thurston our heartfelt sympathy who has sustained a great loss, commending him to the God of all comfort, who maketh no mistakes.—Committee: A. R. Kent, S. W. Justice, E. O. Humphries.

Clifton Forge, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On the evening of December fifth, 1926,

our Heavenly Father in his wise providence removed from this world our esteemed brother and faithful official of the C. & O., E. L. Thomas, and in the calling home of this dear brother the church he loved, the community in which he was a good neighbor which was always dear to him, have sus-
sor and citizen and especially his home, tained a distinct and keenly felt loss, and Mountain Village Lodge No. 238, Clifton Forge, Virginia, in regular session assembled, December 8th, 1926, and put on record its high esteem and sincere appreciation of Brother Thomas, a former member of this local, and as a devout and consistent Christian man, and that the heartfelt sympathy of this local be conveyed to the bereaved family in this their hour of sadness.—Committee: A. R. Kent, S. W. Justice, E. O. Humphries.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother George Dutton, member of Lodge 597, Escanaba, Mich., died November 25, 1926.

Brother E. L. Thomas, member of Lodge 238, Clifton Forge, Va., died recently.

Brother Alois Schnepf, member of Lodge 192, Elkhart, Ind., died Oct. 26, 1926.

Brother Fred Sunkel, member of Lodge 39, Oakland, Calif., died Nov. 21, 1926.

Relatives of Members.

Miss Minnie Erickson, sister of Brother E. E. Erickson, F. S., Lodge 3, St. Paul, Minn., died recently.

Mother of Brother J. W. Thurston, member of Lodge 238, Clifton Forge, Va., died recently.

Father of Brother R. L. Johnson, member of Lodge 238, Clifton Forge, Va., died recently.

Mother of Brother J. C. Sirles, member of Lodge 238, Clifton Forge, Va., died recently.

Father of Brother B. H. Durvin, member of Lodge 238, Clifton Forge, Va., died recently.

Brother of Brother R. R. Hanenstein, member of Lodge 192, Elkhart, Ind., died Nov. 8, 1926.

Father of Brother R. S. Gluyas, member of Lodge 520, Miles City, Mont., died recently.

Mother of Brother Wm. Corcoran, member of Lodge 520, Miles City, Mont., died recently.

Father of Brother Wm. Elbersson, member of Lodge 528, Deer Lodge, Mont., died Nov. 22, 1926.

Brother of Brother Albert St. Mars, member of Lodge 528, Deer Lodge, Mont., died recently.

Brother James Harlin Macleaw, member of Lodge 191, Victoria, B. C., Can., died November 30, 1926.

Technical Articles

PATTERNS FOR BOXES.

By O. W. Kothe.

The great masses of our tradesmen are roughing-in-men—they do the erecting, and must content themselves with more force than men who do more delicate work in the shop. These folks soon get accustomed to their slap-together jobs; that when called on to do the most simple job outside of their regular work—they make a terrible mess of it.

Possibly the making of square cornered boxes, tanks, pans, hoppers, etc., ranks next to just the plain straight work. Even on these relatively simple and straight objects—it is amazing how some men can botch them up by not going at them right. What is still worse most of these roughing in men never try to improve their weak places. Each one in his own secret heart has hopes

of becoming a job foreman; a shop foreman or superintendent some day. But what does his superior say:

Each foreman, draftsman, superintendent, etc., must be a teacher to other men—they must be qualified to plan out—to design—to correctly interpret blue prints; and to tell their men in clear picture language what they want done and how it must be done. In addition a man must be neat and accurate in his work, because if he is not, none of his other men can look up to a foreman as a "better man." Every employer knows, there is no use in advancing one of his own men—if he cannot command the high respect of the others. Where men only obey a foreman because of his big stick—or authority—that influence to achieve is never present. As a result a low standard of workmanship is gradually brought about.

Men who are crude in their work can find no better method of correcting this evil—than to take a comprehensive training in laying out drafting. This has lots of advantages, and men who are continually criticised or those who are ashamed of their own work will find this training to help them in a thousand ways.

We shall start this new series of problems with the plain square box indicated in sketch No. 1. Nearly everybody knows how to develop a simple box like this—still there are some well seasoned mechanics who spend their life roughing in work, that have to worry around considerable, still others spoil its workmanship appearance in one way or another. Men accustomed to such work, can of course, turn them out like hot cakes and each is a perfect job.

Now in making shallow pans, boxes, tanks, etc., from an inch or so to about six inches deep, the general practice is to cut out the entire pattern from one sheet of metal. Thus, in our case we have a pan 12 inches wide, 20 inches long and 4 inches deep. Now on ordinary thickness of metal the pattern can be layed out as we show, where the corners will be waste.

The thickness of the metal generally governs the seams made at the corners, and the size of pan or box together with the thickness of the metal governs the style of reinforcement along the top edge. Sometimes a wooden box is metal lined as at a, of details "A," when a top edge is allowed for hammering over to nail down. Or in small pans, the hemmed edge b, is often used. But no doubt, the wired edge is the most popular of all with the lighter metals. Here we lay out the pattern to net measurements as our layout shows. Then we allow an additional edge equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the thickness of the wire or rod. Observe, if we use a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod, the wire edge would be equal to $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide since $2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{8}$ -inch. This will be just enough to

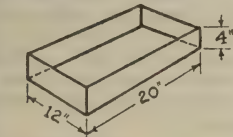
curve around the wire and close against the side of pan.

Observe a full circumference of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod would be equal to $3.14 \times \frac{1}{4} = .78$ or about 25-32 inch. But since we measure to the very top of the wire, a portion equal to about 1-16 or so is not needed, since only a fraction over half of the rod is covered then by the roll. However, by allowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of all rods or wires or pipe sizes, a perfect roll can be made. Most workmen spoil the pan on enclosing the wire, by allowing an unequal edge to shape itself around the wire. Near the corners, the edge is short, while toward the middle, the flange material is increased. This makes a pan with an uneven top edge, and the sides also look bad.

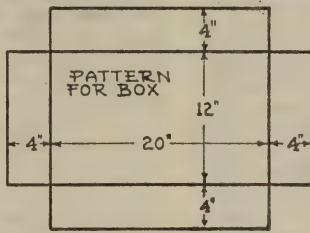
On other jobs, a flat band iron bar is enclosed as at d, while where greater stiffening is required an angle bar is riveted in place as at e. However, each of these methods of reinforcing the top edge is governed by practical judgment—what the pan is used for, the resistance it must support—the general practice of the shop, etc. In regards to making the seams on the corners, the more popular seams are made as at f and g of detail "B." This is more for lighter metal, although heavy metal can also be flanged as at f. But in either case, edges accordingly must also be allowed where we show a clear cut away corner. On heavier metal as 20-gauge and heavier the corners are now being welded more and more. Each shop making more and more use of its welding outfit, and so corners are welded as at h. On jobs where considerable stress is met with, then angle iron bars as at i, are riveted in the corners, which loans strength as well as weight.

We should say that it takes considerable skill to make good seams as at f and g. Most workmen have the idea to use a large wide seam, they will naturally have a strong joint. But the facts are, that to use comparatively narrow flange edges as the type f, a much better job can be made. That is of course, the width of the flange is governed by the thickness of the rivet. In most work to allow only $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the thickness of the rivet a sufficiently wide edge is made on each side of the rivet line. To allow too wide an edge only gives trouble in making the metal lay up tightly. In the flanging process it stretches and this can seldom be worked out satisfactorily.

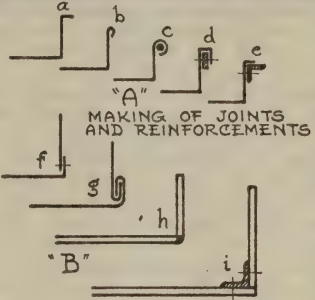
The same is true of seams as at g, for thin metal a narrow seam of not over $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch is necessary as the metal becomes heavier to possibly 16-gauge, then a $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch edge may be necessary. But it is seldom such double seams are used on metal heavier than 20-gauge. For such a $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5-16-inch seam holds all that will ever be expected of it. In fact, small edges are easier hammered over, and they always present a neater appearance. A person can do more with narrow edges than with wide



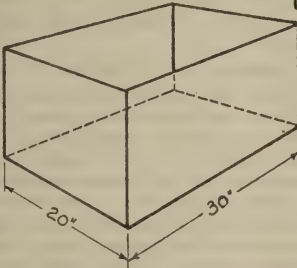
SKETCH OF A SHALLOW BOX OR PAN OR TANK
#1



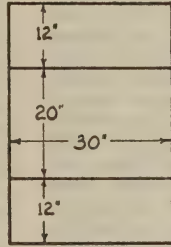
PATTERN FOR BOX



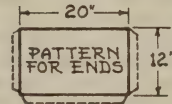
MAKING OF JOINTS AND REINFORCEMENTS



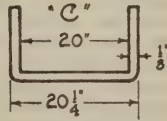
SKETCH OF BOX OR TANK WITH HIGH SIDES
#2



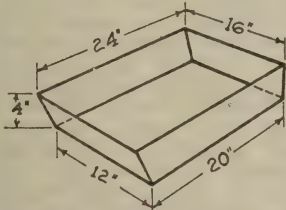
PATTERN FOR BOTTOM AND SIDES



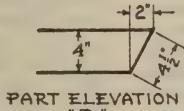
PATTERN FOR ENDS



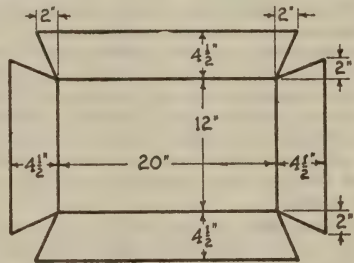
PATTERN 'C'



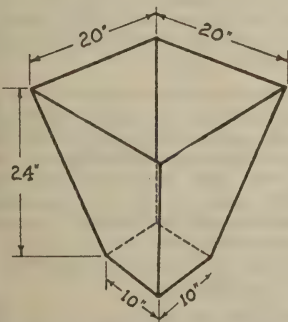
SKETCH OF FLARING PAN
#3



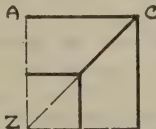
PART ELEVATION
'D'



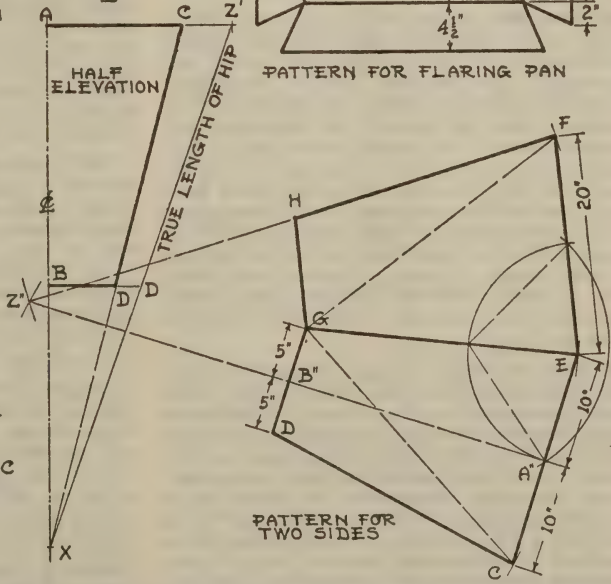
PATTERN FOR FLARING PAN



LONG TAPERING SQUARE VESSEL
#4



QUARTER PLAN OF VESSEL



PATTERN FOR TWO SIDES

ones, mainly in taking out buckles, and it will always lay up well.

Tanks with high sides as in sketch No. 2, have a different element entering, mainly in the laying out process. Here to lay out a pattern as we did for No. 1, the metal wasted in the corners would be considerable. The guiding factor is generally, which is the best economics—to waste some metal, or to make seams. If it is more efficient as well as better workmanship to make several long seams along the several corners; then that is best. But if appearance is of no importance and waste is slight; then tanks are made of considerable depth like we show at No. 1.

However, the better practice is on all such tanks or boxes as at No. 2, to layout the pattern as we show at the right. Here the sides and the bottom are made of one sheet, while the ends are seamed on by one method or another as indicated by details "B." In making boxes this way, the ends can generally be set in easier than the sides, since long seams are always more awkward to handle than short ones. On quite large tanks, the bottom is generally made separate, and the sides and ends are built in by seaming, riveting or welding.

Where tanks are made of metal where thickness is a factor as at detail "C," then always seek to use inside measurements, unless outside measurements are specified. In this case we see a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch difference is made by using $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch metal. Observe, in the bending process, the jaws of the brake are clamped on the line, so a right angle bend causes the metal to stretch to form the bend.

Flaring Pans as at No. 3 are also something every mechanic must make. Some workmen have difficulty in arriving at the flare and so make one side of a greater slope than others. Such work always indicates a lack of geometrical knowledge of measurements. It would seem rather offensive to tell many a mechanic 25 to 35 years old that he does not even know how to measure his work—but still, I am sure nearly every reader can point to such instances in their own lives as well as others at some time or other. I have seen many men at the bench and in the school room who could not lay out a flaring pan as we show at No. 3.

There are still a larger number of men who will make the pan—that is they will make something; but it is not according to measurements in every particular. So many when told to get out a flaring pan as we show in No. 3, which is 4 inches high—they make the sides 4 inches. In most cases accurate check-ups are not made and if it is found a bit shallower than specified it is ascribed to the wire edge—it took more material around the wire than they figured. But this is wrong, and may be they were short there also.

In most cases, mechanics merely accept

the height specified or 4 inches in this case. They do not draw a part side elevation view as we show at "D." Men who can figure the slant line of a triangle don't need to draw the elevation; but still fewer know how to do this, rather than do it. Thus, if our height is 4 inches and our flare is 2 inches, the true length of the sides will be:

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$\hline 20$$

Now to extract the square root from the sum of the square of the altitude and the base, we have:

$$\sqrt{20} = 4.5 \text{ inches as the length of side.}$$

To this must be added the edge for reinforcement, if a 3-16 wire is used; then $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3-16 = 15-32$ inch, or practically $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The idea in laying out such flaring pans, is to first determine correct measurements for the slant height, and the wire allowance. Using mathematics is more accurate than using geometrical diagrams, since the pencil thickness always allows for inaccuracies.

Next lay out the bottom 12x20 inches in this case and draw the lines. Then add the side lines $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, after which add the wire edge. The flare is measured over whatever it should be. Most measurements for such work is given for outside top measurements, since the pan must fit in given places. Hence to use a 3-16 wire, and say thin metal of 26 gauge, the roll will measure about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, but for safety we call it 5-16 inches. Then two rolls, one on each side will be $\frac{5}{8}$ inch and if our top could measure, say $24\frac{5}{8} \times 16\frac{5}{8}$, with 2-inch flare and 4 inches deep, we can easily arrive at our bottom measurements of 12x20 inches. From the square lines the 2-inch flare is measured over, and that gives the bevel cut. Edges can also be allowed as becomes the seam made.

The main reason such simple articles give trouble to workmen, is that they have never thought-out the geometry on which such work is based. Men who do things by memory or not even that have no opinion of basic principles, and so no big accomplishments can be expected of them. Geometry requires visualization and visualization can only be acquired by practice drafting and the making of models.

Square Hoppers as at No. 4, are quite similar to the flaring pan, only the depth is increased. Work of this kind can be laid out in several ways, but in general; the seams are made on the corners, thus using only one pattern for the sides.

The main item in such work is to determine the true slant length of the sides. Hence a half elevation is often drawn, where A-B is the depth; while A-C is half of the large base, and B-D is of the small base. Then, C-D is the true length of the sides. This can also be determined mathe-

matically, where we subtract B-D from A-C, as $10-5=5$ inches of flare. The depth is 24 inches, so we find the sum of the squares of the base and altitude and then extract the square root. Thus:

$$24 \times 24 = 576$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$\sqrt{601} = 24.51 \text{ inches.}$$

This is the true length of C-D of our half elevation, and is used to set out the pattern by measuring on line A"-B" as 24.51 inches. From this center line, square out lines D-G and C-E, measuring 5 inches as B"-D and B"-G, also measure 10 inches as A"-E and A"-C. This enables drawing the hip line C-D and E-G, and is the pattern. This can be cut out, and others marked off, or as many sides as desired can be added. This can also be done in several ways.

One way is to use E-C as radius, and strike an arc as at F. Then use G as center, and G-C as radius cross arc at F. Then use G-D as radius, and strike arc at H, after which use the hip line E-G as radius, mark off the line F-H.

Another way is to use E as center and strike an arc, crossing center lines as at A". Next reset compass to the intersection on hip E-G to A" as radius, strike an arc as shown. This enables drawing line E-F through the intersection. This method, works on the principle of drawing G-E-F to the same bevel as the angle G-E-C contains. After this G-H is drawn parallel to E-F.

Still another way is to use the sweep method, similar to a pitched cover where the arc passes through the corner of the hips. For this a quarter plan is drawn and in picking the hip line Z-C of plan and setting as A-Z' of side elevation. Then line Z'-X will be the true length, while Z'-D' is the true length of hip. So that by extending the center line A"-B" to Z", which is equal to the side elevation line C-X, we can

then use Z" as center and Z"-E as radius, and strike the arcs through which points F and C, also radius Z"-G will strike arcs for H and D to pass through. In this way the pattern can be developed much the same as those of a tapering pipe.

Another method that can be employed is triangulation, although in the last two methods we have used semblances of it. From this it is evident that there are numerous ways of accomplishing the same thing—much like killing a cat. You can shoot it, poison it, chloroform it, burn it, etc., etc. Each method will effectively do its work in the end; all of which teaches us to use the most direct method.

So many tradesmen have this fever so bad, that they cannot muster enough patience to do their work accurately or neatly, especially in drawing. It is a common practice to see perfectly good drawings ruined by impatient finishing. They prefer not to use compasses to describe true arcs, or to use the proper methods for drawing straight lines, but rather sketch them in with a rough free hand. They think that goes a moment quicker; but at the same time they spoil their entire work it is botched up.

How many readers could point to instances in their daily work—where the "botching-up" was done in finishing by trying to be just a little too direct—to save a few extra movements or applications and the desire to do it all with one tool or machine; rather than in recognized practice. Some men are naturally crude and heavy of hand, and others their hard and heavy work saps out all their strength that might be applied to self improvement. However, every mechanic, no matter how crude, or sloppy in his work can become neat, accurate and efficient—providing if he wants to do this bad enough. All he needs to do is take a good drafting course of lessons, and to stay on the job—to faithfully reproduce those lessons in his daily work.

Educational Department

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

By Fannia M. Cohn.

I. The Unexpected Meeting.

The worker's wife is waiting for her husband in the evening. All day long she has been busy—cooking, cleaning, caring for the children. But knowing that her husband, too, is wholly devoted to this purpose—of having the family happy—she has been stimulated to greater efforts. It is within her province to make her husband happy, she feels, and so she prepares the meal that he likes best, sets the table attractively, has the children freshen themselves so that their brightness will add to the pleasure of dinner, tells them to have their marks ready so that daddy can see

how good they have been in school.

Everything is ready now. The children have been sniffing the cooking, but they have been told that they must hold their appetites in check. The wife is expecting a compensation for her labor in the pleasure she will have when she sees the family about the table, everyone responding to the homelike atmosphere, and husband, children—the family—all happy.

But the husband is delayed. Looking through the window does not bring him. The children, impatiently awaiting daddy, jump at every knock and are disappointed with even a usually most welcome friend.

Their happy expressions gradually give place to looks of disappointment. They grow restless and begin to clamor for their food. An exchange of unpleasant remarks follows. Mother no longer urges them to watch for daddy through the window, but instead commands them to await him. Her face, sad and annoyed, frightens the children. They do not question or complain any more, but find an outlet for their disappointment in quarrels with each other.

The already impatient mother is annoyed by this. She sharply commands them to be quiet. The carefully laid table becomes a source of irritation to all of them, still further exciting their appetites, and contrasting their pleasant expectations of a half-hour before with their disappointment now.

A neighbor steps in and unintentionally adds to the wife's irritation by her surprise that the family has not yet eaten dinner. She and her husband are on their way to the movies and have come to invite the family to join them.

An hour has passed. The children are really hungry now and the mother feels she cannot compel them to wait any longer. Just then a knock is heard at the door—and it is opened to reveal the druggist's boy with a telephone message from the husband. An unexpectedly called meeting of the local's executive board made it impossible for him to come home to dinner.

Bitterly irritated, the wife clears the table and serves the food in the kitchen. The children, affected by their mother's mood, are silent. Dishes are slammed about and the unpleasant meal is not a long one. The wife eats little for she is reflecting angrily on her disappointment. The children hurry away as soon as they have finished eating, and escape to their beds—most welcome refuges now from that tense atmosphere.

Hours later, long after the wife's bed time, a knock at the door arouses the wife from her bitter thoughts. She opens the door. Her husband appears with his usually cordial greeting, his arms outstretched to embrace her. He is given a cold angry reception which he cannot understand. Worried, he asks—has anything happened to the children. Here the wife loses her temper—his air of innocence is too much for her. Doesn't he realize what it has meant to her and the children—how she was tortured this evening while waiting for him? Doesn't he appreciate what the family gathering means to her after a hard day's work at housekeeping to make the family's life happy?

Her husband expresses his unpleasant surprise at this outburst—at his lack of consideration for her and the children, at his failure to realize how the long evening affected them. But, he asks, where was he? Hasn't he been spending the evening in the interest of the family? Was he looking for pleasure for himself? As a

member of the executive board of his local union, he is subject to call at any time to attend a special meeting. Wasn't he as disappointed as his wife that he couldn't have dinner at home with her and the children? But if an emergency arose in his local, and he was called on to forego his pleasure, he did it. His wife must know that the family's well-being depends upon the strength of the union. He had to go.

Oh, says she, he is always giving his first attention to the union and little consideration to her and the children. Is the union more important to him than their family life? How long, she wonders, will she be the victim of her husband's activities in the union. She can't understand why he is so anxious to be active. She thinks that he is doing enough for his union by paying his dues and meeting other financial obligations. She can't understand why the officers who are paid don't do all these jobs.

After a few attempts to explain, the husband waves his hands helplessly and attributes her ignorance to "womanhood"—"a woman is only a woman." A woman's desire, he feels, is to put the home above everything else, forgetting that the husband must make that happy home possible, a possibility which depends upon his earning capacity and his leisure. He knows that an improvement in either of these can be achieved only through the strength of the trade union movement of which he, as a wage earner is a member and that, consequently, any time he gives to his union is very valuable to him.

II. Where Troubles Begin.

It is at this point that the difficulties between husband and wife arise. He, actively engaged in the organization, has learned the importance of the union, and knows that the movement has made it possible for him to get a larger return of what he has produced and shorter hours and thus enabled him to give more attention to his family. He knows that the movement has made it possible for him to develop his innate capacity for leadership, and has strengthened in him an altruistic outlook on life. He has learned the place his trade union movement has given him in our social structure as a worker and a citizen. His outlook on life has been broadened.

But what has been done to keep his wife and all other married women enlightened on these subjects? Often when a young man and young woman marry, the wife is more advanced—the husband feels it an honor to have her marry him. Several years of married life elapse and a few children come, the woman occupied all the while with her family affairs—with "domestic science," the man at the same time, as in the case above described, being active in his union. He has now become the "superior intellect." He has developed and she remained backward. When she makes some suggestion in his affairs, he says good-naturedly—"Oh,

well, what do you, a woman, a housewife, know about all these things?" The development is a perfectly natural one—but it comes as a great shock to her that she is not up-to-date in her ideas.

No matter what the well paid masculine writers on the woman question may say, those of us who know women do not doubt for a moment that they can respond to ideals and are ready to make sacrifices for them. But how can we enlighten the housewife, wife of a trade unionist about the labor movement to arouse her enthusiasm in it? Women are never accused of lack of curiosity. The faculty might be utilized in the most constructive and enlightening manner. But where to get a teacher?

Does the husband willingly share his trade union experiences with his wife? Seldom. How many times have we heard a wife trying to get information from her husband about his trade union activities, about the problems which he must solve only to be told—sometimes good-naturedly, sometimes impatiently—"Oh, I'm always busy with trade union problems. I don't want to take them into my home. I want to forget about them for a while. Let's talk about something else."

It's quite natural—all of us want our minds turned away from our daily problems. But the good husband does not realize that while he, occupied with trade union prob-

lems most of the time, wants leave of them when he is home, his wife has had none of them. She doesn't know much about the labor movement and yet is eager to share his problems with her husband, instinctively feeling it would bring her closer to him.

What is to be done? Here is a problem! Is there no way of enlightening the women on the trade union movement without waiting for their husbands to do the teaching? We know from experience that husband and wife will gladly discuss subjects on which they are both equally enlightened, and willingly accept each other's advice. But each is reluctant to teach the other.

The solution for this problem is not easy to find, but not impossible. It requires careful consideration which we will attempt to give it in another article. In that consideration the suggestions of others would be valuable.

We may suggest in the meantime, however, that the application of domestic science and time saving devices will relieve wives of much of the drudgery of their work and so free them for such enlightenment. The problem must then be approached from a psychological and an economic point of view, in the light of present day conditions and with a confidence that women are susceptible of enlightenment and that the enthusiasm they display for many other causes can be won for the labor movement. —Labor Age.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fischer.

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

The Flowing Streams of Money and Goods.

In the last short story we saw how inflation and deflation work. They raise and lower the cost of living,—in other words, lower and raise the purchasing power of money.

But if we want to get a full picture of all the causes which influence the purchasing power money, we must not forget the other factors in the "equation of exchange."

Although the chief cause for the ups and downs of prices is usually to be found in the quantity of currency, nevertheless, sometimes the velocity of circulation and sometimes the volume of trade are also causes.

But it is a curious fact, recently shown by Mr. Carl Snyder of the Federal Reserve bank of New York, that the ordinary month to month fluctuations in these two causes—velocity and trade—largely offset each other. The two go up together and go down together. That is when money circulates fast goods circulate fast in trade, and when one of these two slows up the other does too.

We know that, *other things equal*, every increase of velocity would raise prices and every decrease would lower them. We also know that, *other things equal*, every increase in the volume of trade would lower prices and every decrease raise them. That

is, any change in trade influences prices in exactly the opposite way to that of the same change in velocity.

But other things never do remain the same. It is because velocity and trade thus both increase together or both decrease together, and because their influences on prices are opposite, that whatever effect on the price level either would otherwise have is almost entirely offset by the almost exactly equal and opposite effect of the oscillations of the other.

So these short time, or month to month, fluctuations of trade and of the velocity of money may be almost left out of account. But we still have left the long time, or year to year, changes in these two causes.

These long time changes in velocity are not very great. Velocity tends, in the long run, to remain fairly constant. Although it is constantly fluctuating up and down like the waves of the sea, it keeps a fairly constant level, just as the sea does.

The average man keeps his average dollar about two weeks. That is, the average time between receiving a dollar and spending it is about two weeks. Some dollars, of course, are spent within an hour after they are received. But some dollars are kept in pockets or stockings for years. The average

dollar carries about a fortnight with each person before it goes on its way circulating from person to person.

An average stay of two weeks means that the average dollar visits about twenty-five pockets or tills in a year. It travels faster in times of prosperity and slower in times of depression; it travels faster in the city and slower in the country. But the two weeks' average is maintained approximately. The reason is that the average man finds it wasteful to keep much money idle months at a time; while on the other hand, it would be a physical impossibility to spend every dollar within a day after it is received. As a matter of convenience, then, the velocity seldom wanders far from forty or fifty times a year, but it does fluctuate.

So far as it does tend to change at all in the long run, it tends slowly to increase, but not as fast as the other cause.

As already stated in the Ninth Short Story, the volume of trade generally tends continually to increase with the increase of population and the progress of invention and civilization. This steady growth of trade tends to lower the level of prices whenever the quantity of currency fails to keep pace with the expansion of trade. Such a fall of prices, due to trade expanding without a corresponding expansion of currency, occurred after the Civil war, and it may occur a few years from now after the World

war, although the first few years after that war showed an opposite price movement.

We see, then, that the price level is chiefly affected by just two influences: the long time changes in the volume of trade, and the changes in the quantity of currency. The volume of trade is usually tending steadily to drag prices down, while the quantity of currency is usually tending to boost them, but sometimes tending the other way. It is the only big unsteady influence.

When the gold mines of California were opened seventy-five years ago, the world was flooded with gold and this inflation raised prices. When in 1896 the new cyanide process again flooded the world with gold, prices rose again. When in the Civil war Uncle Sam paid his bills by printing the paper "greenbacks" prices rose again. When during the World war the same thing was done in Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, France, and many other countries, prices soared thousands, millions, and in the case of Germany, billions of times. Inflation of the currency may come from gold discoveries and processes, from increased bank credit (as when the Federal Reserve System came in), from paper money issues in war time, and from other causes.

In a nut shell, the price level rises when currency increases faster than trade, and falls when trade increases faster than currency.

Co-Operation

CO-OPERATIVES CUT PRICE OF BREAD.

A rise in the price of bread is a serious matter for European British workers, for bread plays an even greater part in their diet than it does in this country. But serious profiteering at the expense has been made almost impossible by their powerful co-operative movement. Just as trade union gains are reflected in the wages even of the unorganized workers, so a strong co-operative movement throws its protection even over those workers who do not deal with it.

Recently the private baking associations in several English cities decided upon a rise in the price of bread. The co-operative societies, however, concerned not about the extent of the profits they could make but rather about the service and protection they could render to their members, refused to join in the move and continued to sell bread at the old price. In this way they not only served their own members, but their position as powerful competitors of the private bakers compelled the latter to keep down the price.

So efficient are the British Co-op bakeries that they are actually producing the best

bread obtainable from A-1 American wheat at 4½¢ per pound—almost exactly half the average price of bread in the 12 largest American cities, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The British Co-operatives own 10,000 acres of the finest wheat land in Canada, transport their grain across the Atlantic in their own co-operative ships, operate the biggest grain elevators and flour mills in Britain, and deliver the finished loaf from model bakeries to the customers without a penny of private profit entering into the whole transaction.

Why could not co-op bakeries cut in two the cost of bread for American workers, instead of permitting a great bread trust to gouge us on "the staff of life?"

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES?

ALL MEMBERS are required to make payment of their MONTHLY DUES and INSURANCE regularly within the SIXTY (60) DAYS period.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE FLOURISHES.

An insurance business run entirely for the benefit of the insured persons is the Co-operative Insurance Society, jointly controlled by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies. This huge insurance company has made phenomenal progress in recent years, and is now doing ten times the business that it was doing in 1914.

In 1918 the total premium income of the Co-operative Insurance Society for all

classes of business was \$2,935,000. In 1925 the premiums rose to \$14,480, an increase of about five times in seven years. Since the Capital invested in this thriving company is only \$100,000, the interest to be paid amounts to only \$5,000 a year. After claims and expenses are secured all the rest of the money is available for distribution to the policyholders as a co-operative dividend. The assets of the society in 1925 were \$24 645,000—more than double the amount in 1922.

CO-OPERATIVES HANDLE MOST CANADIAN WHEAT.

The Saskatchewan wheat pool has grown so rapidly that it now controls 78 per cent of the total wheat acreage in the big Canadian province. The second annual report of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers just published shows a total membership of 78,785, representing 10,492,442 acres of wheat under contract. The Coarsa Grains Pool had 37,312 farmer members. There are 582 country elevators in the Pool Elevator system, and under its control terminal elevators with a total capacity of 117,075,000 bushels.

Saskatchewan is only one of the Canadian provinces in which co-operation has a firm hold with the farmers. The extent of the co-operative business done by the three western grain provinces is shown by the report of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., the central selling agency of the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Pools. This organization handled 187,200,000 bushels of wheat out of a total of 357,559,637 bushels actually delivered to all agencies, private and co-operative—over 52 per cent of the total deliveries.

UNION PROMOTES CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING.

The co-operative housing scheme of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union in New York is now well under way, and it is hoped to have six co-operative apartment houses ready for occupancy by September, 1927. Each of these are to contain some 1,150 rooms, housing about 300 families. The initial co-operative project involves about \$1,750,000. Each co-operator is putting up a certain amount of money, but the main financing is being done by the A. C. W. Corporation organized by the union.

The health, convenience and opportunities for co-operative living of the members have been the chief consideration in planning these co-operative homes. Only 47 per cent of the ground will be covered by the building, the rest being left for gardens and playgrounds. There will be a recreation hall for entertainments and meeting. Every encouragement will be given towards the elimination of household drudgery, by purchase of electrical housekeeping equipment and by a co-operative laundry and other co-operative conveniences.

City life has many disadvantages for children, but these have been taken into account in the planning of the co-operative apartments. Careful thought has been given to providing a healthy and happy life for the youngsters, besides taking some of the burden of their care from the shoulders of their mothers, many of whom are compelled to work in gardens and the shops for a living. Besides the wide playgrounds of the cooperative colony and the parks near which it is located, an indoor playhall for children will be provided against stormy days, and working mothers will be relieved of their care during working hours. Another device in the new co-op apartment houses will be a sound-proof assembly room, in which children can practice their music and teachers can instruct them without going to the private apartments.

While most of the co-operators are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the organization does not confine the privileges of its co-operative housing scheme to its own members alone, and other workers are invited to join.

CHEST OF TEA FOUNDS GIANT BUSINESS.

The Boston "tea-party" isn't the only incident in which tea has set the ball rolling for big events. When a small group of workers in the Royal Arsenal near London, back in 1868, decided to buy a chest of tea and retail it co-operatively, they little knew that they were laying the foundation for one of the largest and most prosperous co-

operative societies in the world. The capital of less than \$40 which these few underpaid workers so toilsomely scraped together now totals nearly \$10,000,000, and their small numbers have swollen to 130,000. The place of their employment has given this huge co-operative its name—the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society.

This society, which has recently completed a big land deal with the government in the historic Woolwich dockyard area, has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Its sales now amount to about \$20,000,000 a year, and its capital this year has shown

an increase of about \$1,200,000 over the corresponding period of last year. At the close of its present financial year in January, 1927, the society confidently expects to show an increase in business of \$2,500,000, and a membership increase bringing the total to 140,000.

News of General Interest

THE "VALUATION" SWINDLE.

Senator Wheeler Exposes the Scheme to Boost Freight Rates and Hold Down Wages.

By Eliot Harris.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is one of the few members of either house of Congress who knows anything about one of the most important questions before the American people, that of railroad valuation.

Wheeler made the fight against the confirmation of Thomas F. Woodlock, the Wall Street broker and writer whom President Coolidge, after three attempts, finally forced on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

With a "test" case, involving the principles of valuation, coming before the Supreme Court this month, Senator Wheeler's views on the subject are particularly timely.

"I don't know what the Supreme Court will do on valuation," said Senator Wheeler when asked to make a forecast. "I do know what the American people would do, if they could be told the truth about it. *They would say that the railroads are entitled to a fair return on every dollar honestly and prudently invested in the property—and that they are not entitled to anything more.*

"This scheme to value the railroads at somebody's guess as to what it would cost to reproduce them is the biggest swindle in the country. It has a direct, and most important, bearing on railroad rates and wages."

"How is valuation going to affect railroad wages, Senator?"

"In this way. There are two payrolls on every railroad. One is the payroll of money—interest on bonds and dividends on stocks. One is the payroll of men—wages and salaries.

"The railroads are trying to pad the money payroll. Where one dollar was invested in the property, they are trying to get what they call a fair return on two dollars, and in some cases even more. If you padded the payroll of men—if you paid

wages to two or three men where only one was working—there wouldn't be any wages left for money. If you pad the money payroll, there isn't going to be enough left for the men. It works both ways.

"I suppose the railroads of this country actually cost about fifteen billion dollars. Woodlock admitted when we had him before the senate committee that the carriers' scheme of "valuation" would give the railroads a valuation of around thirty-three billion dollars; and according to the Transportation Act, the Interstate Commerce Commission will have to fix freight and passenger rates high enough to pay a fair return on that sum.

"I expect they've got a still higher figure by this time."

"They have, Senator," suggested the interviewer. "The Wall Street Journal says that it would cost fifty-five billion dollars to reproduce the railroads of the United States, and that they are worth that sum."

"Whe-e-ew," Senator Wheeler whistled. "I knew they were boosting the ante, but I didn't think they were going quite that fast. They've added several billions while I was out in the mountains on vacation! I wish my property would grow that fast.

"But doesn't that show what I was saying a few minutes ago? This valuation boost hits the railroad worker a double wallop. It hits him first as a consumer, just as it does everyone else, but then it gets in a special punch on his wages. If this valuation swindle goes through, the railroad worker will get it in the neck, going and coming.

"This country is pretty rich; but it isn't rich enough to stand any such padding of the money payroll as that. If it pays wages in the shape of interest and dividends on billions that never were invested, it can't pay decent wages to the men who are running the railroads."

"But, Senator, do you think the railroads expect to get rates based on such a valuation?"

"Not right away, no. It would break the country, and railroad operators know it."

But here are the things that such a valuation will do:

"As population grows and the volume of traffic increases, operating costs on railroads go down in proportion to the income, and normally, it would be possible to either reduce freight rates, or increase wages, or both.

"But suppose the Interstate Commerce Commission or the supreme court fix a valuation of say \$35,000,000,000—let alone this new figure of the Wall Street Journal.

"Then, when you try to reduce rates, the railroads come in and say: 'We aren't earning a fair return now on the value of our property. We didn't fix that value. The commission did it, or the court did it; but the law says we are entitled to a fair return on it.'

"What's the answer? There isn't any. Let this fake valuation go through, and you never can reduce rates. The railroads will have a complete excuse, not only for fighting reductions, but for demanding increases if the country gets prosperous enough to stand the extra strain."

"And it would work the same way on wages?"

"It can't help working the same way. Right now, when any railroad workers ask an increase, the first answer the company makes is that it isn't earning a fair return on the value of its property. Double the valuation of that property, and give an official certificate of that boosted price, and how will the workers get by it?"

"I don't know," said the interviewer.

"Neither does anybody else," retorted the senator.

"In my judgment," he went on, after a moment, "the only way you can keep prosperity is by increasing wages just as fast as increased production will permit. Unless that is done, production gets ahead of consumption, the markets are glutted, and everything stops.

"But this valuation deal which the railroads are trying to put across will make it impossible to raise wages in an industry that employs over 2,000,000 men.

"If that doesn't mean trouble, then I don't know the signs. And I ought to know them," he added, with a grin which reminded the interviewer that this is the United States Senator whom the "Ohio gang" tried to ruin by deliberate perjury.

"But what is to be done about it?" asked the interviewer.

"Take it to the people," was the instant answer. "They'll settle it, and settle it right, if you can get it to them in time.

"The newspapers aren't carrying the facts about this business. I don't think one newspaper man in ten knows what it means. But the railroad workers know—or ought to know. An unfair valuation hits them both ways. It gets them as consumers, through high freight rates added to the cost of everything they buy, and it gets them as producers, by keeping down the price of the labor which is all they have to sell.

"Wall Street is padding the money payroll of the railroads. Every railroad worker should load up on valuation facts, and preach them to all his neighbors.

"No one wants to deprive the roads of a single dollar actually and honestly invested. They should get a fair return on every cent of actual investment, and when there is room for reasonable doubt, I am in favor of giving the railroads the benefit of that doubt.

"But this trick of saying that where a railroad has invested ten million dollars, it is entitled to a return on thirty million because some one guesses that it would cost thirty million to reproduce the property now—that is so manifestly unfair that it ought to be stopped, and railroad workers have a mighty good reason for assisting in stopping it."

DEPOSITS IN LABOR BANKS NOW TOTAL MORE THAN \$111,000,000.

Washington, D. C.—Deposits in labor banks in the United States now run to a total of more than \$111,000,000. At the close of business June 30 total deposits in 36 labor banks in America was \$110,875,791.

Accumulation of this enormous total of money is the result of only six years of effort in the labor banking field, for it is only six years since the first labor bank opened its doors.

The B. of L. bank in Cleveland ranks first in point of deposits, with its total of \$23,790,510. The Federation Bank and Trust Company, of New York, Peter J. Brady president, ranks second, with total deposits that on June 30 ran to a total of \$15,441,485.

The statements at the close of this year will, it is expected, show a strength that has more than kept pace with the period preceding June 30.

Total resources of the group of labor banks run far above the figures shown in the deposit column.

The financial strength of labor, a matter of great uncertainty prior to the advent of labor banks, is now amply indicated. In total, this financial strength would run far above the funds shown by the bank statements and probably could be little more than approximated. It would include the cash value of a large number of buildings throughout the country, some of them small meeting halls, and some of them imposing metropolitan structures; and it would include large sums invested in bonds and other securities, as well as money deposited in banks not in the list of labor banks.

Adding to the financial strength of labor is the new Union Labor Life Insurance Company now preparing actively for the opening

of business about January 1. President Woll is now continuously engaged in making the necessary arrangements for an expert staff.

With this company in operation there will at once begin a new accumulation of labor funds.

INDUSTRY MORE DEADLY THAN WAR.

Rochester, N. Y.—Industry is more deadly than war, and a new impetus must be given the safety movement, declared speakers at the tenth annual State Industrial Safety Congress, called by the New York State Department of Labor.

"If General Sherman were living today he would have to revise his estimate of war," said Secretary of Labor Davis.

"During our 19 months' participation in the World War 53,300 American soldiers were killed or died of wounds, but during that same period 132,000 persons were killed at home in the performance of the daily duties. Accidents, a majority of which could have been avoided, killed more than two and one-half times as many of our citizens as were killed by the engines of war on the battlefields of Europe.

"Is it not a burning disgrace that the

richest country in the world, a country whose wealth totals the unprecedented figure of \$400,000,000,000, should pay so little attention to so great, so monstrous, an evil? Is it not worth our while to see if we can not prevent this enormous loss of life and happiness by starting a movement whose aim shall be the conservation of life in industrial plants?"

James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner, said that at the end of more than a quarter of a century of increasing efforts to prevent accidents in industry, the accident total in this state the past year was of such proportions as to be "a challenge to the safety movement."

Employers' representatives agreed that a dependence on law has proven a failure, and that the educational feature of this campaign must be intensified.

MINERS MEET JANUARY 25TH.

The international convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which under the constitution of the organization is supposed to be held biennially, will be held in Indianapolis beginning January 25. The joint conference of the operators of the central competitive field and the scale committee of the United Mine Workers will be held at Miami, Fla., February 14, according to official call which has gone out from headquarters of the miners at Indianapolis.

The convention, under the constitution, would have been held in 1926, but as the three-year wage agreement does not expire until March 31 next, the 1926 meeting was postponed until 1927.

At the 1927 convention, the delegates, representing points over the United States and Canada, within the jurisdiction of the union, will consider a new wage agreement

which will be presented to the operators at the joint conference at Miami in February. The basing point of the scale is the central competitive field, made up, for convenience, of western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. From this base, as representative of coal conditions in the country, the scale for union miners over the coal fields of the country is worked out, with, of course, the proper differentials particular to the various parts of the coal fields of the country.

Some twelve or fourteen hundred delegates will be present at the convention, the representation being based on the membership of local unions as averaged for three months prior to the convention call. Each local union has one vote for each 100 members or less and one additional vote for each 100 members or fraction thereof more.

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW OPPOSED BY WORKERS.

Denver.—The Colorado State Federation of Labor has petitioned Governor Adams to favor the repeal of the "can't-strike" sections of the Colorado Industrial Commission act.

The act applies to every industry and calling and employees are debarred from ceasing work until the commission investigates.

"These sections," Governor Adams is informed, "have been opposed by Colorado organized labor since the enactment of the law. In recent years Colorado employers, too, have realized the menace contained in these sections. With their repeal, there would remain an industrial commission with power to mediate between employers and employees. There would remain the ma-

chinery for voluntary arbitration and there would remain the power in the commission to enforce proper sanitary regulations in industrial workshops of the state.

"Experience has proven that voluntary arbitration is desirable, and that every convenience for the settlement of industrial disputes by voluntary arbitration should be provided by the state.

"Compulsory arbitration has proven a failure."

TODAY is short; YESTERDAY is gone; TOMORROW may never come. If YOU are going to get a new MEMBER, why don't YOU do it TODAY?

HIGH COURT ASKED TO REVIEW CONTROL-OF-STRIKES DECISION.

Washington.—Attorneys for Kansas miners have asked the United States Supreme Court to review its decision that a strike to collect a wage claim is not a permissible purpose. The petitioners claim the court erred in its account of the facts.

If the decision stands courts may define when and for what purpose workers can strike.

The decision is the result of a wage dispute in a Kansas mine. One Mishmash was working under an agreement which called for an increase when he was 19 years old. When he reached 19, the company refused to pay. A joint board of operators and miners decided against the company and a strike was called. On an order of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations the company paid the claim, but one leader of the strike was arrested for violating the state

law which created the Court of Industrial Relations and which makes strikes illegal.

In upholding the conviction of the miner the Supreme Court said:

"The right to carry on business—be it called liberty or property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly it may be conducted. To collect a stale claim due to a fellow member of the union who was formerly employed in the business is not a permissible purpose. In the absence of a valid agreement to the contrary, each party to a disputed claim may insist that it be determined only by a court.

"Neither the common law, nor the Fourteenth amendment, confers the absolute right to strike."

LABOR WOULD ANNUL COURT'S WAGES RULE.

Albany, N. Y.—The executive council of the State Federation of Labor favors an amendment to the state labor law that would overcome the effect upon it of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in annulling the Oklahoma prevailing-rate-of-wages law. Attorney General Ottinger has ruled that the decision adversely affects the New York law.

The amendment would provide a plan for ascertaining "prevailing wages" and includes an automatic penalty for violation, and guaranteed recovery by employes of the difference between wages paid and the legal rate on public work.

In the Oklahoma case the Supreme Court ruled that the term "current rate of wages" is not explicit, and that criminal proceedings must be based on specific charges of

wrong doing. The court cited varying wage scales paid in the vicinity in which the offending contractor operated.

"To construe the phrase 'current rate of wages' as meaning either the lowest rate or the highest rate or any intermediate rate or, if it were possible to determine the various factors to be considered, an average of all rates, would be as likely to defeat the purpose of the legislature as to promote it," the court said.

The court also objected to the terms "neighborhood" and "locality" in which the law was to operate.

"Both terms are elastic and, dependent upon circumstances, may be equally satisfied by areas measured by rods or by miles," the court said.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS BLOT ON NATIONAL LIFE.

Washington.—"Our accident record is a blot on our national life," said Secretary of Labor Davis, in his annual report.

"We must reduce the toll of life and limb resulting from these accidents," he said. "This wastage of life, happiness, profit and

energy is still too great to be tolerated by a mechanism so perfect in its scientific functioning as is American industry.

"We must also soften still further the lot of the woman whose necessity or whose ambition has set her into the shop or factory."

WOMEN'S 10-HOUR LAW IS IGNORED IN SOUTH.

Washington.—The Mississippi law that limits the work day for women to 10 hours is 33 per cent ineffective, according to a study of working conditions in that state by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Over one-third of the women employed in the plants surveyed were expected to put in a regular working day longer than 10 hours," the report states.

The weekly wage for white women in the plants visited averaged \$8.60 and negro wo-

men averaged \$5.75 to \$5.90.

"In respect to plant conditions, also, there was much to be desired. Too many plants were reported with no washing facilities, or with equipment that was inadequate, with no towels. In not far from one-fourth of the establishments common drinking cups were found, while in others no cups were provided. Toilet room conditions were most frequently unsatisfactory, and in a number of cases the equipment was inadequate."

MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR FEDERAL LABOR.

Washington.—A bill providing for a minimum salary of \$1,500 a year for government employes has been introduced in the house by Representative Welsh of California.

These employes would be placed in four groups—clerical, administration and fiscal,

with salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$7,500 a year; professional and scientific, with salaries ranging from \$1,860 to \$7,500; custodial, with salaries ranging from \$780 to \$3,300, and clerical and mechanical, from 60 cents an hour to \$3,600 a year.

WORKERS KNOW HOW WASTE CAN BE CUT.

New York.—Trade unions provide the best contact between employers and workers, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, at their meeting in this city. Mr. Woll asserted that the workers can increase productiveness in their own industry.

"The average workman," he said, "develops a technical knowledge of his job and

thinks of ways his work might be better done, waste eliminated and time and energy saved. Because of his intimate contact with job details and his specialized knowledge he can suggest improvements which are outside the experience of management and so make a specialized contribution. When he has no channels to voice his ideas, they are lost to the industry."

SECRETARY DAVIS ASSAILS PAY CUTS.

Speaking at a testimonial dinner in Plymouth, Pa., James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, reviewed the prosperity he said America had enjoyed since the United Mine Workers of America "refused to take a wage reduction five years ago," and asserted that any American "who seriously proposes wage reductions after this year of prosperity should have a committee appointed to examine his sanity."

Secretary Davis declared that the United Mine Workers stood as the shock absorbers for labor of the country "in the industrial struggle that was waged to lower American

wages to a par with wages paid in European countries." He said that 41,000,000 men and women were gainfully employed in the United States, and that they represented the purchasing power of the country. To reduce the wages of this vast army from \$1 to \$2 a day would remove the purchasing power of the country, and ruin and desolation would follow, Mr. Davis said.

The testimonial was given by Plymouth Mine Local Unions in honor of George G. William, recorder of Luzerne County and former burgess of Plymouth, in appreciation of his efforts in the interest of members of United Mine Workers and their families.

TAFT CALLED UPON TO RESIGN OR REFUSE CARNEGIE SUBSIDY.

Washington.—Chief Justice Taft should resign from the United States Supreme Court or renounce his Carnegie subsidy of \$10,000 a year, declared Congressman Rainey in discussing the bill to increase salaries of federal judges. The bill was approved and the salaries of Supreme Court justices are increased \$5,000 a year.

Pension payments to Mr. Taft commenced after the will of Andrew Carnegie was probated in August, 1919. Steel trust securities valued at \$200,000 are set aside to assure \$10,000 annually to the chief justice.

Congressman Rainey called attention to the number of times the steel trust and its subsidiaries have been before the Supreme Court in important litigation.

"If a jury," said Mr. Rainey, "were being called into the box and this great corporation or some one of its subsidiaries were a party to the suit and a prospective juror were being examined as to his qualifications and he should admit that he was receiving every year a subsidy of \$10,000, paid out of a segregation for the purpose of the securities of the steel corporation, do you think he would be accepted on the jury?"

No court would refuse to sustain a 'challenge for cause.'

"Ought not the same principles in fact apply to a judge of the court before whom the case was being tried? If this proposition is true, is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in morals and in legal ethics at least—I do not desire to use harsh terms—qualified to sit as the Chief Justice of the greatest and the most important and the most irresponsible court in all the world?"

The speaker referred to a code of ethics Mr. Taft recently prepared for the American Bar Association.

"I agree with him," declared Mr. Rainey "when he says he should not accept favors from interests likely to be submitted to him for judgment. I agree with him when he says that he should 'so far as reasonably possible,' refrain from all relations which might arouse suspicion that such relations might warp or bias his judgment or prevent 'his impartial attitude of mind.'"

"Agreeing with these propositions I demand that he should either relinquish his subsidy or resign the high position he holds."

PHYSICIANS UNITE IN REGULAR UNION.

Chicago.—More than 125 physicians employed by the city health department have organized and affiliated to the trade union movement. They ask that their monthly rate of \$100 be increased to \$200 and that the city pay for upkeep of automobiles they use when calling upon city patients. They are supported by Dr. Herman N. Bundeson, city commissioner of health, who says:

"The average time these doctors have served the city is from 10 to 12 years.

Practically all are graduates of Class A medical schools, and every one is a reputable doctor in his locality and many are high grade specialists in the diseases of children.

"They are on duty and subject to call 24 hours a day, Sundays and holidays included.

"Basing their visits on the average charge of a physician's call, they receive about 10 cents per visit. To cover the territory assigned, each physician is compelled to use an automobile, the running expenses of which he pays out of his own pocket."

BIGGEST PASSAIC MILL YIELDS, ENDING TEN MONTHS' STRUGGLE.

By International Labor News Service.

Passaic, N. J.—The long, long trail is ending for the valiant textile strikers for the biggest of the Passaic mills, the Botany, has signed an agreement with the United Textile Workers of America, ending a strike that lasted ten and a half months. The first break came on Armistice Day when the Worsteds Spinning Company signed an A. F. of L. union agreement, the first ever to be made in Passaic's stormy industrial life.

For the first time since last January the picket line was missing in front of the Botany mill, and its subsidiary, the Garfield Worsteds Mills. In that long struggle there occurred some of the most turbulent strike scenes. Pickets were slugged, ridden down by police horses, drenched with a hose, arrested by scores, but never did they falter. Strike relief was provided for them in

abundance. Only with the stepping in of the A. F. of L. groups was it possible to break the deadlock between obdurate industrial barons and equally determined workers.

The Botany agreement sends 6,000 back to work. The first settlement sent back 1,000. Under the provisions the strikers gain the right of organization in the American Federation of Labor, collective bargaining is granted, both parties agree to submit to arbitration in disputes by a third party. All strikers were to be reemployed.

There still remain some 7,000 on strike, but it is expected these will go to work soon under similar arrangements. The Botany agreement was made by Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and Charles F. Johnson, vice-president of the company.

TRADES AND THEIR RELATION TO HEALTH.

By Miss Nelle Swartz.

Lead, arsenic, mercury, benzol and carbon monoxide are the most common poisons to which industrial workers are exposed.

Printers, painters and plumbers are exposed to lead poisoning. Arsenic poisoning affects employes in gold and silver refineries, copper and brass foundries, dye works and glass factories. Workers may be exposed to mercury poisoning in making thermometers, hats and explosives. Benzol is used in the pasting of rubber and leather and in the sealing of tin cans.

Chronic monoxide is one of the commonest types of occupational diseases and may occur in any industry where furnaces, gas-heating devices and improperly maintained heating arrangements exist. This form of poisoning is one of the most frequent causes of chronic headache, which also may be associated with weakness and disturbances of appetite and digestion.

Health and life are influenced to a considerable extent by the kind of work one does. Figures show (what common sense tells us) that outdoor occupations are, in the main, the most healthful. Farm laborers,

for example, average a longer life than any industrial group. On the other hand, workers exposed to lead have the highest sickness and death rates.

Sickness which is caused by a specific occupation or industry, for which the process is wholly or partially responsible, is called an occupational disease. Some industries are almost entirely free from occupational disease and in others it exists to an extent often unrealized.

Occupational diseases may be roughly divided into two classes: Those which are caused by poisoning and those which are caused by dust.

The easiest way to detect the possibility of the occurrence of occupational diseases is to learn what substances are used in the manufacturing process. Unfortunately this information is often neglected until cases of poisoning occur in the plant.

If it is found that poison is used in a manufacturing process, steps can be taken either to eliminate the poison immediately and substitute something else, or to remove

the poisonous fumes from the workshop by means of exhausts and ventilating hoods.

The encouraging thing about sickness caused by conditions of work is that prac-

tically all of the causes for such illness can be removed. In other words, any industry can, with a fair degree of accuracy, control its own sickness rate.

IS INSTALLMENT BUYING AN EVIL? CONTRARY VIEWS BY OBSERVERS.

Washington.—Is installment buying an evil or a benefit to the country

Senator Couzens of Michigan says it is wrong in principle, while speakers at the New York meeting of the Academy of Political Science declared the system stimulates thrift and production, when properly applied.

Bankers and economists agreed that installment buying is here to stay and that its evils must be corrected through study.

John J. Raskeb, chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors Corporation, said:

"The records show that they (automobiles) have not been acquired at the expense of home savings, life insurance or other factors in economic welfare. The desire for automobiles is sufficiently great to inspire people to work. In principle, installment purchasing is a natural evolution of credit. As a credit development it must be administered upon the same principles as all good credit. Experience with consumer credit has proved it a sound and healthy thing when properly used and not abused. High consumption results in high production. High production insures employment. High production and consumption bring about a

higher degree of individual progress and happiness."

In an interview with the Washington bureau of the Wall Street Journal, Senator Couzens said that installment buying is one of the greatest factors in the high cost of living.

"The purchase of homes, well-selected real estate or sound securities or any other commodity that appreciates in value, is sound, but to buy things that wear out, or rapidly depreciate in value, on the same basis as you would buy a home is economically unsound," he said.

From data compiled from the Federal Trade Commission, Senator Couzens has figured that under the installment plan the additional cost of an article such as furniture, clothing, radio, electric equipment, is from 15 to 30 per cent above the price in cash.

"The argument that it is better to pay out of each week's or month's wages, rather than to use savings or 'nest eggs,' is a fallacious one which must appear so when you consider that your savings are perhaps drawing 3 or 4 per cent interest in the bank while you are paying out of your earnings from 15 to 30 per cent," Senator Couzens said.

GREATER PRODUCTION HASTENS 5-DAY WEEK.

Washington.—Sentiment for a five-day work week is increasing, said James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades department, at a meeting of the navy wage review board that is considering wage decisions by local boards in various navy yards and naval stations.

Mr. O'Connell called attention to mechanical developments and greater efficiency and productivity in the industrial field. These, he said, are driving the country toward the five-day goal, and he suggested that the review board give consideration to this question. The board consists of Capt. F. H. Clark, chairman; F. S. Curtis, chief clerk of the navy department, and A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades department.

"There are 40,000 workers in these navy yards and naval stations at the present time," Mr. O'Connell said. "In the Washington navy yard, the finest and most complete machine shop in the world, 3,000 are employed. The yard has a capacity for 18,000 employees. In the Brooklyn and other yards, the same proportion prevails.

"There is no reason why shipping board and war department vessels are not repaired in these yards, instead of by private concerns. Equipment for the ships could also be manufactured by the government in its own machine plant for the same cost, at least, as that charged by private firms. This would check plant deterioration and would train men for any emergency."

NEW MEDIATION LAW AIDS RAILWAY LABOR.

New York.—Eastern railway conductors and trainmen have won in the first test of the Watson-Parker federal railroad act.

Wages have been advanced 7½ per cent

by a board of arbitration. The board was created following a failure of the Railroad Mediation board to adjust differences. The increase will approximate \$15,000,000 a

year. The workers asked for \$1 a day, which would amount to about \$38,000,000 a year.

Edgar E. Clark and William D. Baldwin, representing the public, voted with the two brotherhood members, E. P. Curtis, general secretary, Order of Railway Conductors, and Daniel L. Cease, editor of the Railway Trainmen, official magazine of the Order of Railway Trainmen. Dissenting votes were cast by the two railroad representatives.

Mr. Clark is former president of the Order

of Railway Conductors and former member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Baldwin is connected with the Otis Elevator company. These two were appointed by the Railroad Mediation board when the railroad managers and employees failed to agree on neutral members. A feature of the award was the board's recognition of "the peculiar, exacting, hazardous and responsible character of the services performed by these employees."

A STATISTICIAN WHO HUMANIZES FIGURES

Being the Story of Ethelbert Stewart, One of the Most Interesting of Uncle Sam's Workers.

By Gilbert E. Hyatt.

An imposing figure, with a mop of snow white hair, bearing a marked resemblance to Mark Twain and rather pleased to be reminded of the fact.

A statistician for 40 years of a life of 69 who humanizes the figures with which he deals by a twinkling eye and a dry pungent wit, accentuated by a slight impediment of speech.

This is Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the Department of Labor.

Figures have never become his master. They are only valuable to him as they throw light on human questions.

"The labor problem is a human problem," he once said to the writer. "You can't reduce human nature to decimal points. Accurate statistics are necessary as the basis from which to start, but they should never be used as vaulting poles to leap to conclusions."

He once threw a bomb-shell into an assembly of "high brow" investigators who were "viewing with alarm" the alleged frivolity and laxity of modern youth.

"When a girl has spent eight or ten hours in a noisy factory feeding a hungry machine she is entitled to a little petting in the evening," he declared.

On one occasion the writer questioned the accuracy of a cost-of-living budget for an average family.

"That tabulation was compiled with the utmost care. It is accurate by any test to which you can put figures," he said.

"But, like all similar attempts, it is of little value because it is impossible to put the necessities and aspirations of any family into figures. We can easily determine what they spend, but what they should have is a matter of widely varying opinion.

Commissioner Stewart, if not the father of the modern form of cost-of-living statistics, was one of the earliest in this field.

He was also largely instrumental in establishing the government tables of hours and wages.

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics has greatly enlarged and systematized a series of studies in the productivity of industry.

This she explains in a characteristically graphic manner.

"We collected statistics over a considerable period as to what a worker gets in money. We also gathered data as to what he paid for necessities. These two factors, taken together, tell what he can buy with what he earns or, in other words, gives us an idea of his *real wages*.

"This information served very well as long as the worker was satisfied with enough for a mere existence.

"When the American Federation of Labor declared, at the Atlantic City convention of 1919, that its members would no longer be satisfied with a living wage but that they must have an ever-advancing share in the tremendously increasing productivity of industry a new factor entered into the problem.

"So we completed the picture. We now endeavor not only to find out what a worker gets, and what he can buy with what he gets, but we endeavor to show what he produces."

The Bureau, up to 1919, had made only one extensive study in this matter of productivity of workers, but, since that time, has issued bulletins dealing with boots and shoes, coal, brick, cotton cloth, iron and steel, glass, slaughtering and meat packing, lumber, breadmaking, automobiles, paper making, pottery, petroleum, cement, leather, flour, sugar, building and construction, longshoresmen and other industries.

When the A. F. of L., at the recent Detroit convention, indorsed the five-day week Commissioner Stewart did not dodge the issue.

"There is nothing alarming about this proposition," he said. "The five-day week is by no means a novelty right now. It is not nearly such a drastic demand as the eight-hour day was considered when first advocated.

"There are about 10 industries which have the short week in whole or in part. Certainly its adoption in the production of bituminous coal would not cause a revolution. In many other industries it could be inaugurated at once without inconvenience.

"We all know what the Saturday half holiday did for the people in health, amusement and education. Many interesting developments would follow the adoption of the

five-day week. For example, with one whole day set aside each week for recreation, the amusement industry would probably double its business.

"With a full day in which to play, it seems reasonable that the other day of rest would be devoted to cleaner forms of entertainment. It is quite probable that our churches, libraries and study clubs would acquire a support they have never heretofore received.

"The plain facts make a shortening of the working day a necessity. Man is getting better tools for himself all the time. He can make everything he wants, even with constantly mounting standards of living, in less time than was formerly possible.

"Let us hope that we are on the way to a civilization which will be wise enough to make what it wants and then quit."

"But you are collecting your statistics of productivity on the basis of the output of each worker per hour," I suggested. "Will not the point be raised that a large share of this increase is due to the improved methods and appliances of which you have spoken?"

"Of course," he somewhat sharply replied.

"But how are you going to separate a worker from his tools?"

Along with his passion for the proper use of statistics goes a natural impatience with those who try to fit facts to their theories.

This is illustrated by a controversy in which he once engaged on the subject of health and accident hazards in industry. All sorts of statistics gathered in a variety of ways, had naturally resulted in widely differing conclusions.

"Much of the material is absolutely valueless," he declared.

"When a worker is employed for an hour he is subjected to whatever hazard may exist in the industry for that length of time. The man-hours of exposure, divided by the number of accidents or illnesses, will give the percentage of risk. That is all there is too it. Why muddy the waters with a lot of side issues?"

The first government agency for the collection of labor statistics was established in 1884, although the agitation for it dates back to the early sixties.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is thus much older than the Department of Labor to which it is now attached.

When Mr. Stewart became associated with it, in 1887, it was part of the Department of the Interior.

It was an independent establishment for about 14 years and, after that was incorporated into the old Department of Commerce and Labor.

On the creation of the present Department of Labor in 1913, it was made a division of that Department.

While it, like all government agencies, was

greatly expanded during the war, its force was increased to about 113 soon after the Armistice and has been practically stationary since that time.

In spite of this fact the scope of the work has been enlarged and the report of the Secretary of Labor for this year recommends important extensions of its functions.

A series of bulletins and a magazine known as the "Monthly Labor Review" are only part of its regular publications.

A list of the bulletins reveals, to some extent, the scope of the bureau's activities.

They deal with wholesale prices; retail prices and cost of living; wages and hours of labor; employment and unemployment; women in industry; workmen's insurance and compensation (including laws relating thereto); industrial accidents and hygiene; conciliation and arbitration (including strikes and lockouts); labor laws of the United States (including decisions of courts relating to labor); foreign labor laws; vocational education; labor as affected by the war; productivity; and a variety of other subjects.

Mr. Stewart was chief statistician of the Bureau from 1913 to 1920 and then became Commissioner succeeding Royal Meeker who resigned to go to the League of Nations.

In addition to a connection with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of nearly 40 years Mr. Stewart has served the government and the public in many other capacities.

He was sent to Europe by the Tariff Board, in 1911, to investigate the cost of production of woolen goods. He was a member of the Meat Commission of 1918 and again went to Europe in 1919 to attend the Conference on Industry of the League of Nations.

He has represented the department in many famous industrial conflicts, notable the great Colorado coal strike of 1913, and has always acquitted himself with credit.

His only adventure in politics was as a labor nominee for Congress in the 14th Illinois District in 1888.

In addition to these varied activities Mr. Stewart has written extensively on a variety of subjects but more particularly on industrial problems.

He is a Fellow of the American Statistical Society and a member of a number of other statistical organizations.

One of his favorite diversions is a chat with "the boys" at the National Press Club. It is on such occasions that one realizes that this world-famous master of figures is one of the most human of men.

Every MEMBER added to our organization makes our task much EASIER, especially when we are about ready to present A NEW AGREEMENT.

Compilation of Labor News

SHUTDOWN OF BIG FORD PLANTS ADMISSION 5-DAY WEEK WAS MERELY EMERGENCY LAYOFF.

By Joseph A. Wise.

Chicago.—Henry Ford finally has been forced to admit the accuracy of a story sent out by International Labor News Service to the effect that his widely heralded five-day work week was merely a lay-off of one day a week to meet an emergency caused by a falling off in business.

Ford denied the truthfulness of the International Labor News Service story, which was printed in the labor press throughout America, but the following two daily press dispatches corroborate the International Labor News Service story up to the hilt:

"Detroit, Mich., Dec. 1.—A.P.—A temporary shutdown of many departments of the Ford Motor Company plants here became effective today. Officials of the company made no statement as to the probable length of the layoff, which affects several thousand workers. The company customarily shuts down in December for inventory, it was pointed out."

"New York, Dec. 1.—Wall Street today scented confirmation of the rumor that an unprecedented trade war looms between Henry Ford and General Motors.

"For several days report has said Ford intends to produce a middle priced car somewhere between his Ford and the Lincoln.

"Observers today looked on the closing of two of Ford's most important plants, Highland Park and River Rouge, as the first step. It was intimated new machinery soon would move into the plants to produce a middle price six-cylinder car."

International Labor News Service "scooped" the press of the entire country on this matter, and the way it was done was as simple as rolling off a log.

Investigation Revealed Truth.

An International Labor News Service reporter familiar with the ropes in Detroit left the A. F. of L. convention one afternoon and put in about three hours quietly investigating the sensational story sent out by the Ford publicity men in reference to the Ford five-day work week. The daily press had fallen hard for the story and had played it up in a sensational manner, as though it were one of the wonders of the world.

The information obtained by the labor press reporter was to the effect that the Ford five-day work week was not a new departure, but that it had been put in force many months ago and was merely in the nature of a lay-off. Rival firms had been cutting deeply into the Ford business, it was said, and the lay-off of one day a week was the result.

Ford Feared Union Campaign.

Ford had something else to fear, and that was the recent convention of the A. F. of L., which was held in Detroit. He was afraid that that convention would take steps to unionize his employees. Subsequent events lead to the conclusion that Ford became panic stricken and that he is in that condition now.

Ford's publicity department made a terrible blunder when it heralded to the world that the many months' old lay-off was a concession to progress and pictured Ford as a crusader for industrial justice. These fraudulent claims were widely published immediately preceding the A. F. of L. convention, when it was felt that the maximum of advertising value could be obtained.

Makes Labored Effort to Explain.

Following exposure by the labor press, Ford spent several hours trying to explain away the matter to a star reporter for a Chicago daily newspaper, which copyrighted and syndicated three articles on the subject. Ford was plainly flabbergasted, as a reading of the three articles plainly shows, and a few days later he declared to the world that he was going to put a little more money in the pay envelopes of 92,626 of his employees affected by his fraudulent five-day work week.

Now comes the announcement that the Ford plants are shut down, and that, too, in the dead of winter. There is no announcement as to how Ford intends to provision his army while he makes ready to come to grips with his giant enemy, General Motors. It will take a lot of money to feed, clothe and house an army of 92,626 and their dependents, particularly in Detroit, where the cost of living is high and the winters bitterly cold.

Will Ford expect his army to fight on empty bellies, or will he prove to the world that he really has some philanthropic feelings and dig down into his well known and ample fortune and adequately provision his faithful soldiers and their families?

Ford Workers in Serious Plight

The shut-down of the plants puts the Ford employes in a pathetic situation. They are not skilled mechanics who can leave Detroit and seek employment elsewhere. They have just learned to do some one thing in the manufacture of motor cars. They have been drilled to do that one monotonous operation over and over again, and they are lost if taken away from that particular job.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

ARGENTINA:

Legislative Labor Changes.—On September 30, when the legislative session of the Argentine Congress for 1926 came to an end, it was provided, among other things, that the Pensions Law should be suspended, that night work in bakeries should be prohibited; and that the law providing for the payment of workmen's salaries in legal currency should be reformed.

CANADA:

Employment.—Employment, in general, is showing a moderate improvement over last year. During the early autumn months 2,231 workers were added to the staffs of the 5,918 firms which reported to the Canadian Department of Labor, swelling the total pay rolls to 865,013 persons as compared with 859,738 for the preceding month or two.

ENGLAND:

Coal Stimulates Transportation.—It is said that transportation has been stimulated by the increasing movement of coal. Four thousand men in the railway shops at Derby are now again employed on full time, while many trainmen, temporarily laid off, have been called back into service.

GERMANY:

Increased Unemployment Doles.—By a decree of November 9, 1926 (Reichsanzeiger No. 263), the German Government raised the doles for unemployed, for the period

November 8, 1926, to March 31, 1927, fifteen per cent for single, and ten per cent for married, persons.

GUATEMALA:

Czechoslovak Colonization.—The Government of Guatemala has amended an important labor contract for the colonization of Czechoslovakians so as to include colonists of German nationality.

NORWAY:

Paper Factories Stop Work.—As a result of the decision of the Arbitration Court in the paper conflict, which reduced wages more than the workers had agreed to, but less than the employers claimed, several concerns have given their workers notice, while three factories have not yet resumed work.

SANTO DOMINGO:

Immigration.—The Government continues to manifest keen interest in effecting the immigration of desirable foreign elements. Spanish immigrants recently arrived from Cuba and will settle on State lands at Bonao.

SOCIETY ISLANDS:

Indo-China Contract Labor.—The French Steamship "Pasteur" recently arrived at Papeete and discharged 100 Annamite contract laborers, the third contingent of indentured laborers to be introduced into French Oceania since July, 1925.

COMPANY "UNION" RESTS ON UNSOUND BASE.

A magazine published in the interest of railway executives warns these officials to be cautious in the management of their company "unions," lest employes be driven into bona fide labor organizations.

It is suggested that subordinate officials be instructed to also be careful in their use of these "unions."

Organized labor can not strengthen this indictment against the company "union."

Herein is an acknowledgment that power comes from above and that workers are subject to the whim of employers under the new system, just as when the employer publicly professed his anti-unionism.

Generalities and a dazzling vocabulary on "employees' representation" may conceal, but will not remove, the basic tyranny of the company "union."

Forms of an organization are nothing, when the base does not rest on ideals of equality and freedom of choice.

The warning to railway executives is another proof of the historic truth that no man or group of men can be trusted with too much power. The operation of this natural law drove workers into trade unions. This law affects peasant and king, wage worker and capitalist—practically no one is immune.

The trade union movement is against all forms of autocracy, whether it be political, the frank antagonism of Garyism or the opposition through company "unions," that is masked by scholastic phrases and honeyed words.

The company "union" rests on the dishonored principle of autocracy. It would stave the worker's individual expression and his intellectual and moral development by subordinating him to machinery set up and controlled by the employer.

To call this an "experiment in co-operation" is school-girl declamation.

Trade unionists declare that no one is good enough to direct their lives. They insist on the right to confer between themselves without outside dictation.

They insist on choosing their own representatives, of selecting trained negotiators who can cope with skilled attorneys and expert accountants in their employer's pay.

Through unfettered organization they acquire an intelligence, an independence and a confidence that is reflected in every field of social activity.

Under the company "union" plan they remain inferiors. Manhood can not develop in such an atmosphere.

VESSEL OWNERS' BLACKLIST SCHEME OUTLAWED BY U. S. HIGH COURT.

Washington.—The United States Supreme Court has ruled that employment offices maintained by Pacific Coast anti-union shipping associations interfere with interstate commerce and violate the anti-trust act.

The decision outlaws blacklisting of union seamen, carried on by these associations, through employment offices.

The case came before the court on a writ of certiorari by Cornelius Anderson, suing in behalf of the International Seamen's Union. The Supreme Court condemned the employment offices and remanded the case to the lower court "for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

The ship owners took the employment of seamen out of the hands of their captains and placed all power in employment offices. Seamen were compelled to register in these offices, where they received a certificate which they were obliged to carry in order to secure employment. Through this system the ship owners selected those whom they could control and blacklisted others. The most efficient seamen were driven out of the service.

When a registered seaman's turn came, he had to take the employment offered or none, whether it was suited to his qualifications or whether he wished to engage on that particular vessel. Officers of vessels were deprived of the right to select seamen whom they deemed most desirable, and who would assure safety at sea.

Without a compliance of the employment office regulations no seaman could be employed on any vessel owned or operated by members of the associations.

The court was unanimous in its opposition to the shipping employment offices. Associate Justice Stone took no part in the consideration or decision of the case. When he was attorney general the International Seamen's Union brought the facts before him and urged that the Department of Justice challenge the ship owners' violation of law. He declined on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient. The union then took up the fight and financed all costs. It will have to continue this policy before the lower courts.

"The master's exclusive right to select men for his vessel is part of the law of the sea that is probably as old as navigation," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union. "This law is based upon the necessity for safety at sea and the experience that can be obtained only in this way. In two previous decisions the Supreme Court emphasized this necessity by deciding that the master has the sole right to select his seamen. The law of the sea makes safety paramount.

"England used the registration system of employing seamen for many years. The gradual deterioration of the personnel became so manifest that defenders of the system were forced to admit the fact, and the system was abolished."

THE CHARITY MILL IS HUMAN WASTAGE.

By Miss Jane Barclay.

Social Worker, Toronto, Ontario.

Whenever relief money is spent to support an able-bodied man, or one who might be able-bodied if properly nourished, there is a waste of man power—the greatest loss to the state, far more to be reckoned with than the millions of dollars and cents. Yet thousands of complacent people are proud of the growing millions for charity; not for the purpose of removing the need for its expenditure, but merely to fill up the gap. Ameliorative measures, charity under many guises, leave the working man less capable, less fit to look after himself and to regain the standing which he may have lost through faults not his own, but common to all humanity.

Crust tossing does not cure begging. People and governments must learn that the day of the dole is past. As an aftermath there looms up "made-to-order" machinery to deal with the intricate entanglements of human nature. The charitably inclined public merely tread the mill and keep the wheels going with cash, while the machine, dealing out charity, investigates, catalogues,

devises, surveys without end, plans boxes at Christmas and fresh air camps for the summer, holds its head high above the stench of crowded rooms and damp cellars, and saves its soul twice a year, only to let misery run for cover wherever it may please the rest of the time.

This charity machine states, during its publicity campaign, that its particular brand of organization will protect the business man from the annoying sight of the miserable, and save his time, I suppose, that he may play more golf.

I am interested in this particular machine and I know its workings. I know, moreover, that it must be drastically changed by the very people it menaces. Sad, but true it is, that only those who have actually suffered from the machine can understand it. Indeed, only they seem capable of realizing that it not only fails short of relieving suffering, but actually causes it. Those whose business it is to supervise the machine and keep it going, do not seem at all interested in the output. The machine is the whole

thing and raising money to buy its power is undoubtedly their greatest achievement.

To this condition which we have all helped to create we are mildly indifferent. Some will say, "There is work in the country—there is no need for any man or woman to be unemployed." "It is a condition for which the individual is responsible. Lack of thrift, lack of ability, feeble-mindedness," etc. The fact remains that this evil condition exists and that we are treating its causes lightly and refusing to deal adequately with a remedy.

Instead of intelligently getting at the cause in each individual instance we are organizing financial federations so that business men will know as little as possible

about it and be saved the time and trouble of listening to its plaintive requests. We are asking for larger grants to keep up Old Men's Homes, Old Women's Homes, Fresh Air Funds, Children's Institutions, Social Service Councils, Reformatories, etc. Each of these organizations help to make up one of the largest, most expensive and most elaborately organized cogs in our civilization.

It is upon the working man that this organization feeds, and it is the working man from whom must come the machine's reorganization, so that the man and not the machine will be the important factor.

What are you going to do about it

THOSE "ECONOMIC LAWS."

By Gerald Gould.

Many people who know perfectly well that they should support the miners' struggle for a living wage, comfort themselves for their failure with a vague appeal to "economic law." I wonder what they mean. I wonder what they think they mean.

"Economic" is a blessed word. It can be used to mean everything, anything or nothing. At the present moment, in the public press, it is used with no meaning at all—and with the pretence that it means everything.

Economic law! What is this law, this something which is supposed to be stronger than human will, stronger than human intelligence, stronger than human comradeship and loyalty and duty! The miners, we are told, are struggling against a "law." They must take lower wages, longer hours, worse conditions, because that is a "law."

But what sort of law is it. It is certainly not a law of nature, like gravitation. It is certainly not a law of man. And it is obviously the very negation, the flat opposite, of the divine laws of justice and kindness.

There is—we are expected to believe—some irresistible, irrefutable, invincible combination of forces which says that the miners must take less than a living wage. The people who condescend to reduce this lunatic contention to specific argument usually say something of the following kind: "You can't carry on an industry at a loss. You can't carry on an industry except for the profit of the shareholders. You can't pay more in wages than the industry will bear. The slump in the coal industry means that it can't be carried on at all unless the workers accept lower wages." And so on.

What a jumble of the false, the partially true and the irrelevant.

These shibboleths and catchwords look very poor and empty when one asks what they mean.

They all fail by the test of intelligent theory. But let us bring them to the conclusive test of fact.

There may have been (I am sure there was not, but let us admit it for the sake of argument)—there may have been some excuse, at the beginning of the miners' struggle, for those who said in ignorance that neither the mining industry nor the whole community could afford, as a matter of money, to meet the miners' simple, moderate demands. There is no such excuse now. For look what, in fact, the community has afforded.

The lockout, at an absurdly moderate computation, has cost £400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000). One twentieth of that would have kept the industry going at the old wages till reorganization had taken place. We are asked to believe that a nation which can and does afford £400,000,000 to starve its bravest citizens can not afford £20,000,000 to keep them in work and food.

It is an insult to our intelligence to ask us to believe it. But it is a further insult to tell us it is law.

STRIKERS ARE JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Belleville, Ill.—Circuit Judge George A. Crow jailed and fined 29 striking enamel workers for violating his injunction not to picket two manufacturing plants in this city. One unionist was sentenced to 120 days in jail, two to 90 days and seven to 60 days. Fines range from \$25 to \$200.

The strikers wanted to go to jail, but were persuaded to accept bail and agree to an appeal that the constitutionality of the state law limiting injunctions, may be tested. This law was passed by the last General Assembly.

The strikers are members of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees. The struck plants are the Belleville Enameling and Stamping Company and the Roesch Enamel Range Company.

The Associated Industries, representing business interests, is aiding the two concerns with a view of retarding organization among the workers.

NO LABOR SCARCITY; IMPORTS NOT NEEDED.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—The Dominion government's decision that it will accept agricultural workers and domestics from England is protested by organized workers, who see in this move a side-door attack on their living standards.

"There is supposed to be a demand for agricultural workers and domestics, but judging from reports there is an oversupply of both kinds," the Labor Statesman says.

"Farmers had no difficulty in obtaining

the necessary workers during harvesting, which is the only time any great demand is made. Idle men could be found in almost every town on the prairies. In Calgary the authorities were called upon to feed or provide work for the large army of unemployed.

"Domestic servants are also plentiful. In this city at the present time, and for a considerable time past, domestics have been compelled to put up with all kinds of abuses because there are plenty of these workers available and other jobs are scarce."

INCOME OF BUSINESS BUT ONE WAGE FACTOR.

Ottawa, Ontario.—"It is unfair to consider earnings or the absence of earnings as the basis for wage increases, unless other factors are considered," said David Campbell, member of the railway conciliation board, in dissenting from an award that refused a 6 per cent wage increase to railway conductors and railway trainmen.

"If net income or the lack of net income are a factor to be taken into account," Mr. Campbell said, "we should also consider to what extent these railways have benefitted and are benefitting today from the bountiful concessions in land and money freely given them by this country. It should also be considered that an employer like the Canadian Pacific Railway has assets valued, probably, at \$1,000,000,000, against which there exists only \$160,000,000 of common stock, and

that its replacements and improvements have been and are being paid out of its earning instead of by capital investment, to say nothing of its constantly increasing rest fund.

"The burden of the financial success of any concern must never be thrust upon its employees nor as a denial of their rights."

UNPAID FEMALE LABOR BRINGS RICHES TO FEW

New York.—If a person invested \$1,000 in the 5 and 10 cent store corporation of S. S. Kresge & Co. in 1913 that stock would now be worth \$73,260. The same investment in Woolworth 5 and 10 cent store stock would now have a market value of \$18,400.

Both corporations are noted for low wages paid to unorganized women and girls.

COURT'S NARROW VIEW INJURES LABOR LAW.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan State Federation of Labor will ask the state legislature to liberalize the compensation act.

The state supreme court has ruled that an accident is "something unusual," and that compensation will not be awarded even if it is shown that a death can be directly traced to the occupation.

In the case of a city fireman who was fighting a fire in the hold of a vessel a sudden rush of water resulted in the fireman's death, but the court held that "getting wet" is connected with that occupation.

"A city fireman," the court ruled, "does not receive an 'accident' resulting in his death within the workmen's compensation act while he is drenched while attempting

to put out a fire on a vessel and a few hours later is again drenched by a sudden rush of water from the deck, and later dies of pneumonia due to the drenching and exposure. It is not an unusual occurrence for firemen to get wet in fighting fires, even though the disease germs were dormant in his system and were aroused to activity by his exposure."

In another case the court refused compensation where a worker died as the result of lead poisoning. The worker was required to immerse his hands in dye in a furniture factory, and it was proven that this was the direct cause of his death. The court held that this was not an "accident" within the meaning of the compensation law.

LONG HOURS ABSENT IN ORGANIZED TRADES.

Washington.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a digest (Bulletin 419) of collective agreements between employers and employed during 1925. The list, it is stated, is not complete, as there is no central depository where agreements may be found, and, in addition, many agreements are not reduced to writing.

The agreements show that the eight-hour day is very generally observed in organized trades. The 44-hour week is practically the rule in the building, clothing, metal, printing and stone trades, and in many instances 40 hours' work only is required of night workers. Instances are cited where but 40 hours a week are required for day workers.

CAN'T SUGAR COAT SPEED-UP SYSTEM

Washington.—Can a high government official take the curse off a speed-up system?

All this is possible, according to Postmaster General New. In his annual report he scoffs at the speed-up charge. The purpose of the post office speed-up system, he says, is to have an accurate record to which the "ordinary faithful employe" does not object.

"This is done as a basis of determining the rating of the men on wholly impartial lines, and is for no other purpose."

Postal workers refuse to accept the postmaster general's reasoning.

More than 125,000 organized employes have registered their opposition to the plan,

and similar action was taken at the last convention of the A. F. of L. These protestors show that the speeding-up practices assume various forms and methods, all directed toward mechanical standardization by plans of weighing or counting or otherwise measuring output without regard to variations of work and other essential factors.

Opposition to speeding-up even comes from the department's company "union." This handful of bureau-controlled pets are used for publicity purposes in opposing the improvement of working conditions in the department. Speeding-up, however, is too much for these "contented workers" and for once they have made the protest unanimous.

LESS HOURS LOGICAL IN MACHINERY AGE

Detroit.—"It is our great goal to wring as much of life from the world of toil as may be possible," is a concluding sentiment of the resolutions committee, in its final report to the A. F. of L. convention.

"With the change in mechanical construction goes a corresponding change and growth in the control of industry," the committee said. These changes, it was pointed out, bring with it, in the absence of any counter-balancing development, an automatic change and growth in consolidated control, and this without any conscious effort or desire on the part of those who do control. It is a part of the sweep of change, and takes place as such, the committee said.

"The overwhelming necessity for trade union action to meet this condition is not only so that the workers may today have better wages, better conditions and fewer

hours of labor. It is that civilization itself may be saved from the development of an industrial imperialism, an industrial despotism so powerful and consequently so arrogant as to bring about its own destruction and the destruction of what we have achieved for human welfare at the hands of a citizenry no longer able to bear the burden of routine service at the wheels of production without voice in their direction.

"It is that larger view, that overpowering need for the preservation of human freedom, that must urge us on to a task that involves the very foundations of our organized industrial society."

The committee said it is not the purpose of labor to reduce the hours of labor to any fixed number, but to lessen the work day "when and as far as circumstances and the conditions of our time make possible and desirable."

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DUES?

ALL MEMBERS of our INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD are required to make payment of their MONTHLY DUES and INSURANCE regularly within the SIXTY (60) DAYS period in accordance with ARTICLE 8, SECTION 1 of our CONSTITUTION.

Poetical Selections

EVENING.

By William Fred Sachs.

The humble homes of mill towns nestle
under heaven's glare

When the mellow glow from windows are
glistening everywhere.

Somber beneath a moonlit sky are toilers'
homes in perfect line

Grinning at workers coming home from a
long day's grind.

Hours of toil are over, time for dreams and
play.

Talking over labor problems, and things
that happened in the day.

Shadows flicker ghost-like on crude walls
to and fro

Grimaces of men who toil midst the furnace
glow.

I wonder if life's chalice holds but sorrow
for souls so brave?

He who kneels at Mammon's shrine is a
branded chattel slave.

I wonder if hope is a jest in these sad
humans' fate?

Does faith bear no fruit to fill the worker's
plate?

From ragged chimneys tiny smoke furls rise
to meet the sky

While twilight fades into darkness a thou-
sand lights twinkle nigh.

In the mills the fires are smoldering, waiting
for the morn

The hardened hands are at rest until an-
other day is born.

I wonder if toil has no reward but scanty
crumbs for these?

Who in the evenings pause at the threshold
and long for faded leaves.

JANUARY.

By Elizabeth Hart.

Feathery snowflakes, drifting, falling,
Softly as an angel's kiss;

Get your mittens, boots, and shovel,
Take a man to tackle this.

Over roofs that shield the living,
Over graves that hide the dead;
Got a neckfull that time, did you?
Gosh, but Jerry's nose is red!

Caverns heaped with fairy treasures
Naught but son or wind may rob;
Huldah melting her a panful
Fain would wash her grayish bob.

Chiseled forms of marble whiteness
Proud Carrara's beauty mocks;
Jiggers on them snowballs, Skinney,
'Taint no fair to put in rocks!

HELP PROTECT YOURSELF BY
ORGANIZING THE UNORGAN-
IZED.

Smiles

The Selfish Sex.

"Women are such selfish creatures! There
was an extra chop at breakfast and my wife
insisted upon my eating it. It was all be-
cause she wanted to revel in the satisfaction
of self-denial. A case of pure selfishness."

"And what did you do?"

"Oh, I let her have her own way and I
ate the chop. You won't find many hus-
bands as indulgent as I am."—Boston Tran-
script.

Superior Art.

"Aye," exclaimed Sandy to his bored Lon-
don acquaintances, "Scotland's the finest
place on earth!"

"Then what made you leave it?" asked
a disgusted voice, "since you like it so
much."

"Aweel, it was like this: In Scotland
everybody was as clever as masel', an' I
couldna make muckle progress. But here—"
he chuckled, "here I'm gettin' on vera weel!"

Not a Writer.

In the course of his examination these
questions were put to an old negro who was
appearing as a witness:

"What is your name?"

"Calhoun Clay, sah."

"Can you sign your name?"

"Sah?"

"I ask if you can write your name?"

"Well, no, sah. Ah nebber writed mah
name. Ah dictates it, sah."—Everybody's
Magazine.

"Glad to see you getting in on time these
mornings, Mr. Slowe," said the manager.

"Yes, sir, I've got a parrot now."

"A parrot? What for? I advised you to
get an alarm clock."

"I did, sir, but after a few mornings I got
used to it, and it failed to wake me. So I
got a parrot and now when I retire I hang
the alarm clock over his cage. It wakes the
parrot, and what that bird says would
arouse anybody."

Keep on Growing

"Jilson claims to have caught a 14-pound trout."

"Why, I didn't know trout grew as large as that."

"They do after you've told the story a few times."—Boston Transcript.

Putting Him Right.

"What we want to get," said counsel in an assault case, "is who was the aggressor."

"Eh?" said the large, bull-necked witness.

"Let me explain," said counsel patiently. "If I met you in the street and struck you in the face, I should be the aggressor."

"You'd be an idiot," muttered the witness.

"No, no, you don't understand. Suppose I struck you without provocation. I should be committing an act of aggression."

"Excuse me, mister, you'd be committing suicide," declared the witness, darkly.

Don't Swat These Flies!

A clothing dealer had to go downtown to see about his insurance, and he left the shop in charge of his son Joey

"You understand the price marks, Joe?" he said. "Five dots for \$25, six dots for \$30, and so forth."

"Sure, father, sure," said Joey.

When the man got back his son Joey said:

"I had pretty good luck, father. I sold three pairs of \$5 pants and six of them \$55 suits."

"But look here, Joey, we ain't got no \$55 suits. Our \$35 suits is the highest."

"Then the marks is wrong, father."

The clothing dealer lifted his eyes and hands solemnly heavenward.

"Joey," he said, "God bless the flies."

Had Taken No Inventory.

An aged Negro, taken ill, called a physician of his own race. But the doctor's treatment did no good and the old man grew weaker and weaker until a white physician was called.

"Did the other doctor take your temperature?" asked the new M. D.

"Ah don't know, sah," answered the patient feebly. "Ah ain't missed nothing yit 'ceptin' mah watch an' a pair o, shoes."

Patrick worked for a notoriously stingy boss and lost no chance to let the fact be known. One day a waggish friend, wishing to twit him, remarked.

"Pat, I hear your boss just gave you a brand-new suit of clothes."

"No," said Pat, "only a par-rt of a suit."

"What part?"

"The sleeves iv the vest."

Poor Annabelle.

"Dearest Annabelle," wrote Oswald, who was hopelessly in love, "I would swim the mighty ocean for one glance from your dear eyes. I would walk through a wall of flame for one touch of your little hand.

I would leap the widest chasm in the world for a word from your lovely lips. As always, Your Oswald.

"P. S. I'll be over Saturday night if it doesn't rain."

A revival was raging in a Virginia colored church. The fruits had been considerable. One obdurate soul, however, resisted the efforts of the elder. Called to account for his reluctance, he replied:

"Yo' see how it is, Eldah. I'se got a problem. I don't see how I'se gwine get mah shirt on ovah mah wings when I gits to Glory."

"Dat ain't yo' problem," retorted the exhorter, promptly. "Yo' problem is how is yo' gwine git yo' hat on ovah yo' horns."—Everybody's Magazine.

A colored preacher in Alabama at one time served a short jail sentence and was fearful lest his congregation discover the fact as in his later years he had been a model of rectitude. One Sunday, rising to begin his sermon, his heart sank to see a former cell-mate sitting in the front row. Quick thinking was necessary. Fixing his eye on the unwelcome guest, the preacher announced solemnly: "Ah takes mah text dis mornin' from de sixty-fo'th chapter and fo' hundredth verse of de book of Job, which says: 'Dem as sees and knows me, and say nothin,' dem will Ah see later.'"

Lodge Notices

Carlton—Lodge No. 39.

Any one of our membership who may chance to run across Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 440962, I would appreciate to have them ask him to communicate with the undersigned or with Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif., as this brother left there owing a bill of \$27.50 for meal tickets. M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.



**A \$1.00 Pair
FREE TO TRY**

IF YOU HAVE

RHEUMATISM

Also a free trial of Rheum - Alterative. Drafts are worn on the feet but are used for

the pain of rheumatism in muscles and joints by their counter irritant influence through the great foot pores. Thousands have written us about their recovery. Send name today and give the Drafts a trial. If satisfied with the benefit send me one dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide. A splendid new booklet on Rheumatism, illustrated with plates, comes with the Drafts. Write today. Send no money. **FREDERICK DYER COMPANY, Suite 171, Dyer Building, Jackson, Mich.**

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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

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PRESIDENT GREEN ON THE SUBJECT OF "LABOR"

"We, of this generation, are extremely fortunate in that we are permitted to take a retrospective view of the progress, achievement and experience of industry and labor during the life of our nation.

"For convenience and for the purpose of appraising the educational value of this Industrial Congress the committee has wisely classified the industrial progress of the United States, during the past one hundred and fifty years, into ten distinct episodes and stress is being laid upon the individual features of each marked period of time. By this process comparisons can be made, every step of advancement can be measured, intelligent conclusions can be reached and a proper valuation of the contribution of industry and labor to civilization can be approximately determined. Through this method of reckoning we are brought to the threshold of the eleventh period of American industrial development.

"Today we find the genius, skill and efficiency of American labor and the resourcefulness, initiative and ability of the American employers at the highest point yet attained. We find that the introduction of machinery and power has, in a very large measure, revolutionized industry. As a result of this development the productivity of industrial enterprises has been increased and the productivity of the individual worker has been multiplied in proportion to the units of power supplied him.

"America is young, compared with the older nations in Europe. Our country is frequently referred to as 'The New World' but history must record the fact that we have outdistanced all other nations in the adoption of modern industrial methods and in the economic manufacture and distribution of commodities.

"Our achievements have been of such great magnitude that we now occupy the supreme place in the industrial world. This exalted and dominant position which America holds was reached through hard and earnest work and through an intelligent coordination and use of all the forces of production. We are a nation of workers

and for that reason we have made an amazing record along industrial, social and economic lines.

"Each succeeding step in the nation's history has revealed a changing relationship between the two groups associated with industry, namely, the employers and the employes. The change from individualism in industry and agriculture to the creation of partnerships and corporations, in manufacturing and industrial enterprises, would provide a most interesting study in economics and sociology.

"The subject of ownership of the tools of production is replete with incidents and circumstances which are of the most vital importance to the worker. For years the worker owned and used the tools with which he worked. He not only gave his personal service and labor but he also gave the use of the machine or tool which he owned and with which he performed his daily toil.

"The contrast between the conditions which prevailed during the time when the individual worker owned and supplied the machine and tool with which he worked and the conditions prevailing in a modern factory, equipped with up-to-date machinery and mechanical devices, provides an opportunity to measure the industrial changes which have gradually taken place.

"There are many phases of industry which afford most interesting study for the student and historian. In the field of legislation, factory inspection, sanitation, safety and health protection measures, as well as workmen's compensation laws, have been originated and accepted. These are humane measures and, in operation, have been a great blessing to the workers and a material benefit to employers.

"Public opinion is another force which has brought about many changes in industrial policies and thought. In a republic such as ours, where the government derives its power from the consent of the governed, public opinion is a most potent and powerful influence for good. In fact, public policies which touch the lives, well-being and happiness of the people are shaped and in-

fluenced as a result of public opinion. This influence has much to do with the establishment of wage standards, conditions of employment, the enactment of social justice legislation and the earnings of corporations. The lively interest which the general public is taking in economic and industrial affairs justifies the conclusion that public opinion will play a very important part in the future growth and expansion of industry, commerce and agriculture.

"While rapid changes have been taking place in the industrial structure evolution in the organization of the financial and human elements has been distinctly apparent. These changes have been the logical outgrowth of industrial development. Step by step we have gone forward until we have reached the era of specialization and mass production. All of this required a large amount of capital.

"The result has been the formation of corporations upon a scale of huge dimensions undreamed of twenty-five or thirty years ago. The organization of the workers progressed systematically because necessity inspired the workers to organize into trade unions.

"The proper industrial equilibrium could not be maintained with the workers unorganized and the employers highly organized into industrial corporations and employers' associations. It was quite natural that mass production was accompanied by mass service. The hundreds and thousands of people employed in modern industrial establishments bear witness to this fact. This is an age of co-operation and collectivity.

"The organizations of industry, both from the financial and human point of view, has proved to be of great benefit to those directly affected and to the public welfare. It has resulted in economic production, in improvement in the character of service rendered and in the improvement of the quality of manufactured products. The organization of the workers through trade unions has succeeded in advancing and promoting the economic, social and industrial welfare and happiness of working people. The good they have done, the service they have rendered and the success they have attained cannot be measured.

"It has become generally recognized that the independent, democratic trade unions, originated, organized and directed by the workers are now a fixity in the industrial and social life of the nation. As they have established themselves in the most adverse circumstances and in the face of strong opposition, they will remain the medium through which the workers will be able to protect themselves and advance their moral and material interests. They will continue their progressive growth, numerically and otherwise, always keeping pace with the evolution in industry.

"This truth is being accepted by many progressive employers of labor who engage

in collective bargaining and who enter into contractual relations with trade unions. It should be universally accepted for it is only through such acceptance and such recognition that the highest state of co-operation and understanding can be reached.

"There are evidences in many quarters that the mental attitude of many who have been strong in their opposition to trade unions is undergoing a decided change. This is due to the fact that the value and worth of trade unions is more thoroughly appreciated. There is a consciousness of the fact that not only can the members of trade unions give trained and efficient service but also that the trade union can supplement this individual service by giving to industry intelligent and helpful co-operation. It has been discovered that the union can give expert advice and valuable suggestions and that it can materially assist in solving many of the problems of management and labor.

"All of this redounds to the benefit of both employer and employee.

"Sagacious employers, expert management and industrial economists recognize the fact that there is a potential power for good within the trade union, and that it can be utilized in the development of economic, industrial processes. Prudence, wisdom and good judgment ought to inspire the controlling factors in industry to develop this potential power, making it active and serviceable in the interest of the common good and the public weal.

"The right road to success in the establishment and maintenance of harmonious relations is to cultivate understanding and a right perspective on the part of the employers, management and employees. This can be done through personal association, through honest and sincere dealing, through conferences and through education. This achievement cannot be reached, however, if there is a conviction in the minds of one group that the other group is attempting to deny it the exercise of any right to which it believes it is entitled.

"While engaged in contemplating the past we observe a development of comparatively recent origin which, to many constitutes a menacing influence to the future well-being and harmonious relations which ought to exist between employers and employees. It is new in that it was neither tried nor introduced prior to the tenth episode. It was also new in form for it was an organization of the workers, formed and drafted by the employers as a substitute for trade unions.

"It seems that some employers are reluctant to accept the organization of their employees through the independent trade unions, originated and controlled by the workers, and in order to meet their own conviction that organization is necessary and to satisfy the instinct of the workers to organize these employers have endeavored to build up separate, isolated organizations,

confined exclusively to their own employes and to their own industry.

"This is an invasion in the field of experimentation. It is reasonably certain that this experiment will ultimately fail because it lacks the elements of permanency, continuity and stability. The competitive character of perfected industry will make it impossible for employers who are inspired by both humane and paternalistic motives to establish and maintain their own individual union while their competitors have no union at all.

"There can be only one right way. Either the organization of the workers into their own trade unions, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is right or the individual union, commonly called the 'company union,' is right. Both cannot be right. Both cannot succeed. One must survive and the other must perish. Such a result and such an outcome is inevitable.

"It is inconceivable that the organization of the workers, originated by the workers, controlled and erected by the workers, will be destroyed or will pass away. Because it rests upon a sound basis, because it represents a movement that has grown out of years of experience and because it is universal in character and acts as a stabilizing influence in the competitive relationship of employers it will ever remain a constructive and vital force.

"The employers and employes owe it to themselves, to all who are dependent upon industry and to our nation to avoid subterfuge, to accept and engage in collective bargaining, to recognize and respect the rights of each other and to concede to employers the right to control and manage industry and to employes the right to organize into their bona fide trade unions for mutual helpfulness and mutual advantage.

"The future prosperity and well-being of all our people demand that the human forces of industry shall earnestly strive for the promotion of industrial peace and the promotion of prosperity through the payment of high wages and the establishment of humane conditions of employment. It is through the adoption of such a policy that industry can take advantage of the opportunities which the future holds.

"The review of our industrial history, which this Congress is making, and the examination of the present leads to the consideration of the problems of the future. In speculating upon the unrevealed possibilities which we know the future holds, we are deeply conscious of many things. We know that marvelous and amazing as mechanical development has been this field has not been fully and completely explored. Machinery of a more perfect and surprising character will be invented and installed. We cannot, at this time, comprehend the extent and use of machinery and mechanical devices in industry in the future.

"The use of power is in its infancy. Its installation and use will be extended and

broadened. The average number of units supplied each worker will continue to increase. We are stepping into a future which is filled with possibilities of advancement. It will be known in history as a great power period and a period of developed machinery.

"The efficient use of power and machinery, in fact the extreme use to which it may be put, must depend upon the service, the skill and the training of the individual worker. We must always have the human hand, the human touch and the human brain in order to constructively direct and operate power and machinery.

"The labor of human beings can never be dispensed with. The success of industry must ever depend upon the workers and those associated with industry. They are an essential part of industrial progress and industrial advancement.

"If they are permitted to organize into the form of organization which the organized labor movement has established their influence and service will be greatly magnified.

"The American Federation of Labor has long appreciated these facts. Moreover it realizes the value of those intangible qualities of good-will, co-operation and understanding. It is seeking to enhance these values through the establishment of right relations in industry."

CIGAR MAKERS SUPPORT PORTO RICANS' STRIKE

New York.—At a meeting of organized cigar makers in this city plans were perfected to give further aid to the six-months' strike of 1,600 Porto Rican cigar makers against the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Company. The strike is indorsed by the Cigar Makers' International Union.

The workers have made every effort to adjust differences. Meetings have been held throughout Porto Rico, and because of debasing conditions, public opinion is supporting the workers but the company will only accept surrender.

Cigar makers in New York City and vicinity have made weekly contributions to the strikers.

It is said the company has taken control of the Congress Cigar Company, which operates a number of shops in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and it is believed that an attempt will be made to have cigars made in this country.

Little DAILY efforts
Little THOUGHTS released
From all TRADE UNIONISTS
Means membership INCREASE.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.

The pursuit of happiness is a paramount issue with all of us, whether we are ready to acknowledge it or not. It matters little who we are or what we are or even what we are trying to do in life, our one ultimate goal, ideal, and ambition is the attainment of happiness for ourselves and to bring a like blessing to those we love. The highways of life are filled with skeletons of lost happiness, some produced by accident and others by a wrong interpretation of the meaning of the word. If we neglect the daily problems we suffer the inevitable penalty of a low standard of living, if not doomed to a life of poverty and suffering.

The industrial world today does not apply the Golden Rule, in fact the contrary prevails. The motto of organized capital is get all you can while the getting is good. Business of every kind is organized to protect and promote their own interest. It makes no difference whether you like it or not or does it matter whether the ethics of these business combinations meet with your approval, you pay what organized business demands as your proportion, and you pay in accordance to your consumption and use of the products and utilities under your standards of living.

For our members to aspire or seek to improve their standard of living is the right direction for the pursuit of happiness; undoubtedly it makes for a better life and is but the exercise of their constitutional rights. The only road to success is through organization and association with your fellow workers. Any self-thinking wage earner must realize that individual effort to improve the wages and working conditions in any distinct industry is absolutely hopeless, but nevertheless we find thousands of men working at our trade, who are eligible to become members of our International Brotherhood outside of the union of their craft.

Evidently something is radically wrong when such conditions exist. In our opinion the only way to eliminate these conditions is to organize these unorganized men, and when that is accomplished our members will be in a better position to continue to demand increases in wages and improved working conditions. The rank and file of our members throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada must wake up and take an active part in the work of helping our officers in organizing these unorganized workers. They also must take an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of their Brotherhood. Let us have the whole hearted and energetic co-operation of our whole membership. Let us return to the good old days when every member felt it was his duty to be individual organizer and see that his local union maintained a 100% organization. If you will do this Brothers our progress towards our goal, the pursuit of happiness will be assured.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ATTENDING SEVERAL IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

On January 9 International President Franklin left headquarters for Chicago, Ill., to attend the Executive Council meeting of the Railway Employees Department. After the adjournment of the Council meeting he left for Montreal, Que., Can., in company with President Jewell of the Department, President Wharton of the Machinists in order to assist the officers of Division No. 4 in conducting their wage negotiations for an

increase in pay for the Federated Shop Crafts affiliated with Division No. 4 R. E. D., and at this writing President Franklin is still in Montreal. During his absence Assistant Int. President Atkinson is looking after affairs at headquarters.

LETTER OF EX-BOILERMAKER'S WIFE MAKES US THINK.

With the approval of Brother Gutridge, General Chairman of District Lodge No. 26, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, we are herewith reproducing a copy of a letter published by him in his report to the officers and members of his District. It is not necessary to make any comment on the letter, it speaks for itself. It is the same pitiful story of thoughtfulness and neglect contained in other letters received at Headquarters from time to time. The letter itself and Brother Gutridge's explanation as to how he came in possession of it is as follows:

"I have received a copy of a letter to one of our members, from the wife of a former boiler maker on this railroad. Extracts are reproduced below. No reflection is intended against the deceased; however, the example is too powerful as an illustration, to let go unpublished through a sense of delicacy, or consideration for those who will not see this report. The letter reads, in part, as follows:

"I can't explain my feelings. I'm so lonely and blue, as we are left alone since he passed away. I am working as a waitress in a restaurant now, a position I never liked, but it is up to me to support my children.

"After being sick several days, he was taken to the hospital, in a state of coma. I could not stay there, as the children needed by attention, and besides, I had to go to work at the restaurant at 5 o'clock in the evening, so I called up over a telephone, and he was the same.

"Then I had one of the waitresses call the hospital again later at night, and he had passed away a half hour before.

"I don't know the cause of death yet, as I haven't got the report of Dr."

"I feel so sorry I had to leave him and go to work, but I knew I had to feed the children somehow.

"It seems like a cruel world in this large city when one has to work every day, so as to have things for the children.—Suggested I inquire about his Woodmen Policy, but they said it had lapsed. Then spoke of the boiler makers, but I can't find a lodge here at, dropped his card when the insurance was forced on him."

"I wish you could come to see us, as I know you could comfort and help us, anyway please write often as I am so lonely. Give my love to"

"I remain sincerely,"

"Your Friend."

STATE COMPENSATION URGED BY OFFICIALS.

State monopoly of workmen's compensation in California is urged in the annual report of the California Industrial Accident Commission with the increase of rates by private liability companies together with their wastes, progress is impossible. The only hope for advance the report says is an exclusive state fund which will turn downward the present upward trend of compensation insurance rates and at the same time by reason of the elimination of waste that is characteristic of competitive insurance produce such additional revenue as may be needful to provide substantial additional benefits to both employer and employees.

The accomplishments of the fund during the twelve years of its existence has been such as to inspire the confidence of the insuring public. The report states despite its restriction to a competitive field it has been more than self-supporting. In view of this splendid record the Commission feels that it is entirely reasonable to propose that the fund be stripped of its competitive chains and that it be given a monopoly of workmen's compensation coverage in this state. This recommendation is in line with the policy of organized workers who insist that profit in the injury and death of employees be eliminated.

OUR MEMBERS SHOULD GET BUSY WITH BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

As forty-five State Legislatures will meet this year we hope that our members in the various states where they have no boiler inspection laws will get busy and have a good Bill on the subject of boiler inspection introduced, and work for its enactment. We have only heard from a few States where our members have gotten ready for a concerted effort to have an efficient law enacted, and now is the most propitious time for our members to adopt a plan of action that would insure the active co-operation among all members of the labor movement in their respective States. Where possible to do so State conferences of representatives from all lodges should be held and a

systematic campaign inaugurated. Trade and Labor Councils should be enlisted also the Executive Board and Legislature Committees of the State Federation of Labor. Bills should be introduced in both branches of the legislature at the earliest moment possible after the session opens and a vigilant eye should be kept on the Bill introduced.

Our members should be very careful when drafting a boiler inspection bill. It should specifically provide that no one but practical boiler makers who have had years of experience in the building, repairing of boilers and their appurtenances will be appointed as inspectors. In the States where our members are successful in having the Bill endorsed and referred to various committees they should be careful and see that the words "actual experience" is not stricken out of the Bill and the words "actual knowledge" inserted.

When the Federal Locomotive Boiler Inspection Bill was enacted by Congress some years ago and the appointment of inspectors was being considered, the question was raised whether or not the law required that only boiler makers be appointed as inspectors, and was referred to the Attorney General, who ruled on account of the words "practical knowledge" being used instead of "practical experience" it was not compulsory to appoint boiler makers. He further stated that a man could get a theoretical knowledge without having to actually work at the construction or repairing of boilers. If the Bill had been enacted to read "practical experience" instead of "practical knowledge" there would be no question but what boiler makers would have been appointed to fill the position of Federal Boiler Inspectors.

TO OUR LOCAL OFFICERS.

To our newly installed officers we extend greetings and express the hope that during the coming term your hopes for success will be realized. We hope that in assuming office you feel that the success of the local and of the Brotherhood depends upon you. It does for the following reasons:

Members have selected you to do a special work, and if you show that you are interested in the growth and work of the Local you win their confidence and often their assistance in carrying out your plans. If you are zealous, they catch your spirit; if you nurse a grouch it depresses and repels them. If you try to make the meeting pleasant, they will want to come again, and if you are friendly and cheerful, you make friends for yourself and for the Brotherhood.

You have been chosen to carry on a work for service that is reaching into thousands of homes. Every bit of this work begins in the local and brings comfort and help to the distressed. This is your opportunity to contribute your share of faithful service, to promote mutual understanding between members, to make the Brotherhood bigger, better and stronger because of your official connection with it as a local officer during 1927.

RECENT WAGE INCREASES.

These are busy days for committees and representatives of our International Brotherhood negotiating new agreements and increases in wages. Since our last issue the following increases have been granted:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul settled up for an increase of 3c per hour for all mechanics, helpers and apprentices. Increase became effective December 15, 1926.

Chicago & North Western all shopmen received an increase of 3c per hour, excepting coach cleaners and fire builders, who receive 2c. Time and one-half for Sunday and holiday work is restored. The new rates became effective January 1st.

Western Pacific granted all mechanics a 3c per hour increase, helpers 2c per hour, apprentices 1c per hour at Sacramento shops. All outside points mechanics and helpers increase 2c per hour and apprentices 1c per hour. Also restoration of time and one-half for work performed on Sunday and holidays. Effective January 1st.

Louisiana and Arkansas granted 5c per hour increase to all mechanics and apprentices; 3c per hour to all helpers. Settlement effective January 1st.

C. St. P. M. & O. gave mechanics, helpers and apprentices of all crafts an increase of 3c per hour; coach cleaners 2c per hour. Effective January 1st.

Belt Railroad of Chicago granted a flat increase of 4c an hour for locomotive department mechanics, 3c for freight department. This increase had established a minimum rate for locomotive department mechanics 76c per hour, freight department 68c and helpers 53c. Effective December 1, 1926.

Chicago Western & Indiana granted 4c flat increase to locomotive department mechanics and 3c to car department. This makes their rate the same as received by the Belt Railroad of Chicago. Increase is also effective December 1, 1926.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh settled for flat increase of 3c per hour; firemen, oilers and shop laborers 2c per hour. Increase effective December 16, 1926.

After several weeks of negotiations between the boiler manufacturers of Buffalo, N. Y., and the representatives of Local Lodge No. 7 relative to a new agreement and an increase in wages was concluded recently, and an agreement was reached which provides for an increase of 5c per hour for our members, and double time for all overtime work. This increase when applied to the present rate of pay will establish the minimum rates of 85c per hour for boiler makers, holder-ons 65c, helpers and rivet-heaters 59c. The new contract became effective January 1st.

QUOTATIONS.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free.—Abraham Lincoln.

"Give us a man, young or old, high or low, on whom we know we can thoroughly depend—who will stand firm when others fall—the friend faithful and true, the adviser honest and fearless, the adversary just and chivalrous; in such an one there is a fragment of the Rock of Ages—a sign that there has been a prophet amongst us."—Dean Stanley.

"There is nothing so elastic as the human mind. Like imprisoned steam, the more it is pressed the more it rises to resist the pressure. The more we are obliged to do, the more we are able to accomplish."—T. Edwards.

"He who boasts of being perfect is perfect in folly. I never saw a perfect man. Every rose has its thorns, and every day its night. Even the sun shows spots and the skies are darkened with clouds; and faults of some kind nestle in every bosom."—Spurgeon.

"So long as all the increased wealth which modern progress brings, goes but to build up great fortunes, to increase luxury, and make sharper the contrast between the House of Have and House of Want, progress is not real and cannot be permanent."—Henry George.

When Fate wills that something should come to pass, she sends forth a million of little circumstances to clear and prepare the way.—Thackeray.

We should ever have it fixed in our memories that, by the character of those whom we choose for our friends, our own is likely to be formed, and will certainly be judged by the world. We ought, therefore, to be slow and cautious in contracting intimacy; but when a virtuous friendship is once established, we must ever consider it a sacred engagement.—Blair.

Every man's experiences of today is that he was a fool yesterday and the day before yesterday. Tomorrow he will most likely be of exactly the same opinion.—Charles McKay.

Love is the crowning grace of humanity, the holiest right of the soul, the golden link which binds us to duty and truth, the redeeming principle that chiefly reconciles the heart to life, and is prophetic of eternal good.—Petrarch.

The freest government can not long endure when the tendency of the law is to create a rapid accumulation of property in the hands of the few, and to render the masses poor and dependent.—Daniel Webster.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorhead Machinery & Boiler Shop,
Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler
Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Un-
fair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md.
(Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga.
(Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, In-
dianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)

W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C.
(Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D.
C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East
Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo,
N. Y. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City,
N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF WM. ATKINSON, ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

I am pleased to advise that many of the officers and members of our district and local lodges are making a determined effort to organize every man working under their jurisdiction eligible to membership in our International Brotherhood. I am sure nothing could be of greater benefit to the rank and file than to have a hundred per cent organization, and it is our hope that every member will co-operate and assist in establishing a hundred per cent organization. The records show where we maintain a hundred per cent organization in any shop, shipyard or railroad we have the respect of the officials; also receive the highest rate of pay and the best working conditions.

The year 1927 can be made the most successful year of our organization if the members will give us their loyal support and co-operation. After all is said and done an organization is just what the rank and file makes it. Wherever you find the members taking an active part and assisting the officers in handling the affairs of the organization you will find that organization making progress, increasing the membership and improving the conditions of their members. On the other hand if you find the members not attending meetings, assisting their officers, or taking an active interest in their own welfare, the organization is making very little progress. Our organization has always had the reputation of being a very progressive organization, and we hope that we will always be able to maintain the same.

In the past four or five years organized capital, assisted by every known laboring agency in the United States, such as the National Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, have done everything possible to destroy the bona fide labor organization. Their object being to reduce wages, lengthening the hours of labor and lower the standard of living of the wage workers and their families. It is true many wage workers were forced to dire necessities to submit to the will of the employers in order to maintain their families. However, it is gratifying to know there is no power or wealth that is big enough to destroy organization among the wage workers, as they believe they are entitled to the same rights as the employers; that is, the right to join an organization to protect and better their conditions.

There is no question in my mind but what we have reached the bottom and are starting back up the hill, and I feel sure if the members will give us their loyal support and co-operation we will be able to make considerable progress the coming year,

as the employers realize the day is about over when they can drive the employees and compel them to do whatever they desire to have done. For many years one of the principal planks in our platform has been to protect the members and their families. We believe in federation and co-operation with other crafts in order to secure the things we are justly entitled to. Our organization has always been in favor of collective bargaining, and we will continue to stand for these principles, as we are sure we will have the support of the rank and file.

Since the first of the year we have received many communications from ex-members from various sections of the country wanting to know just what they will have to do to again become active members, and in every instance they say the shopmen on the railroads are tired and disgusted with the "so-called" company unions that have been organized to protect the interests of the employer instead of the employee. The shopmen are fully aware they have no possible chance to secure the rates of pay or the working conditions which they are entitled to by continuing their membership in a company union.

In the past week or ten days one member has sent in seven or eight applications for reinstatement. This is only an example of what can be done if our other loyal members will remember their obligation and do their duty as loyal members of our International Brotherhood.

Before closing this report I desire to call to the attention of the financial secretaries the provisions of Article II, Section 4, beginning with line 41, which require that all reports and duplicate receipts be in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office not later than the fifteenth of each month. There are a few secretaries who ignore this law; their reports are away behind time. This endangers the standing of every member in the local, and, therefore, urge that all financial secretaries be prompt in sending in their reports and duplicate receipts to the International Secretary-Treasurer.

I also desire to call to the attention of the members, and especially the local lodge secretaries, the provisions of Article XII, Section 14, International Lodge Constitution, in notifying the International Secretary-Treasurer of any injury a member may receive that would entitle him to benefits provided for in Article XII within thirty days from the date of such injury.

With best wishes to all, I am yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT.

In accordance with the established custom we are submitting below the number of claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members from December 21, 1926, up to and including January 21, 1927, also the total amount of insurance paid since this plan went into effect, September, 1926.

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
302	Annie Lynch.....	Pancreatic Abscess.....	Henry Von Kampen, brother.....	\$ 1,000.00
36	Frank Beeker.....	Bullet Wound in Head.....	Clyde Beeker, brother.....	1,000.00
470	Nick Enders.....	Loss of Eye.....	500.00
32	Mike F. McCarty.....	Chronic Myocarditis.....	Mrs. John Mahlmeister, sister.....	1,000.00
191	Jas. Puller Maclew.....	Tubercular Meningitis.....	Mrs. J. P. Maclew, wife.....	1,000.00
267	J. C. Levaugh.....	Ulcerated Stomach.....	Wm. Levaugh, son.....	1,000.00
134	Andrew Wilson.....	Myocardial Arterio Scleroses.....	Annie N. Wilson, Jean N. Wilson, daughters.....	1,000.00
241	J. C. Monical.....	Apoplexy.....	Retta F. Monical, wife.....	1,000.00
159	Henry Schrode.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	Mrs. Henry Schrode, wife.....	1,000.00
21	John Pherfer.....	Tuberculosis.....	Mrs. Minnie McConnell, sister.....	1,000.00
27	Joseph Hall.....	Fracture of Skull.....	Margaret Hall, wife.....	2,000.00
Total.....				\$ 11,500.00
Benefits Paid as per January Journal.....				204,800.00

Total Benefits to Date, January 22, 1927.....\$216,300.00

Natural Death Claims, 149.....	\$149,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 22.....	44,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 22.....	11,300.00
Total Disability Claims, 7.....	7,000.00

Total Paid, Uniform Plan of Insurance.....	\$211,300.00
Natural Death Claims under Voluntary Plan	5,000.00

Total.....\$216,300.00

Like last month I prefer not to make any comments on the figures shown above. I believe that we can afford to "rest our case" on the evidence submitted without any fear of what the verdict will be from an honest and fair jury. I do, however, wish to make a few statements in connection with the laws of our organization, calling the attention of the local officers and the membership to the conditions under which it has been possible to pay these claims.

All claims listed above and every claim paid by this organization since the adoption of the Insurance Plan, has been paid to the beneficiaries of men who while living kept their dues and insurance paid up as required by our laws. It would have been utterly impossible to pay these claims under any other condition and yet we have in our organization today a number of men that if the "call" came to them suddenly their wives and children would be deprived of this insurance protection because they were in arrears for dues at the time death overtook them.

This condition, in nearly all cases, is caused by indifference or carelessness on the part of the member himself, but there are cases where the negligence of the local financial secretary could be blamed for it, but when an accident happens or the "call" comes to a member, in this condition, it is too late then to place the blame or to fix the responsibility and the regrettable part of it is the injustice done a widow or a number of orphans and the unfair and unjust criticism that is heaped upon our International organization for a matter in which they were no way responsible. If our entire membership or those of them, at least,

whom I am addressing these remarks to, could only witness the sudden interest that is displayed and the pleas and excuses that are made by the officers and members of a lodge when a member of that lodge has passed out while his dues remain unpaid beyond the sixty (60) day period, they would more readily understand just what I have in mind in writing as I do.

The figures taken from all our records show that we are paying on an average of eleven (11) claims each month since our Insurance Plan was adopted. This means that eleven (11) of our members, possibly enjoying good health today and reading this report, will have their death claim presented to this office before the next issue of the Journal is in the hands of our membership. Surely these figures are good food for thought. They should bring home to all of us most forcibly what an uncertain thing life is at its best and the necessity of us complying with the laws of our organization in order that we may have that assurance, as we pass out, that we are leaving behind us, intact, that little protection we had provided, through our organization, for those we loved. May we not hope that this reminder will be the cause of remedying this carelessness and indifference on the part of some of our members that we complain of, and that we will all resolve, in the future, to keep our dues and insurance paid up, at least for the current month, if possible? This will not only protect our own interest, but will assist in many cases in lightening the burdens of an overworked and much abused financial secretary.

Thanking you for the time consumed and with kindest personal regards, I remain, fraternally yours, Chas. F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

Period December 16, 1926, to January 15, 1927, Inclusive.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 15, 1927.

Organization matters received attention at South Bend, Ind., Detroit, Mich., and Pittsburgh, Pa. The holidays at Chicago, Ill. Attended regular meetings of Lodges 719, 154, 318 and 747, as per assignments. Insurance adjustment, disability case, Lodge 470, Niles, Mich., necessitated testimony, gladly furnished by the surgical department, Michigan Central Railway, at Detroit. I am pleased to report this case of long standing liquidated just prior to the holidays. The original date of injury prior to date of contract with insurance company resulted in the case being disputed for some time. The case, involving the loss of an eye—\$800—is now completed.

Railroad Information and Statistics of Interest.

Among the larger budgets, 1927, for shop facilities follow:

Chesapeake & Ohio plans to spend \$5,800,000 for shops at six points and \$200,000 for shop tools.

Southern Pacific will spend \$1,000,000 for shop facilities at twelve points and \$400,000 for shop tools.

Chicago Northwestern plans to spend \$250,000 for shop improvements and \$1,200,000 for tools and equipment.

New York, New Haven & Hartford plans to spend \$600,000 for shops and \$200,000 for equipment.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, \$500,000 for shops and \$216,000 for equipment.

Norfolk & Western, \$300,000 for shops and \$400,000 for equipment.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie, \$500,000 for shops and \$100,000 for equipment.

Florida East Coast, \$350,000 for shops and \$150,000 for equipment.

Illinois Central Railway, \$6,378,240 new shop facilities at Paducah, Ky.; 55 per cent completed.

Michigan Central Railway, Windsor, Ont., Canada, \$127,450 extension to engine and boiler house; 50 per cent completed.

Locomotive Orders, 1926, reveal some interesting information. There were ordered for domestic use in the United States and Canada, and built in 1926, 1,585 for the U. S. and Canada and 185 for export; in all, 1,770. Of the 1,585 built for the U. S. and Canada, it is interesting to note that 1,524 were built in the states and 61 in Canada. Of the 1,524 in the states, only 121 were built in railroad shops, namely, Pennsylvania 100, Southern Pacific 13, and Terminal Railway of St. Louis 8, the remainder going to Lima, Baldwin or the American Locomotive Works or individual builders. On the Canadian side, of the 61 only 6 were built in the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the remainder going to the Montreal American

Locomotive plant or to individual builders. The Pennsylvania, Southern, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central and Southern Pacific being the principal purchasers. Numerous roads purchased from 1 to 20 locomotives. On the Canadian side, the principal orders went to the Canadian Pacific with 44 and the Quebec Central with 6 locomotives. Export locomotives, principally to Argentine and Brazil and South African railways. The foregoing is authentic data as published in the annual number of the Railway Age as of January 1, 1927, and is submitted for the information of the membership, showing in an abbreviated manner the progress of the locomotive industry in North America, notwithstanding the progress of electrification.

Construction News.

West Auburn, Mass. Steel tanks aggregating 3,500,000 gallons capacity are to be erected here.

The Beacon Oil Company is in the market for large tanks to be erected at Hartford, Conn.

Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. have contracts for 250 tons miscellaneous elevated tanks: 1 in Maine, 1 at Cumberland, Md., 1 at Fordyce, Ark., and 1 at Lockhart, Ala.

Pennzoil Co.'s expansion program includes 17 tanks and 13 stills, 3,000 to 5,000 tons. Bids about to be asked.

San Francisco, Calif. The Associated Oil Co., 930 tons for 3 80,000-barrel tanks. Bids now being taken.

St. Louis, Mo. The Missouri Pacific Railway will spend \$13,000,000 for new equipment in 1927. This program includes 46 locomotives, 70 all-steel passenger cars and 3,222 freight cars. This equipment will be distributed among the Missouri Pacific, Gulf Coast Lines and the International & Great Northern.

St. Louis, Mo. The American Locomotive Company has sold the 172-acre tract at Madison, Ill., which it purchased five years ago for the ostensible purpose of developing a locomotive plant.

The St. Louis Terminal Railway Association of St. Louis is building ten super-switchers in its shops at Brooklyn, Ill. Henry Miller, president of the association, has intimated that hereafter his company will build all its engines in their shops and of materials produced in the district.

Beacon Oil Co. of Boston, Mass., will build extensive docks for the unloading of oil from tankers which will travel up the Connecticut river, on a site comprising 60 acres they have purchased in Hartford and Wethersfield, Conn. A pipe line one mile long will connect the docks with storage tanks.

West Auburn, Mass. The Warren City Tank & Boiler Co. of Warren, Ohio, has the

contract for 2 500,000-gallon gasoline tanks for the F. C. Bellis Co., who will erect a large gasoline, fuel oil and kerosene storage plant at West Auburn, Mass. Plans are being prepared for a 1,260,000-gallon fuel oil tank, and tanks which will be built at the West Auburn site in the near future will have a capacity of 3,500,000 gallons.

Paducah, Ky. The Illinois Central Railway will build a two-story power plant 150x240 feet in connection with its large shop development here. Contract to Joseph E. Nelson & Sons, 35 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Billerica, Mass. The Boston & Maine Railway will build a one-story boiler and plate shop 150x572 feet to house several departments at the present shops.

Ogden, Utah. The Union Pacific Railway (Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Neb.) will build an engine house and machine shop at Ogden.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Philadelphia Electric Co. will start work at once on a \$600,000 steam plant at Ninth and Willow Sts. John T. Windrim is architect in charge.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. The British Columbia Sugar Refinery Co. will build \$15,000 addition to sugar refinery on Powell St. Dominion Construction Co. general contractor, 509 Richards St.

Grand Anse, Quebec. M. McCormick is preparing plans for a power plant here to cost \$60,000.

Rouyn, Quebec. The Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., has a force of men at work on the construction of a large smelter and other buildings on the Noranda mines.

Three Rivers, Quebec. North Shore Power Co. has started work on addition to plant on St. Maurice St., to cost \$25,000.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Standard Oil Co. has let contract for 370 tons drums and other refinery equipment to Arthur G. McKee & Co.; 80 tons for coal house to T. H. Brooks & Co.

Grand Rapids, Mich. 200 tons power house for Leonard Refrigerator Co., to Lakeside Bridge & Steel Co.

St. Cloud, Minn. 300 tons, 300,000 cubic foot gas holder. Contract to Stacey Manufacturing Co.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail-

way has ordered 25 Mikado type and 10 Mountain type locomotives from the American Locomotive Co.

San Francisco, Calif. The Western Pipe & Steel Co. has been awarded the contract for 375 tons of plates for a syphon for the East Bay Municipal Utility District, Oakland, Calif. Lockbar pipe will be furnished.

Talley Falls, Va. The South Side Power Co. of Roanoke, Va., will soon begin the erection of a hydro-electric generating plant on the Roanoke river near Talley Falls, Va., with initial capacity of 20,000 horsepower.

Glenwood, Pa. The Baltimore & Ohio Railway has plans for an addition to its engine house and shop facilities at Glenwood, Pa.

South Norwalk, Conn. The Beacon Oil Co. of Boston, Mass., will soon begin the construction of a new storage and distributing plant at South Norwalk, Conn, costing close to \$60,000 with equipment.

Toledo, Ohio. A tract of 15 acres has been acquired by the Roxana Petroleum Co. of St. Louis, Mo., as a site for a new oil storage and distributing plant with facilities for handling 8,000,000 gallons of oil. The project will include a power house, machine shop and pumping plants, and is estimated to cost in excess of \$1,750,000 with equipment. Frank L. Sullivan is district manager at Toledo.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railway (St. Louis) is planning for the removal of its locomotive and car terminal shops at Sapulpa, Okla., to Tulsa, Okla., where the capacity will be increased.

Auckland, New Zealand. The New Zealand Railways has plans for the erection of new locomotive and car shops at Otahuhu, about nine miles from Auckland, estimated to require more than 24 months to build, with cost placed at \$2,300,000, including tools and machinery. The present shops at Auckland will be moved to the new location.

Erie, Pa. Erie Lighting Co., subsidiary of the Penn Public System, will build an addition to its power plant at the foot of Holland St., 77x95 feet.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,
Jos. P. Ryan, Intl. Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period of December 15, 1926, to January 15, 1927, Inclusive.

During the past thirty days, with the exception of the holidays, I have devoted my time to the maintaining and building up of Local Lodge 739, chartered at Whittenburg, Texas.

Between December 15 and January 15, several reinstatements and initiations were secured and the December report to International Secretary showed 59 members in good standing. This is not bad for a local that was organized less than three months ago.

A number of the men employed on tanks

in the field have taken out membership again and have promised to become active workers for the organization in the future. It is not a very difficult job to convince the old-timer in the tank building game that his place is in the organization, as most of them realize the value of organization and understand the principles of Trade Unionism.

There are many reasons why every man who follows tank work should belong to the Boiler Makers' Union. The employers are organized and have set a scale of wages that they will pay. They have also decided

what the conditions of employment will be, such as payment for overtime and other matters of vital interest to the men. The tank builders-erectors' association, while being highly organized, have denied the same right to their employees, who they claim to be friendly with. While being organized themselves for the purpose of setting prices and wages, they have, through certain stool pigeons in their employ, instilled into the minds and hearts of the men who make them their profits a spirit that has for its purpose the bringing about a lack of confidence in each other.

Practically all the tank companies in the Panhandle oil fields of Texas are working piece work and while some of the men seem to think they make a little more money than on the day work basis, they don't seem to have realized that they are creating a condition of unemployment in addition to poor work that is being turned out. It would pay the oil companies to have their work contracted for on the hourly basis rather than on the piece work basis. The amount of test caulking that is necessary after a tank has been completed costs the oil companies several hundred dollars more than it would if it had been a job on hourly basis.

At the present time things are a little quiet in the Panhandle oil fields of Texas, but those who are familiar with the situation seem to think that business will be good starting in the spring. I would advise all men coming to work in the Panhandle field to deposit their clearance card with Brother W. J. Feeler, Box 534, Borger, Texas, who is Financial Secretary of Lodge 739. Also to try and attend regular meetings of this local, which are held on the second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 p. m. in the Cooks' and Waiters' Hall, just back of the Red Ball Bus Station in Borger, Texas. I am convinced that if each and every member will appoint himself as a voluntary organizer that within a short time we would have built up one of the largest locals in our Brotherhood. This cannot be accomplished by one, two or three men, but requires the united efforts of all, so get busy and get as many new members during the present month as you possibly can.

Our slogan for the year 1927 should be, "Every member get a member." Will close with best wishes and kindest regards to all. I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT GLENN

Period Dec. 15, 1926, to Jan. 15, 1927.

Attended regular meetings of Lodges 615, Syracuse; 188, Geneva; 7, Buffalo, and 5, Cleveland. On Dec. 21, in company with Brother Newton, B. A. of Lodge 7, and the following committee, Brothers Joe Nagle, Louis Muto and Chas. Shaver, went into conference with the boiler shops in Buffalo having agreement with our members. Conferences adjourned until after the holidays. Conferences resumed after the holidays and were concluded Saturday, Jan. 8, resulting in an increase of 5 cents per hour all around and other changes in working conditions under the old agreement, desired by the membership, were granted. The minimum rates of wages are as follows, retroactive to Jan. 1: Boiler Makers, 85 cents per hour; holder on, 65 cents per hour; helpers and rivet heaters, 59 cents per hour; flangers, 90 cents; layer out, 90 cents, and welders, 90 to 95 cents per hour.

It must be understood, however, that many of our members are receiving more than the minimum rate established in this agreement. Outside rate for contract shops under this agreement will be \$1.05 per hour all around. This will not apply to transit work, as Lodge 7 is making an effort to get control of outside work coming into Buffalo under our jurisdiction, and of course will go after a higher rate.

This work in the past has not been given the attention it should have been given, but since Brother Newton has become B. A. he is giving special attention to this work. The membership under the new agreement will get Saturday half holiday the year

round and also election days will be considered holidays and paid overtime rate. While home for the holidays Brother Parks, president of Lodge 416, informed me of the death of Brother J. Korosic and as there was some question as to the cause of his death, insurance money and other property involved and no relatives in this country, found it necessary that his interests be protected. The brother was to be buried Monday, Dec. 27. Brother Parks, president, in company with Antone Brenice, financial secretary, and a number of the brothers of Lodge 416, took the matter up with the undertaker and had the brother's remains placed in a vault, had a coroner's inquest held for the purpose of determining the cause of death. Coroner's inquest determined cause of death as Carbon Monoxide Poison, this brother carried accident insurance and it was necessary to have cause of death determined after remains were buried. Brother Bowen, chairman District No. 12, went to probate court and had an administrator appointed to take care of his estate. His closest friend, John Erzen, filed the necessary bond and was appointed administrator.

At the present time I am located in Meadville, Pa., where the Erie R. R. has a shop. The shops are operated under contract system. The officers of the System Federation will meet with the officials on Jan. 19th, they will ask for an increase in wages and the abolition of the contract system which is now in effect in Meadville, Pa. and Marion, Ohio. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

For Period from December 15, 1926, to January 15, 1927.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 15, 1927.

At the date of making my last report I was in Brandon, Man., endeavoring to build up our membership there, and as I reported in the January Journal, the membership of Local No. 321, Brandon, will be increased from 21 to about 38 members in the near future.

Since that date I visited Rivers, Minnedosa, Neepawa, Dauphin and Portage, Man., and from each of these points we will receive additional members.

December 22 up to date has been spent here in Winnipeg, visiting the shops and roundhouses during the noon period and in the evenings, with the prospects the best to greatly increase our membership in all shops and roundhouses here.

There were six paid applications for reinstatement or initiation at the January 7 meeting of the Winnipeg Local, with many more for the near future.

Schedule Negotiations Division No. 4.

The full schedule committee of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees' Department, and representing all shopmen on roads having their greatest mileage in Canada, have been meeting the operating officials of the Railway Association of Canada from time to time, starting on January 7, and the information to hand to date is to the effect that an offer has been made, but not one that could be considered by the committee,

as the general consensus of opinion among our thinking members is that under the existing circumstances we should not accept less than the rate now in effect for the shopmen on those roads in the United States that have agreements with a bona-fide shopmen's unions.

This means that we will have to secure a 5 cents per hour increase over the hourly rate in effect up to now, to bring us up even with the shopmen in the United States.

Our membership at each point in Canada can rest assured that just as soon as your schedule committee has something definite to report same will be done through a circular letter, and in that connection let me again remind our membership, particularly at the small points, that you should have someone who is a member of the Federated Trades at your point to receive the circular letters that are issued from time to time by Division No. 4.

If this has not been done, why, it is a very simple matter for you to select someone among your number and send his name to Chas. Dickie, 211 Coronation Blvd., Montreal, Quebec.

By that method you will be in receipt of the same information, just as soon as the larger points are, in connection with schedule negotiations and other matters concerning the Federated Trades on the railroads in Canada. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT DAVIS

Since my last report the naval wage schedule has been published; it was far from being satisfactory. In fact, it was the worst we have received in several years. Practically all the Metal Trades Councils have protested the award to the secretary of the navy, but apparently it has done no good. In addition to this, many of the Congressmen and Senators have interested themselves in the matter, but as all else, none seem to have any effect on the secretary. There seems to be no other course left to us except to prepare for the coming year, with the hopes that we cannot only prove that we are entitled to a raise, but that it will be so convincing, even in the face of the "economy" program, the Wage Board can see it.

Some few of our classifications received a few cents per hour raise, but as a whole it was a failure. The driller received a few cents, except in Philadelphia and San Diego. The classification of press driller was eliminated. The punch and shearer at Boston and New York received a slight increase. The gas welders at Philadelphia, Washington and Charleston received a few cents increase. The chipper and caulker received an increase at Norfolk and New

Orleans. The apprentices also received increases in all the yards. As said by one of our committeemen, "The schedule as a failure was a howling success."

Have attended meetings at Philadelphia with the employees of the Hull Department, and it is expected that before another month rolls around they will have perfected a lodge for themselves. Let's hope that it will be a decided success, and a help to them and our Brotherhood in maintaining decent wages and conditions for our tradesmen in the navy yards. Also had meeting with several members of Lodge 19 while there.

The situation at Brunswick, Md., Lodge 431, is progressing nicely, and it is expected that before this is in print they will be boasting a complete lodge. I see no reason why we cannot accomplish this, for the members there have been and are co-operating in every manner.

Visited with Lodge 450 and found them in very good condition and making progress. All the old officers were elected for the coming year.

It also appears that unless the Senate can overcome the vote of the House of Representatives, we will have no appropriation

for continuing the naval cruiser program. At least two of the first line ships are now in need of reconditioning and modernization, and it is expected that Congress will authorize this before it concludes with the appropriations. It will require effort, though, to do this, as everyone realizes.

I have been receiving much praise for the insurance program as now constituted. Finding in most cases where formerly the members were opposed to the insurance, the same members are our best boosters. This

shows, as we have maintained, that if the members will read the insurance benefit laws, and try to understand them, they will be convinced, as we are, that the benefits as offered have no comparison in any organization or insurance in the country.

Have also been handling other matters for the Brotherhood. As directed by the International Office, these reports have been rendered to the office.

With best wishes and regards, I am, yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Intl. Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

Period November 16, 1926, to January 15, 1927, Inclusive.

At the conclusion of my last Journal report, November 15, 1926, I was at headquarters attending the annual session of our International Executive Council. Remaining at headquarters until adjournment of the Council, November 24, and feeling the need of medical attention, I applied for and was granted leave of absence and after a brief visit to relatives at Joliet and Chicago, Ill., arranged to enter the Mayo Brothers' Clinic at Rochester, Minn., for medical examination and treatment. I am pleased to say that the medical treatment and instructions received at that wonderful institution proved very beneficial and relieved me of a chronic trouble of long standing.

Returning to active duty on December 14, a few days were spent at St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., awaiting mail from headquarters and attending to accumulated correspondences. While in the Twin Cities I conferred with International Representative Parranto on matters in connection with the railroad situation in the northwest, and accompanied by Brother Parranto had the pleasure of meeting with the members of Lodge No. 11 at their regular meeting on December 17.

Leaving Minneapolis on December 17 for the west, my first stop was at Miles City, Mont., where a special meeting of Lodge No. 520 was attended on December 20 and some organization matters were taken up and adjusted with the local officers. Also visited the Milwaukee shops in company with Brother Pat Gallagher, and we arranged for the reinstatement of Boilermaker Foreman Lackey. While the Miles City shops have been working with reduced forces for the past several months, their 1927 schedule calls for the overhauling of fifty-seven locomotives which will keep them busy during the year if their present program is carried out, and will also necessitate increases to their present forces.

Arriving at Butte, Mont., on Christmas Eve, the next few days were spent in that district. Attended a special meeting of Lodge No. 80, Anaconda, Mont., on December 27, and a special meeting of Lodge No. 130 at Butte on December 28. Both of these local lodges were found to be in splendid

condition and still maintaining their usual one hundred per cent organization.

January 2 and 3 was at Spokane, Wash. Conferred with Brother Frank De Pender, secretary of Lodge No. 242, on organization matters and arranged for that local to take care of several reinstated members which were picked up at isolated points in Montana. Visited Hillyard where the Washington Wood Preserving Company are constructing a tie treating plant for the Great Northern Railroad Company. The superintendent of construction advised that the equipment would include one water tube boiler and two or three tanks which are under separate contract and not under his supervision. As nothing further could be accomplished until the contractors arrived on the ground, the matter was referred to International Representative Reed, who will be in that district in the near future.

January 4-12 was in the Puget Sound District where with International Representative Reed and Brother M. J. Kelly, business agent of Lodge No. 104, some attention was given to the unorganized shopmen employed in the various railroad shops and roundhouses, and the following meetings were attended: January 4, special meeting of Lodge No. 391, Tacoma; January 8, regular meeting of Lodge No. 104, Seattle; January 11, regular meeting of Lodge No. 290, Bremerton; January 12, regular meeting of Lodge No. 568, Tacoma.

January 13-15 was at Portland, Ore. Attended regular meeting of Lodge No. 72 on January 13, and conferred with the local officers on financial and organization matters.

Trade conditions on the Northwest Coast has been very quiet for some time past, and is still quiet at all points except Seattle, Wash., and Vancouver, B. C., where the ship repair yards and shops are busy with bright prospects for several months of regular employment for the members of Lodges 104 and 194.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our Journal, I am with very best wishes, your fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOMAS NOLAN

As the year 1926 will be recorded as past history when our official Journal greets the members of our International Brotherhood, January, 1927, and for that reason the writer desires to extend to the officers and members of our organization a prosperous and happy New Year, as well as my most sincere congratulations on their untiring loyalty to the principles of our Brotherhood, and in many cases under the most trying conditions, and trust we shall never again see such conditions as organized labor has passed through in the last few years.

And in the face of all that our membership has gone through from an industrial viewpoint, nevertheless, the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America are still to the good, increasing in membership and practical knowledge, that we learned in the workers' college known as the university of hard knocks. We intend to use that knowledge as a means to accomplish our hope and desire for many years, namely: the emancipation of every craftsman of our trade and calling as members of the International Brotherhood, as well as the protection of them and families, for without organization of labor there can be no protection, and without protection labor is at the mercy of the most cruel of all masters—competition. And in order to be in a position to prevent competition we must apply the only known remedy that the minds of men have devised, namely—organization and co-operation, the very fundamental of labor's hope, to protect the interest of oppressed humanity, caused and permitted to continue because of the lack of applied organization when needed to correct abuse and preserve human rights.

My writings or influence on the question of organization may not be much, yet may I not hope to accomplish some good through the columns of our Journal, as our good Lord sometimes uses very humble instruments, to establish or carry out His will. When one's welfare, either spiritual or temporal, is in jeopardy, that's the opportune time to act, for weakness brings ridicule when the issue is justice, and power backed by intelligent action brings respect. Therefore, in order to secure that power we must impress on our unorganized craftsmen the great necessity of organization—to get right, and afterwards get others in a similar position right, so all may get active in the interest of our trade and calling. And when we have done that duty and are even part successful it will encourage us to go onward and onward in the hope of accomplishing our legitimate purpose in firmly establishing the real cure for our economic and industrial abuses, namely; organization, education and co-operation. Those three, and their auxiliary, the ballot-box, are the known and real remedies that make for success in the interest of organized labor.

That is the policy of the International Brotherhood, and we will continue to proclaim it at all times in the face of any and all opposition, so that recognition and human rights must and shall prevail, in order that our members may reap the fruits of their labor in comfort and in happiness. But lest we may forget that loyalty in our cause and harmony in our ranks is the necessary essential to establish success, and with organization and co-operation as our close and trusted companions in the great struggle for human liberty, and with the messenger of truth and justice instilling into the minds and hearts of all that welcome information that sounds so good and means so much, not only to our membership but to future generations who can profit by the history of experience of the past, and with that necessary spirit of unity and co-operation make conditions better as should have been done long ago if organized. Otherwise it is impossible to crush injustice so much in evidence that the blind can feel its effects.

And I trust that the year 1927 will be a successful one for our International Brotherhood, whose membership is ever alive to the present industrial situation and the remedy to apply to correct injustice. For instead of "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," all that glad tidings is a secondary consideration or entirely forgotten in that mad race on the part of organized capital to crush organized labor and to dethrone justice. But we also realize and appreciate that all employers of labor don't ignore justice, not by any means. We have many employers who are fair and will sign on the dotted line when organization and co-operation functions properly, like it was during the late world war, and trust all will see again both parties at issue sharing alike the old time American justice in Uncle Sam's dominion, as it would give its advocates considerable happiness from the knowledge that organized labor helped to re-establish it once more through the only remedy to get results—organization.

I desire to call the attention of our Boiler Makers lodges in the "Old Dominion" to a very important matter that has been pending for several years in the legislature of Virginia, namely, a state boiler inspection bill, for the protection of life and property where defective boilers are used, causing boiler explosions that could have been avoided if inspected by a competent boiler maker. Surely, if the federal government thought it necessary to inspect locomotive boilers, is there any logical reason why power boilers in private establishments should not be inspected also?

It's true that a boiler inspection bill has been pending for several years in the legislature of Virginia and failed to be enacted into law. Nevertheless, we should try and try again until successful, as success de-

pends altogether on the activity of our lodges and their members, and means so much to the boiler makers as well as the prestige of their trade and calling. As Virginia is rapidly becoming a manufacturing state that will put the quietus on our old time opposition and increase the possibility of such a law strictly on its merits, as presented by the legislative committee of the Virginia State Federation of Labor.

During the 1926 session of the Virginia legislature, Brother Carlisle, of Lodge 170, tried in every way possible by correspondence to have a committee representing all our lodges in Virginia to meet at Richmond, Va., to formulate a suitable inspection bill. But for some reason, a sufficient number of lodges did not respond to Brother Carlisle's appeal, which prevented the introduction of a bill during the late session. Hope for better luck next time, for it's the opinion of the writer that, owing to the increased number of power boilers in operation throughout the state, that such a law is possible and necessary.

In concluding this report, and on a question that's ever on my mind—is that our International Brotherhood have every Boiler Maker, Ship Builder, Helper and Apprentice a member of it. That's what I hope to see in the near future, as the industrial and political situation justifies my hope and demands the most careful consideration on the part of our unorganized craftsmen, so as to successfully cope with a situation that surely urges the absolute necessity of organization and co-operation to deal with a condition that now confronts labor.

Nevertheless, our International Brotherhood is making progress and advancing, both

numerically and otherwise, having a beautiful building at Kansas City, Kas., a living monument to the untiring efforts and energy of our officers and members who advocated the purchase of the present International Brotherhood Home, for well do the old members of the Brotherhood remember only a few years ago of its trials and struggles to reach the pinnacle of success that it now occupies in the American labor movement. That should urge the unorganized to join in a movement that has for its object the protection of every member of it, as also those depending on them. By doing so they will but voice their appreciation of the good work accomplished by the officers and members in providing a suitable office building for the transaction of its business, as well as the prestige of our trade and calling, which was badly needed, but now a source of considerable pride to any of our members who may have the opportunity and pleasure of having the I. S. T. show them the Brotherhood Block, with its up to date offices and the banking institution that every member must feel proud of, as well as its management that has made our building a financial success, as the report of a special committee appointed at the last convention in connection with the affairs of the Brotherhood Block, speaks for itself. A copy of the committee's report in the printed proceedings of our last convention was appreciated and approved by all delegates present.

Trusting that the year 1927 will be a banner year for our International Brotherhood by a substantial increase in membership, as well as unity, loyalty and co-operation guide us to success, is the wish of yours fraternally.—Thos Nolan, Special Representative.

Correspondence

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

During the past few weeks I have been advised through President William Green of American Federation of Labor that through Secretary of Labor Davis five aliens have been located at W. A. Fletcher plant, Hoboken, N. J., and that deportation proceedings are under way to return these undesirables back to where they belong and that officials of above plant have promised to be more careful in hiring help in future.

If other lodges would give a little attention to some of the other shipyards in this port, many of those employed in these yards would be given same treatment received by the above mentioned five and when depression comes along and our members are compelled to seek employment they may be in a position to enjoy conditions that they fought for many years ago.

Might be well to advise that Int. Vice-

President John J. Dowd is plugging along doing all in his power to benefit everyone and that in the very near future many will be made to realize that this assertion is true.

In closing I hope that 1927 holds many happy surprises in store for our membership. With warmest regards, I remain, fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S. L. 163.

Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The most essential requirement of the old-time leader in the labor movement was his willingness to sacrifice his personal interest for the principal involved in the fight of which he was the leader, the craft's interest being his sole object; all other issues were put out of consideration, especially his personal advancement. Since the war, and I use the expression advisedly—or I may say, during the war—a great change came

into the movement. Men who ordinarily would have had trouble to be elected door-keepers were allowed to push themselves to the front, while the real craftsmen and honest trades unionists were working night and day helping to win the war. The union did not require their presence; at least so they thought, as the government was looking favorable and even assisting organization in the trades.

And after the war was over they would go back and take an active interest in running their local as they had done previously, and elect their old leaders to office again. But in many instances they found themselves complete strangers in their own locals, the control of which, by their own neglect, had gone into the hands of the new element in the labor movement that they knew nothing of; or, if they did hear of it, gave it but little thought. They found themselves listening to tirades against the American Federation of Labor and the boosting of this one big union idea. They protested vigorously at first, but their objections were received with derision as a rule. Especially was this true in the western locals. A few of the old-timers stuck, but the majority became disgusted and stayed away, some altogether, believing that there was no hope of bringing back again the old-time principle to which they had been obligated and believed in. So that they left the whole thing in the hands of the Reds and their parasite followers, who, as soon as the cream began to dwindle, disappeared as quickly and as mysteriously as they had come, leaving a few of the hopeful old-timers holding the sack.

It is going to require a long time to recuperate. At least that is the writer's opinion. And then only by eliminating the useless and burdensome weeds, and start again along the old lines that only real workers will be recognized as leaders.—Dominic, Kan., No. 92.

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge No. 94 of Sacramento, Calif., gave their annual banquet on December 16, their last meeting night of the year just closing. Officers were nominated for the coming year, to be installed January 6, as follows: President, J. F. Joseph, fourth year; vice-president, Elma Kane, first year; treasurer, M. D. Mott, fourth year; secretary, H. L. Blackwood, second year, also business agent; inspector, Otto Vanhall, first year; trustees, Frank Bequette, P. W. Patterson, E. S. Patterson.

After the nomination of officers all members marched to the Sterling Cafe, where the oyster stew was served steaming hot, with all the fixin's to make a boilermaker smile. The evening was enjoyed by a full membership of the local and all agreed to come back again next year. Brother Joe Griffin was given credit for putting away

the small shell fish faster than any member present. H. L. Blackwood, S. L. 94.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, Robert Lattman, and we, the brothers of Lodge 163, while deeply mindful of our loss, bow submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father; to his beloved ones we individually and collectively tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the care of He who doeth all things well, and we pray that Almighty God may comfort and console our deceased brother's wife so that she may bear her great loss with fortitude. Fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, J. E. Bass, and we his fellow members extend to bereaved wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and pray that the Almighty Father console them. Fraternally submitted, Edison Snider, Lodge 249.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved mothers of our worthy brothers, Grant Stewart and I. R. Belville, and we their brother members extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement. Fraternally submitted, Edison Snider, Lodge 249.

Terre Haute, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We as members of Local 246, Boiler Makers and Helpers, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Abraham Estes on account of accidental death of her husband on December 25, 1926. We pray God may comfort and bless her the richest of blessings in her bereavement.

Jesus says, Come unto me all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. (Matthew, 11th chapter, 28th verse.) Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. (Matthew, 5th chapter, 8th verse.) Committee, O. C. Massey, H. M. Showalter, J. S. Ferguson.

Kankakee, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Almighty God in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst our worthy Brother A. H. Darner, one who has faithfully served this lodge, and who was ever ready and willing to spend his time and energy in the interest of his fellow men; one who will be sadly missed by his many

friends in and out of this local and whose place will be hard to fill.

The members of Local 303 extend their sympathy to his wife and children and other relatives. Further, may Almighty God in His mercy give strength to those whom he has left behind, that they may bear their misfortune in a Christian spirit that eventually make us all meet again in the great beyond. P. Shoven, W. F. Swinford, T. J. Doyle, L. 303.

Portsmouth, N. H.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with regret that we, the members of Lodge 467, announce the death of Brother George Fernald, who died December 10, 1926.

Brother Fernald was a charter member of Lodge No. 467, being employed as a boiler maker at the local navy yard for a good many years. We, the members of Piscataqua Lodge No. 467, extend to this dear

brother's wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement, and commend them to Him, who knoweth all things best. Yours fraternally, D. J. Abbott, S. L. 467.

Lafayette, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in His divine wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, Ed Freeman, and

The members of Local No. 360 extend to the widow and children our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and earnestly pray God may comfort and console them, that they will bear their trials with fortitude and that their sorrows may be softened with the comforting thought that his spirit has departed to a better world, where parting is no more and sorrow is unknown.

Signed—Everett Roth, W. L. Thoma, Lee Seybold, Committee, L. 360.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother A. H. Darner, member of Lodge 303, Kankakee, Ill., died recently.

Brother Abraham Estes, member of Lodge 246, Terre Haute, Ind., was accidentally killed December 25, 1926.

Brother J. E. Bass, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Brother Robert Lattman, member of Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J., died recently.

Brother George Fernald, member of Lodge 467, Portsmouth, N. H., died December 10, 1926.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Brother Grant Stewart, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Mother of Brother I. R. Belville, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Father of Brother D. J. Kennedy, member of Lodge 229, Rochester, N. Y., died December 4, 1926.

Son of Brother John Levins, member of Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J., died recently.

Brother of Brother James Love, member of Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J., died recently.

Technical Articles

METHODS OF PATTERN DRAFTING

By O. W. Kothe.

Your trade from which you make your living is made up of three great divisions of science. First, there is the geometrical division, because everything you make, every tool and machine you handle, every piece of iron or steel you shape up to make something, takes on certain geometrical lines. So that the greatest valuable thing a person can acquire is how to juggle geometry around and to make the thousand and one things your trade is composed of.

Along with geometry goes the second great division, mathematics; because efficiency of design can never be accurately or

scientifically established without a knowledge of its size, its shape, its weight, its strength, the space it occupies, etc. The importance of this is easily observed today where we have scientific formulas for figuring many engineering problems of the trade—where in the past generations, such sizes, thicknesses, weights, etc., were established first by guess-work; then by custom and later it became a copy affair. But today due to research authorities as well as some very enlightened tradesmen—nearly everything you make or work on can now be figured in terms of mathematics.

And third comes the great division of practical mechanics. It is this that the great masses of our trade follow and even much of this imperfectly. We can easily say your trade is divided into three parts, allowing one-third for the mechanical functions and two-thirds for the technical functions. This accounts why tradesmen who are satisfied to remain with the power machines and the hand tools—they seldom gain any promotion. They are in fact, only utilizing one-third of their trade, and so no responsible person will ever give a man charge of work where a 100 per cent trade wisdom is required.

Pattern drafting or laying out in itself is not all that is required. So many men of the trade who are more or less short-sighted want only a handful of laying-out problems, an elbow, a tee, a square to round, a tapering elbow, or some other pet idea he has acquired from someone who does not know any more than he does. Because he finds there is much more to be taught—he would sooner remain in oblivion.

Without a doubt the ancient Egyptians were the first to know something of geometry. Their little valley ranging from only 2 to 33 miles wide, and through it flows the Nile River. Along the Nile are built mud huts that wash away in flood times, and that must be rebuilt when the river has returned to its bed again. It is claimed every Egyptian was taught geometry; no doubt to enable him to relocate his property lines by means of certain stakes or other land-marks.

This we show in a measure in Fig. 5, which shows how irregular plots can be re-established by using triangular measuring lines. Today it is claimed the Egyptians are still 92 per cent illiterate and so we cannot place too much weight on their learning of geometry at no time, beyond to relocate their property boundaries and the planting of their own crops on their own soil. Outside of the influence of this river, all is desert and if it was not for the vast marshes and lakes at the head waters of the Nile, even what is Egypt would also be a desert the greater part of the year.

But the use we make of geometry today is vastly different than its limited sense ages ago. Today in the iron or steel industry, all work is geometrical; it is either made solid or hollow. In our trade we have largely to do with hollow objects, and therefore our drawing work is largely "surface development." The great aim is to visualize the lines on the surface of an object.

Thus, the pipe sketch, to the right of Fig. 5, is a cylinder. It can be quite thin metal, and it can have any desired thickness. But the lines we use are the developmental lines as becomes the problem. The circle beneath the sketch indicates the pipe is round, and if lines are passed up from points in the circle of equal division into

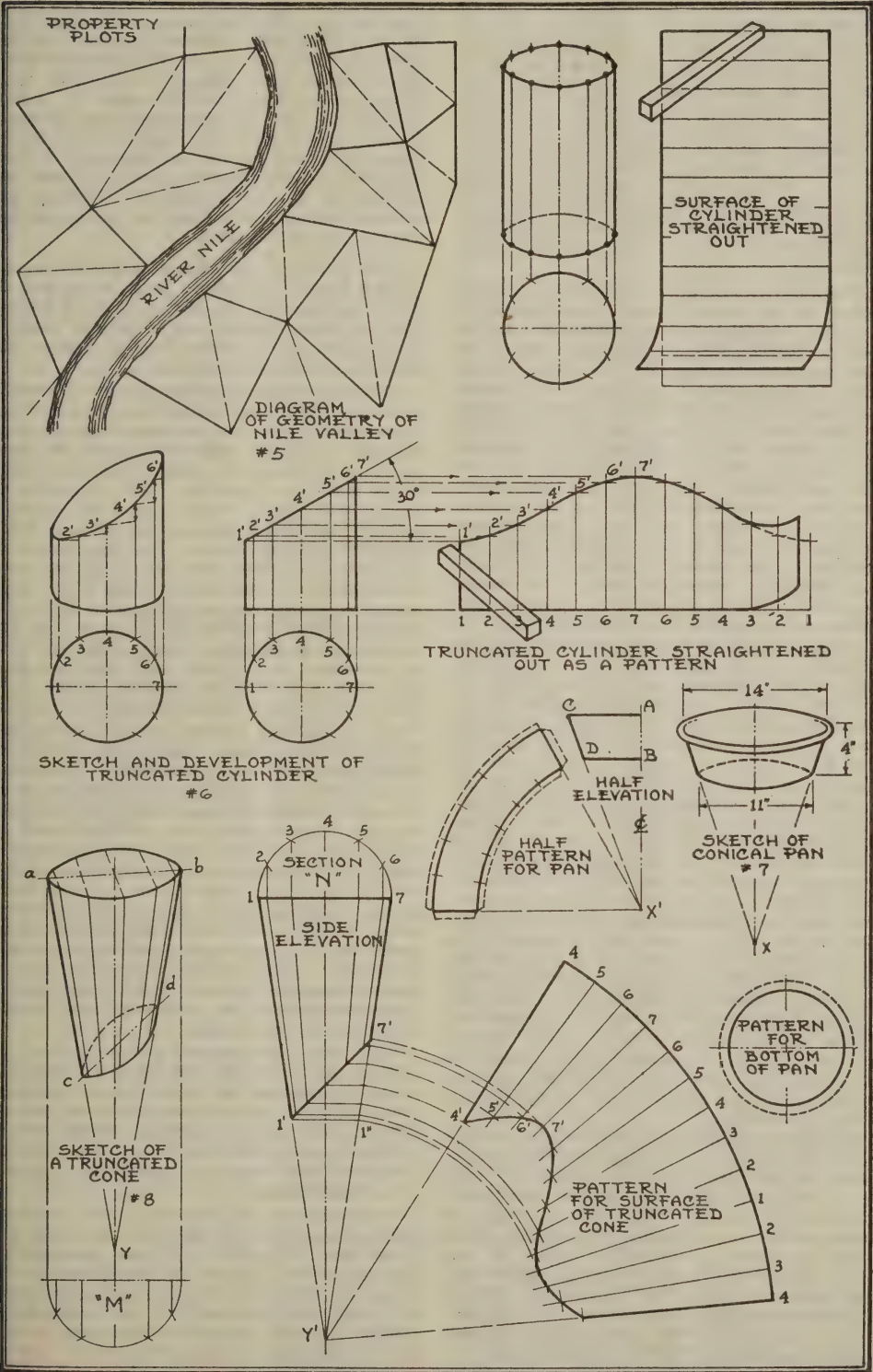
the elevation sketch, these lines will also be of equal distance apart in the elevation. But owing to the convex form, the more distant lines from the center recede from the eye, and pass around the convex form. This makes those lines closest to the eye further apart, while those toward the sides closer together, but in the circle the divisions remain equally spaced. This is further shown if we would cut the cylinder along any line, and then unroll it as at the right of sketch; it will give the true form of the pipe, and lines will be equally spaced. This principle will always work out accurately no matter what the diameter of the cylinder or the number of spaces placed in the circle, or the length of the cylinder.

Truncated cylinders as at Fig. 6, are identical to the straight cylinder, only with the top cut off on an incline. We should say that where a hexagon or octagon pipe is drawn, the bend lines form definite lines in elevation. But with a cylindrical shape, there are no definite bend lines, and so we mark these points in a circle to an equal division for convenience in handling. These points in the circle are then quite similar to fixed lines of an octagon pipe, or any other similar shape.

Now in our sketch to the left the upper inclined elliptical shape indicates the cutting plane shown at the right, or side elevation. Here we see the lines carried up from the plan will end in the ellipse, and each succeeding line is longer than the one below it. If we should pass horizontal cutting planes as our dotted horizontal lines show, we have the distance that one line is longer than the other. The arrows indicate this as at 2'-3'-4'-5', etc.

Therefore at the right of our sketch we have a true side elevation, with the line 1'-7' drawn to a 30-deg. bevel as the cutting plane. Observe by dividing the circle in say 12 equal parts, or six for the half circle, and erecting lines, they must pass upward until they finish in the line 1'-7'. Then if we pass horizontal lines to the right, we can easily measure how much longer each succeeding line becomes.

Now, if we should take this truncated cylinder and cut it open on the line 1, and then roll it out as our pattern indicates, we would have all the lines and spaces, as well as length of lines identical as our elevation and plan shows. The distance 1-1 would be the circumference of pipe, also often called the girth. When the lines are erected from points 1-2-3-4, etc., it then becomes a "stretchout," where the entire surface is stretched out. Then if we cut off these lines in stretchout equal in length to those in elevation, we have the correct layout, the same as if we cut the cylinder and unrolled it. Observe it does not matter how you cut off the lines in stretchout, whether to project them as we show, or to use dividers and transfer lines, or to use a paper strip and



transfer all lines bodily; the same results can be secured.

This is what we call the "parallel line method" because all lines run parallel to each other, and all projection work is also carried on in a parallel manner. It is this parallel line method that is used more abundantly than any other method of drafting, and is the most convenient and simplest to use. This method is used on all cylindrical pipe work for tees, elbows and its legends of fittings, as well as cornices, skylight work, metal windows, boilers, stack work, etc.

Radial line method. This is next in use, and is for all taper fittings as conical work. It is for tapering pipes or reducers, funnels, pitched covers, and all problems where the apex will be directly over the center of the base. Here all side lines taper to a common apex and the same unrolling can be applied.

Thus in sketch Fig. 7, we have a sketch of a dishpan that is 4 inches high. Observe we mean the vertical height for this and not the slant height. To develop this problem, first draw a vertical center line, and from it measure the height A-B, and then measure the half top and bottom diameters as A-C and B-D. This enables drawing the side line C-D, which is extended until it intersects the center line as in point X. Observe this makes a right angle cone as X-C-A-X.

So by using X as center, and spanning the dividers to X-C and X-D as radius, strike arcs. Now figuring the circumference for the top of pan, as $14 \times 3.1416 = 43.98$ or 44 inches, or 22 inches as the half circumference. This is then measured off on the large arc, and lines are drawn to the apex X, which also cuts off the bottom arc to the correct length corresponding to the diameter.

Some mechanics never think these things out properly, and it is not uncommon to see them measure off the circumference on both the large arc and the small arc. If both are done absolutely accurate, no harm should be met with; but in most cases, it is more difficult to get both to come out as correctly as if you would draw the radial line to the apex. Still other workmen forget on which arc they measure off the girth, and it is not unusual to observe the top girth measured off on the bottom arc or vice versa. Edges for seaming and enclosing the wire along the top must be allowed extra. All development work is net, so edges must always be allowed in addition.

Another problem that troubles most workmen who do not do enough drawing to get broke in properly, is shown in Fig. 8. This is a truncated cone, and nearly everybody at some time or other figures on treating the cone similar to a cylinder. That is, the lines from the circle are brought direct to the apex. Now the circle does not taper like the cone; the circle "M" of No. 8 is merely a section through the top base a-b. So that lines from section "M" are carried up into line a-b, where they start to taper from.

This is also shown in a more practical

form in our side elevation, where the lines from section "N" first drop to the base line 1-7, and from here they are radiated to the apex Y'. Observe this is the same as squaring them to the ellipse of a-b, and then dropping the lines to the apex Y, which causes the lines to pass over the surface. Notice that where lines would be radiated direct from section "N" to the apex Y', the lines would not evenly distribute over the surface of the elevation; the further the section was removed from the elevation the greater the discrepancy.

Now if we cut off this truncated cone as on the line 1'-7' it would form an ellipse as c-d of our sketch; the ellipse will not be uniform as the diameters at 1' will be smaller than those at 7', owing to the nearer the point 7' is with the top base.

We should also mention that our elevation lines as 1-7-7'-1' are laying on a flat surface, and as such, only the two side lines are true lengths. All the interior lines are foreshortened, because we cannot show the flare in an elevation drawing. This is shown in our sketch view, while the lines passing direct from center line a-b and c-d are identical to those of elevation. For this reason all foreshortened lines must be projected over to the true side line, as between 1"-7". This transfers all the several elevation lines of a foreshortened position on the side line giving their true lengths. It is as though each of elevation lines were laid over the side line 7-Y' in their true lengths. From here they can be used in developing the pattern.

To set out the pattern, we set compasses to Y' as center, and 7 as radius, strike an arc indefinitely. Next pick one of the spaces from section "N" as 1-2, and averaging it up to see this space corresponds with the rest; transfer these spaces on the large arc as 4-5-6-7 etc., to 4. This makes 12 equal spaces, and is the circumference for the large base. Now draw radial lines from each of these points to the apex, and then with compasses using Y' as center and each of the points between 1"-7" as radius, strike arcs into stretchout. Where these arcs cross lines of similar number, as at 4'-5'-6'-7', etc., sketch a uniform curved line, and you have the pattern for truncated cone.

Such are the general principles for all conical flaring work, and while fittings will differ in size and in other ways, still these principles are fundamental and can be applied to all. Now and then certain adjustments must be made peculiar to the fittings involved; but that is a matter of applying your knowledge.

Triangulation is a wonder art of geometrical construction. It involves dividing surfaces into triangles and then determining true lengths by means of the elevation altitudes and plan base lines or by other means of using the sections. It is a wonderful method in that nearly every known fitting can be developed geometrically—if not always absolutely accurate owing to double

curvature, etc., then at least to a very close approximation.

Now most workmen have received hand-me-down advice from others, who know very little more about it, and their heartfelt desire is to learn this much talked of method. Hundreds express themselves foolishly that if they could but learn to lay out a few fittings like a square to round or a transitional elbow, they could apply those principles to all the other things themselves. Wonderful things to be done with an untrained mind; but, of course, they never do it.

Triangulation has so many applications of adjustment, that it takes a very wide range of at least 50 or 60 problems to get any sort of a practical insight to it. Only technically trained men can learn something from one or two examples, since they have the power of visualization and can devise ways and means to make geometry serve their purpose. But men without even half a training can't get much out of only a few problems.

Hence, tradesmen who would be 100 per

cent efficient will find it necessary to learn a very comprehensive line of knowledge. To remain only one-third efficient only means one thing and that one-third is all you get out of it. Our trade is being lifted more and more into the engineering trades high in public opinion. The way to be successful is to further develop yourself and then sell your services to the public who require special treatment. Right here, we should mention that men who have spent much time learning something should spend a little more time touching up their weak places. Although too many tradesmen stop just before the goal—simply because they bought something short—something cheap—something old. Your trade today is worthy of as much expense in developing brains as it is in buying tools and machines to carry on the work. So that drafting is one part of your work; mathematics is another, and the mechanical should be the sum of all three; but owing to the specialization works—it's just the pulling end now.

Co-Operation

SOO AND NEW: THEY'RE JUST ABOUT EVEN

The largest two co-operative stores societies in the United States in 1926 seem to be the New Co-operative Company, composed of miners in the neighborhood of Dillonvale, Ohio, and the Soo Co-operative Mercantile Association, Sault Ste Marie, Mich., which is a general consumers' co-operative taking all kinds of people into its membership.

During the first six months of 1926 the Dillonvale stores did a business of \$267,439,

while the Soo stores sold \$267,061 worth of groceries, meats and baked goods. The former had 448 shareholders at the beginning of the year and the latter 490. The miners' co-operative had at the opening of 1926, \$90,000 of share and loan capital paid in by members, while the co-operative in northern Michigan had slightly over \$40,000.

Both these societies are regularly represented at all national Co-operative Congresses, and the first is a member of the Co-operative League.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS CAN'T STOP GROWING

The Alberta wheat pool has had a rapid and steady growth in the last few years. It has increased its membership every year from 25,601, owning or controlling 2,416,413 acres in November, 1923, to 38,005 members at the end of November, 1926, controlling 3,622,724. The Alberta organization is one of the three provincial organizations which through the Canadian pool market the greater part of the dominion's crops co-operatively. The extent of this trade is indicated by the fact that out of seven and a half million bushels of wheat shipped via

Vancouver and Prince Rupert last year, the wheat pool shipped four million bushels. The pool has six hundred milling customers in France alone, and last year handled 80 per cent of all the wheat bought in that country.

The outstanding success of co-operative marketing in the western province has led Ontario farmers to plan the formation of a similar pool in their province. The Canadian wheat pool has previously aided an Ontario farmer co-operative company in the exporting of its winter wheat.

LABOR BANKS SHOW RAPID GROWTH

The rapid increase in the number and resources of America's labor banks is noted by the Industrial Section of Princeton University in a recent compilation, giving figures up to the end of the third quarter of 1926. Since 1920, when trade union activity

in banking began with the opening of the Mount Vernon Savings Bank at Washington, D. C., in which the International Association of Machinists had acquired control, thirty-four labor banks have come into operation and now have resources amounting

to \$121,778,032. Total deposits of these banks exceed \$105,000,000, and total capitalization and undivided profits are over \$12,000,000.

Total resources of labor banks show a decrease in the third quarter from the \$127,000,000 at the end of the second quarter, due to sale by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of its interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York, and discontinuance of the Brotherhood Savings and Trust Company of Pittsburgh. If these two be excluded from the two totals for the purpose of comparison, the remaining 34 banks show an increase of approximately

\$2,500,000 over the second quarter.

Between the first and second quarter statements of 1926, the number of labor banks increased from 34 to 36. The increase in resources was \$5,370,000, in deposits \$5,430,000 and in total capitalization and undivided profits \$60,000. The number of labor banks will again reach 36 with the opening in the near future of two new banks. These are the Brotherhood National Bank of San Francisco, with a capitalization of \$500,000 and \$150,000 surplus, and the United Labor Bank of Buffalo, with a prospective capitalization of \$100,000 capital and \$25,000 surplus.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT ENDS IN SMOKE—AND A GOOD SMOKE, TOO!

A co-operative promoter who admits that his work will all end in smoke, and yet doesn't seem a bit discouraged about it, is J. Mahlon Barnes, of Chicago. In fact he will tell you that that is the very end he has in view—and the more smoke the better. The enterprise which he is managing is known as the Co-operative Cigar Makers, 3400 West Adams Street, Chicago, and it aims to put on the market the finest union-made co-operative cigar there is. Barnes himself is an old-time cigar maker, with a continuous membership of 39 years in his union.

The Co-operative Cigar Makers is a genuine producers' co-operative, limiting its

membership to working cigar makers only, and sharing profits with the customers at stated intervals. It sells only to box trade at wholesale prices (\$4 for a box of 50) and expects to do a good business with trade unions and similar bodies. "Our leading brand will be Cigar Maker's Smoke, the real joy smoke," the manager of the co-operative announces. "It is a revival of the old article. The hatter might wear a bum lid, the tailor a shabby suit, the shoemakers run down shoes, but the cigar maker had an incomparable smoke, made of the best tobacco and blended right, such a one as a millionaire could not equal by purchase in the market."

RADIO AIDS FARMER-LABOR CO-OPERATION

A radio broadcasting hour devoted to bringing the farm producer and the worker consumer closer together for their mutual co-operative benefit is one of the new features of WCFL, the broadcasting station owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor. Every Wednesday night speakers booked by the Farmer-Labor Exchange will broadcast from the labor station, telling farmers how they may get a better price for their produce by co-operative selling, trade unionists how they may save by co-operative buying, and both groups how co-operation can advance their mutual interests.

The co-operative radio talks begin at 6:15 P. M. every Wednesday, and may be heard by tuning in on WCFL, 491.5 meters. Among speakers already booked by the Farmer-Labor Exchange are the chief apple inspector of the Wenatchee District Co-operative Association, who explained the careful grading methods in the marketing of the co-operative "Jim Hill" apples; State Senator Bowman of Iowa, who spoke on the Iowa Farmers' Union marketing plan, and Secretary Wahlstrom of Chicago's oldest co-operative store, the Roseland Co-operative Association.

Other organizations that are to have speakers for the co-operative hour at labor's

broadcasting station are the Kansas Farmers' Union Creamery, which manufactures the Union Gold Butter; the Illinois miners' union, which owns the Herrin coal mine; the Waukegan Co-operative Trading Co., owned by trade union consumers of Waukegan, Ill.; the Missouri Farmers' Association, the Czecho-Slovakian and Italian co-operative stores of Chicago, the Farmers Unions of Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the Co-operative Wholesale of Superior, Wis. The full schedule may be obtained from the Farmer-Labor Exchange at 166 West Washington St., Chicago.

The Farmer-Labor Exchange, whose enterprise in conjunction with the Chicago Federation of Labor is responsible for putting American Co-operation on the air, is a unique and promising venture which puts into practical operation the co-operation between farm producers and union labor which it preaches. In the past year it has handled millions of the "Jim Hill" apples, every case of which bears both the farm union and allied printing trades labels. It has saved thousands of dollars already for both producers and consumers by this and other operations, which include the handling of honey from Idaho farm co-operators, selling of union mined coal to organized farmers, and the handling of co-operative butter and many other farm products.

News of General Interest

HOW CANADA GOES TO VOTE

By J. A. P. Haydon,
Labor's Canadian Correspondent.

It is always interesting to see how different democracies work. This is particularly true when, as in Canada and the United States, the two peoples live side by side, speak the same language, and inherit the same traditions and laws; and yet, in the supremely important matter of taking the vote, proceed on directly opposite lines.

In the United States, election officials, even in national contests, are chosen by local authorities; indeed, by the smallest unit of local government, county, city or town.

In Canada, at national elections, the central government at Ottawa picks the election officials for every part of the country, and even sends to the most remote precincts the printed ballots for the polling.

The details of Canada's plan are explained by Mr. J. A. P. Haydon.

The present Canadian law is known as the Dominion Elections Act. It was passed in 1920, when a Union government, representing all parties, was in power. It appointed, by statute, Colonel Oliver Mowat Biggar chief election officer. He has supervised three general elections and 68 bye-elections; and not one word of criticism of his administration has been heard.

Colonel Biggar's appointment lessened partisan control of election machinery. Unfortunately, through faulty wording of the statute, all his assistants are appointed by the government in power at Ottawa when the election is held. With returning officers, deputy returning officers, poll clerks, constables, etc., there are from 80,000 to 85,000 persons employed to conduct a general election in Canada and all these are named from Ottawa, by the government of the day.

This explains why it is considered so important here to have control of the government when appealing to the country. Such control carries with it the naming of this army of election officials. But Colonel Biggar watches things so carefully that at the last election, complaints against officials were received from only 27 election districts in all Canada, and most of these were of minor importance.

As to the efficiency of his management, although ballots for the election had to be carried to the remotest corners of a country larger than the United States, carried by log sled, canoe, and foot runner as well as by railroad and steamer, only 17 outlying precincts failed to receive their ballots in time for the election.

A Canadian election begins by a writ, issued in the name of the King, commanding the returning officer to hold nominations and election on specified days, which are from 7 to 14 days apart.

On receiving this writ, the returning officer gives notice of the election by proclamation and arranges for the preparation of the voting lists. These are prepared afresh for each election, except one to fill a vacancy in

a district in which there was a Dominion election within two years.

In urban polling places, meaning those in towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants, the returning officer appoints registrars before whom persons appear to establish their right to vote. They come in person, except in case of sickness or unavoidable absence, when they may be represented by a relative or an employer. When there are provincial (state) voting lists which would be used in a provincial election at that time, the names on these are transferred automatically to the Dominion (national) lists.

Registrations last for six days. Then, still dealing with city districts, sittings are held by the county or district judge, or by some one appointed by him, to correct the lists. Overlooked voters may have their names included, and persons believed to be wrongfully registered may be challenged. At the end of these sittings, the returning officer closes the lists, has them printed for distribution, and no city voter whose name is not down on these lists can vote.

In rural districts, the registrar appointed makes out the lists as best he can and holds in person sittings at which they may be corrected. A rural voter omitted from the lists can "swear in his vote" as in most parts of the United States, provided he is vouched for by a duly registered voter.

Nomination of a candidate is made in writing by any ten electors. With each nomination must be posted a deposit of \$200, which is returned if the candidate gets half as many votes as the one elected.

On election day, the polls are open continuously from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. The ballots at each polling place are then counted and sent, with a statement of the result, to the returning officer of the district. He makes up the totals and declares the election of the lucky candidate.

Colonel Biggar recommends some changes in the present law. He would have the returning officers named without regard to politics. This means that the entire elec-

tion machinery would be removed from party control. In this, he has the support of the Canadian labor movement.

Colonel Biggar also criticises the present method of making up the voting lists, especially in large cities. The provincial lists on which the final lists are based are, he declares, seriously faulty; and while this means little in rural districts where everyone knows everyone else, it opens the door to fraud in large towns.

He holds that the defectiveness of the provincial lists can be judged by the number of registered persons who do not vote, taken in three cities where the lists are made up differently, and says:

"In Winnipeg, where at the last two general elections, no provincial lists were avail-

able and every voter has been required to register, the percentage of voters on the lists who actually cast their votes was 84 per cent in 1925 and 82 per cent in 1926.

"In Montreal, where the provincial lists include only the names of men, while women must all register, the percentage of listed voters who voted was 73 per cent in 1925 and 70 per cent in 1926.

"In Toronto, where the provincial lists purport to include the names of both men and women, the percentage voting was 58 per cent in 1925 and 47 per cent in 1926."

Colonel Biggar believes that in Toronto, at least 15 per cent of the names on the provincial lists represent persons not qualified to vote at general elections, or persons not now resident at the given addresses.

"YELLOW DOG" IS MEAN OPPOSITION

The "yellow dog" is the meanest form of trade union opposition.

This scheme has been approved by the United States Supreme Court, under the plea of "sacredness of contract."

The "yellow dog" is based on the necessities of job-seekers who must agree not to join a trade union as the price for earning a living for themselves and dependents.

The "yellow dog" violates elemental justice; also the first provision of contract law—that a signed agreement, if legal, shall be devoid of coercion.

The latest "yellow dog" is in New York City, where a court enjoined workers employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company from affiliating with the legitimate Street Car Men's Union.

When these workers accepted employment they were compelled to join a company "union" and sign a "yellow dog." Last summer several hundred struck to enforce living conditions, but were defeated. Now they would join the regular union but are stopped by an injunction.

Following the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Hitchman vs. United*

Mine Workers (Dec. 10, 1917), the New York court says, "a contract is a contract" as it orders the car men to observe their "yellow dog."

It is no answer to say that these workers must abide by such a one-sided contract. Courts always insist that when a contract is signed no unfair advantage must be taken of either signatory. The one exception is when employers want their "yellow dog" enforced. Courts ignore an absence of mutuality and the conditions of workers when they were compelled to sign.

What court will say that a man seeking shelter and bread for his loved ones is a free agent when presented a "yellow dog"?

It is worse than immoral to exploit the necessities of a worker who seeks employment under such conditions and who is compelled to pledge that he will waive a legal and a moral right to secure employment.

When courts uphold the "yellow dog" they wield a two-edged sword. Not only do they aid employers in debasing workers, but by ignoring a fundamental of contract law they arm all those who would bring an essential branch of government into contempt.

BUILDING EMPLOYERS AND 5-DAY WEEK

By William Green, in American Federationist.

The National Association of Building Trades Employers recently resolved to oppose the five-day week "as a patriotic as well as an economic duty." The first reason assigned for this opposition is the seasonable character of the building industry. This argument ignores the progress that has been made in making construction an all-year industry which demonstrates that the seasonable quality can be largely eliminated. In his annual report, Secretary Hoover says:

"The annually enlarged building program of the country has been handled in large part by extension of the building season into the winter months; this has had a stabilizing effect upon prices and given increased annual earnings to workers. The price of

most building materials has, in fact, decreased the large increased demand."

The second part of the resolution maintains that the five-day week would substantially increase construction costs. This is the inevitable argument which inflexible employers always raise against every change. It ignores the fact that labor costs are only one item in construction costs. The construction industry has found it possible generally to reduce the 48-hour week to the 44-hour week. The overhead for the Saturday half-day is proportionately high in comparison with the work that can be done. Where it is at all possible management can benefit by the five-day week. The work performed by different crafts makes the five-day week much more immediately practical for some

than others. By better planning, supplying of materials and tools and machinery and by securing the co-operation of the workers, management may make it possible for craftsmen to make their efforts more telling.

The resolution ends with a lament that "idle time" will induce extravagance and result in demands for new wage increases. Why should leisure for wage earners be stigmatized "idle time" any more than the week-ends of those paid in salaries and profits? Why should higher standards of living be regarded as extravagance by the building trades employers? Without higher standards of living and accompanying higher wages, how would our increased productivity be absorbed? Our industrial organization rests upon the principle that high wages

are compatible with low production costs. Labor thinks the construction industry should frankly face the problem of doing its part toward social progress. Labor is confident that the financial difficulties involved could readily be met if the construction industry finds more economical ways of financing.

Labor is not making the immediate introduction of the five-day week an issue in any industry. It asks each industry and each employer to consider this new standard, to determine what are the obstacles to the five-day week under present conditions, and to accept the co-operation of trade unions in removing such obstacles. How can the rejection of this proposal be either a patriotic or economic duty?

SUPREME COURT ASSUMES MORE POWER.

The United States Supreme Court has refused to review its decision in the *Dorchy-Kansas* case, wherein it was held that a strike to enforce a wage claim is not a permissible purpose, and that the most orderly suspension of work by wage earners may be illegal.

The court said that "neither the common law nor the Fourteenth Amendment confers the absolute right to strike," and that the wage dispute should be determined by a court.

"The right to carry on business—be it called liberty or property—has value. To interfere with this right without just cause is unlawful. The fact that the injury was inflicted by a strike is sometimes a justification. But a strike may be illegal because of its purpose, however orderly the manner in which it is conducted."

Thus the Supreme Court declares it is within its power to decide when employees may suspend work. It is reasonable to assume that if the court is permitted to say that workers must sue in a civil court to collect a wage claim, rather than suspend work as a last resort, the court can extend this principle until workers must secure the

court's approval before they strike for any reason.

If the court can say one strike is not for a "permissible purpose," the same power can be applied in all strikes.

In upholding the Adamson railroad eight-hour law in March, 1917, the Supreme Court said Congress has the right to pass a compulsory arbitration act for these employees.

This was one of the court's famous obiter dictums—a side remark that only has an indirect bearing on the case in question.

The first of these obiter dictums was 125 years ago when Chief Justice Marshall held, in the insignificant *Marbury* case, that the Supreme Court has the right to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress.

In after years, when the obiter dictum has passed out of the popular mind, it is resurrected by the court and applied.

The John Marshall obiter dictum remained unused for more than half a century. Now it is considered part of our Federal Constitution.

The latest obiter dictum—that courts have the right to pass on the legality of a work suspension by wage earners—will not be forgotten by the Supreme Court.

UNION LABOR LIFE TOPS \$600,000.

The Union Labor Life Insurance Company announced that it has reached its financial goal and that stock books would be officially and finally closed January 31, after which no stock can be sold. Those wishing stock have until that date to file application with the company.

New headquarters have been leased by the company at 1701-11 Connecticut, the company have 5,500 square feet of floor space in a well-lighted triangle in one of the choicest locations in Washington.

The company now has \$601,000 in cash paid in, while total stock subscribed for runs to a total of \$620,000. It is expected that the figure will be much higher by January 31, the date for closing the books.

"It is not any longer a question of raising

needed money," said a representative of the company recently. "It is now a matter of leaving the opportunity to participate open a little longer to give tardy ones a chance. But those who want to come in must act quickly, because no stock can be had after January 31."

Policies are in the hands of the printer, expert insurance talent is being engaged, an office staff organized, furniture ordered, rate book and application forms prepared, everything incident to the opening of a large business is being got under way at top speed.

One of the amazing features of the organization of The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is the fact that its stock has been sold and the entire work of organization and promotion done on a cost of less than three

per cent, something practically unheard of in corporation organization and promotion. The company's officers are proud of this economical and efficient achievement.

JUDGE LANDIS' WARD HANDED ANOTHER JOLT

Chicago.—The Decorating and Painting Contractors' Association signed a union shop agreement with the Painters' District Coun-

cil. The present rate of \$1.50 an hour will be advanced 2½ cents on June 1 next.

The contract is another blow at the anti-union shop award of Judge Landis which a so-called citizens' committee has endeavored to enforce on building craftsmen. These workers refused to desert their organization and the Landis scheme, though backed by powerful interests, is being battered to pieces.

WORKERS SHOULD BE PAID NO MATTER HOW INJURED

Lansing, Mich.—In asking the Michigan legislature to include occupational diseases in the state compensation law, the Michigan State Federation of Labor says it makes no difference to the victim or his dependents whether he has been struck down by a broken emery wheel or absorbs poison through the lungs or hands.

"Scars may result in any case and dependents are deprived of support with equal privation and suffering," it is stated. "To contend even by inference that an accident of a violent nature must occur before an injury can be suffered, or that the advocates for such a law so understood is a misconcep-

tion and distortion of the facts. The original advocates of the establishment of the law were the workers who understood the way they were affected. They likewise understood that the consumers of Michigan products were at the time meeting all other operation costs to the manufacturer, mine operator, etc.

"It is contended by some that if the proposed change to include occupational diseases is made, we will be defeating the original intent of the law by making the fund a sick benefit society. It must be understood that the law was originally based on the principle of compensation to the injured in industry."

WHAT IS LABOR?

In comparing railroad development from George Stephenson's "Rocket" in 1829 to the present time, the Wall Street Journal says:

"What part does labor really play in this astonishing increase in the production of transportation?

"Of course, the answer is that while labor is indispensable, its part is relatively small. Without the other things which have entered into modern production, the labor in the world would be like coal buried in an undiscovered mine.

"As it is, labor, certainly in America, is receiving a royal share of the profits of production. Brains sells itself far more cheaply than labor does.

"It is machinery that has made the change to a large extent."

What is labor? Does not the architect, the director, the manager, the technician, the planner and scientist labor as well as those who wear overalls during working hours?

And which group is specifically responsible for the machinery that wrought these wondrous changes? The man who can answer can solve the riddle, "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?"

The editor's distinction between "labor" and "brains" has a familiar sound. It is the favorite amusement of those who believe that timbering a gaseous mine, for instance or even building a straight fence is an automatic process—that merely calls for brute strength.

This separation of labor and brains—with the commodity concept that they are "sold"—is a hangover from the time when labor was considered disgraceful, and was performed by slaves.

This snobbery has been replaced—in America, at least—by the belief that every man, from the manager of the corporation down to the lowest-paid mucker, is an important part of our intricate industrial and transportation mechanisms.

FEARLESS JUDICIARY NOT POSSIBLE BY PAYMENT OF HIGH SALARIES

Washington.—"The belief that better judges can be secured by paying higher salaries is in thorough harmony with the materialistic spirit of the times," said Congressman Huddleston in a speech in the House.

The southern lawmaker declared that "it is foolish to think that to get good judges

we must select them from lawyers who earn large incomes."

"Large incomes," he said, "are rarely earned except in defense of property, wealth and position—in the service of great property interests. That kind of lawyer rarely makes a good judge.

"A good judge must be a man who has

strong, instinctive love of justice, a man who can not be bought to serve selfish interests against the welfare of his country. He must not have in his nature that wolf-like quality which is so often a characteristic of the successful lawyer. He must be a student, and yet have a large outlook on life with a deep understanding of its true significance. He must love the spiritual life and recognize that after all it is the only life that is real, and that all else crumbles and passes away. Instead of a 'money-getter,' a judge should be a money hater, or rather he should be indifferent to money.

His ideals must be high. He must be above the selfish considerations that move men to think chiefly of financial returns."

Congressman Huddleston suggested that another way to improve the Federal judiciary "is to have men of higher ideals in the White House."

He said that Presidents should refuse to fill judicial positions with "lame ducks" and repudiated politicians, and should have the courage and patriotism to refuse to bow to party considerations and political influence; who would not confer judgeships as a reward for party service.

WHY WOMEN CHANGE JOBS

Some women change their jobs as often as their rich sisters change their hats. According to an investigation by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor changes of employment are frequent among women workers. If a woman has worked for six or seven years in some of the many industries now open to her, it is probable that she has held hundreds of jobs.

A group of 97 women gave their reasons for 599 changes of jobs. Low wages and long hours were the chief cause of change. Discharge and "lay off" accounted for a quarter of the causes for leaving jobs. Dislike of the work and dislike of the management also were important factors, responsible for 12 per cent of the changes.

This tendency is important in gauging the trend of industry. Little skill or experience is required for most of the factory work done by women today. After only a few days on the job, a worker has attained the maximum efficiency. She does her job as rapidly, skillfully and monotonously as the machine of which she is almost a part. There is no reward for increased speed, no prospect of variety, so she quits.

Eight women estimated that they had held 471 jobs each lasting less than a week, 405 of such jobs had been held by four garment workers, nearly half of the jobs being in other industries during slack periods in the garment trade. One girl held 18 jobs in one week. In an industrial life of six years another girl at least 100 short jobs. A group of 97 women workers had held 599 jobs.

For example one worker started as a stock girl in a department store, then worked in a shoe factory, in a men's clothing shop, in a button factory, in a steel plant, in an automobile factory, and in two women's garment shops. In the last job she reported she appeared as a leather worker.

One garment worker was ambitious to learn every detail of the business. She found it impossible with a single employer, or even with a half dozen, because they were unwilling to shift her from a job which they knew she was doing with the utmost skill. So she got a different job with a different firm every week. She held the record for number of jobs.

BUSINESS CIRCLES SEE 1927 AS PROSPEROUS YEAR.

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Continuation in 1927 of the basic elements of prosperity in 1926 is expected in the business circles of the country. Doubt is expressed, however, if the total volume of industrial activity and employment will continue during the coming year at the high level of 1925 and 1926. Expectations are that building operations will decline, and that the output of automobiles, and the total movement of freight by the railroads, will be less in 1927 than in 1926 or 1925.

The year of 1926 has been exceptionally prosperous. The aggregate of the factory output has been higher than in any previous year. The number of freight cars loaded has been the greatest in the history of the country, and for the first 11 months reached the new high mark of 49,529,613 cars, compared with 47,523,818 in the same time in 1925, 45,095,546 in 1924, 46,505,389 in 1923, and 39,888,799 in 1922.

Little Evidence of Recklessness.

Employment has been general and wages have been good. The total amount in dollars of checks cashed or deposited at banks in the Federal Reserve system has reached a new high mark. The year has been marked by prudent and restrained action on the part of men in industry and business, and with little evidence of over enthusiasm or business recklessness. Business and industry has been prosperous without getting reckless.

The marked efficiency of railroad transportation has served to balance production with consumption, and promote regular and steady buying, which in turn, has given regular employment in the factories. Easy and ample credit has facilitated merchandising, and its use has been conservative. There seems to be no question that 1925 and 1926 are the two best years that American business has experienced.

South Weathers Period of Stress.

In other years an over production of cotton, such as happened this year, would have strained the credit structure and produced a marked business depression, with unemployment. The uncertain conditions in the South were of temporary duration, although each estimate of the size of the crop issued by the Department of Agriculture was a little larger than the previous one. The latest report puts the crop at the record-breaking figure of 18,618,000 bales, compared with 16,103,000 bales last year, 13,627,000 in 1924, 10,139,000 bales in 1923, and 9,762,000 bales in 1922. In four years the size of the crop has doubled.

In measuring the prospects for a continuation of general employment and good business in 1927, two factors must be taken into consideration. One is the decline in new building operations, and the other is the decline in the prices of farm commodities. Building is slowly on the decline. Needs for new housing in the cities have been met in large measure, and the fall in the prices of farm commodities does not give indication that building in the smaller towns, where a shortage still exists, will be undertaken on a large scale next year.

Buying Capacity of Farmers Reduced.

The reduced prices which farmers are receiving for their products is curtailing their buying capacity, and smaller quantities of goods will probably be consumed in the rural sections in 1927. This will necessarily mean a reduced measure of activity in the factories. Already there is a tendency to expand and enlarge the installment plan of buying, but even this mode of purchasing has its limitations.

Outlook for good wages in 1927 in unchanged. The only major disturbance in sight is in the bituminous coal industry, where it is expected that the operators will renew their efforts to force a reduction in the scales as defined in the Jackson agreement.

While operators have placed themselves in a difficult position to oppose a renewal of the scale by their action in the last three months in paying more than the Jacksonville scale in order to obtain coal to export, they at the same time by excessive prices have destroyed their prospects of a permanent export market. By the time the Jack-

sonville agreement expires they will probably be in their usual "hard luck," due to over production, unstinted competition and price cutting.

Hard Year Due In Coal Industry.

The year of 1927 will probably be a hard one in the coal industry. If a strike comes in the unionized fields, the non-union fields will enjoy a little temporary prosperity, and followed by another siege of "hard times." The bituminous industry will continue to have "hard times," regardless of any wave of general prosperity throughout the country, until such time as its operators adopt and put into practice scientific and business-like merchandising methods. Under present conditions, the coal industry lives through its "hard times" in anticipation of a strike or a shortage of some kind that will afford an opportunity to profiteer and cover some of the previous losses.

If a miners' strike develops this year, it will be wholly chargeable to business methods and merchandising practices of the operators.

Plentiful money, high purchasing power of the population, and the rapidly improving conditions in Europe should make 1927 a very good year indeed in the United States. The lower price of cotton is likely to see a rapid recovery in the textile industry, which has been in the doldrums for several years, and at the same time, stimulate the use of cotton goods.

Labor's Buying Power at Highest Point.

The purchasing power of labor is at the highest point in history, and to this fact, with that of easy credit supplies and a good banking situation, is to be attributed the unusual prosperity of the past year.

It would not have been possible for the factories to have had a sustained demand for their outputs if it had not been for the fact that the purchasing power of the wage earners was at a high level through good wages, and were consuming more goods. The prosperity of 1925 and 1926 is the most convincing proof of the universal benefits that come with good wages that this or any other country has had.

An attack upon the wage levels in 1927 will be a thrust at the basic prosperity, and if such efforts should be successful, then to that extent 1927 will see a drop in the levels of business from the record of 1926.

STRIKING MILL LABOR WILL CONTINUE FIGHT.

Passaic, N. J.—Organized textile workers warn friends not to be deceived by propaganda of textile bosses and newspapers under their control that the Passaic textile strike is over.

There are 6,000 workers whose employers have not accepted terms agreed to by the Passaic Worsteds, Botany Mills, Garfield Worsteds and the Dundee Textile Mills. These settlements affect only 50 per cent of the workers. There are six mills on strike.

At a mass meeting of strikers, that rivaled in size and enthusiasm the rallies held in the early weeks of the strike, Gustave Deak, president of the United Textile Workers' local, declared the strike will go on.

"The only way to have peace in the mills is to recognize our right to have a union of our own choosing," was a sentiment expressed.

Poetical Selections

WASHINGTON THE MAN.

When reading Washington's story,
We think only of his glory
As soldier, politician and great statesman.
His unselfish honor score
We ought to credit more,
He is our conception of the true American.

Of late years we are inclin'd
To drop history from the mind,
Forgetting other virtues, thinking only of
grit,
We all appear to realize
How really great his enterprise
In defeating Cornwallis, then also crafty
Pitt.

'Twas when our liberty was won,
And he'd retired to Vernon,
That his pure unselfish nature it was shown,
Though "the man of the hour,"
He did not abuse his power—
He preferred the simple home life, for his
own

Then he was called again,
Our prestige to sustain,
As President this time, instead of soldier.
For two terms he was cast,
Until all mutterings were past,
And the country was cleared of any danger.

'Tis not in history shown,
Where a man gained such renown,
And expected less return for what he'd done.
America may well be proud,
And safely prophesy aloud—
There will never be another Washington.
Dominic Kane, Lodge No. 92.

CRITICISM.

It's easy enough to pick out flaws
In the work that others have done,
To point out errors that others have made,
When your own task you haven't begun.
It's easy enough to fuss and find fault,
When others are doing their best,
To sneer at the little they have achieved,
When you have done nothing but rest.

It's easy enough to cavil and carp,
To criticise, scoff and deride,
For few of us ever have done perfect work,
No matter how hard we have tried.
It is enough not to speak of the best,
And to dwell all the time on the worst,
And perhaps it is proper sometimes to find
fault,
But be sure that you've done something
first.

When I am from thee
Remember me and bear me in your mind,
Let all the world say thee will
Speak of me as you find.

—J. Snedden, Sec., Lodge No. 297.

Every MEMBER added to our organization makes our task much EASIER, especially when we are about to present A NEW AGREEMENT.

Smiles

His Fighting Name.

The man who is taking statistics for the new city directory approaches a mover's home in the suburb. At the doorway stands a stout, determined-looking lady.

"Madam," he says, "my call is official. I am compiling statistics on the inhabitants in this part of our city. Might I ask what your name is?"

"Murphy—Bridget Murphy."

"And your husband's name?"

"Naturally, it's the same as me own—Murphy."

"I mean his full name."

"Well, when he's full he thinks it's Jack Demsey, but when I lay me hands on him it's still Murphy."

Frying Pan Into Fire.

Mrs. Cohen was determined she was going to give her new girl baby a more modern

name than had been the custom with her race. She wrote several on a slip of paper among which "Eugenie" was her favorite.

"How do you like that one?" she asked her husband, pointing to it.

Cohen spelled it out, studied it a while, and scratched his head before he spoke.

"Vell, call her 'Yousheenie' if you want to but I don't see vat you gain by it."

Why the Kids Laughed.

James, 10, had his feet out in the aisle and was chewing gum industriously.

"James," said the teacher impatiently, "take the gum right out of your mouth and put your feet in."

As Per Usual.

A prominent attorney for a mammoth corporation had been bitten by the political bug and was making his first race for Con-

gress. He had just finished a particularly effusive address before a large country audience and was receiving the usual congratulations. Among those who came up to him was an old farmer who had heard political speeches for fifty years.

"Son," said the farmer, "that was a good speech up till the last sentence, but if ye don't retract that last sentence ye'll sure get beat."

"Well, what was the matter with it?"

"Well, ye said if elected ye'd be true to yer Trust, an' that's just what a lot of us has been afraid of."

Hell in the Making.

The newly-appointed pastor of a negro church faced a large audience when he arose to deliver his sermon on this burning question: "Is There a Hell?"

"Bredern," he said, "de Lord made the world round like a ball."

"Amen!" agreed the congregation.

"And de Lord made two axles for de world to go round on, and He put one axle at the north pole and one axle at the souf pole."

"Amen!" cried the congregation.

"And the Lord put a lot of oil and grease in de center of de world so as to keep the axles well greased and oiled."

"Amen!" said the congregation.

"And then a lot of sinners dig wells in Pennsylvania and steal de Lord's oil and grease. And they dig wells in Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, and in Mexico and Russia, and steal the Lord's oil and grease. And some day dey will have all of de Lord's oil and grease, and dem axles is gonna git hot. An' den, dat will be hell, bredern—dat will be hell!"

Too Much for Pat.

An Irishman coming out of ether in the ward after an operation exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over."

"Don't be too sure," said the man in the next bed, "they left a sponge in me and I had to be cut open again."

And the patient on the other side said: "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments."

Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman stuck his head in the door and yelled:

"Has anybody seen my hat?"

Pat fainted.

Needless.

Mrs. Jenkins, a regular visitor to the doctor's office, started on the long story of her troubles. The doctor endured it patiently, and gave her another bottle of medicine.

At last she started out, and the doctor was congratulating himself, when she stopped and exclaimed:

"Why, doctor, you didn't look to see if my tongue was coated!"

"I know it isn't," was the weary reply. "You don't find grass on a racing track."

Noisy.

The House Agent—You say you have no children, phonograph, or radio, and you don't keep a dog? You seem just the quiet tenant the owner insists on.

The House Hunter—I don't want to hide anything about my character, so you might tell the owner that my fountain pen squeaks a bit.—The Outlook.

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Carlton—Lodge No. 39.

Any one of our membership who may chance to run across Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 440962, I would appreciate to have them ask him to communicate with the undersigned or with Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif., as this brother left there owing a bill of \$27.50 for meal tickets. M. Gabbett, S. L. 39.

Fortier—Son.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Albert Fortier, Reg. No. 46488, kindly notify his son, who is very anxious to hear from his father. This Brother was last seen in Minneapolis about a year ago and then left to go to work at Miles City, Mont., and the latest information received was that he was working in Chicago at the back shops for the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. So anyone knowing his whereabouts please communicate with Albert Fortier, Jr., 418 7th St. W., Oelwein, Iowa.

Vogel—Wife.

Anybody knowing the whereabouts of Brother Clarence E. Vogel, Reg. No. 27127, will do a great favor by writing his wife, Mrs. C. E. Vogel, 538 Editson St., Butte, Mont., last heard of May, 1926. Either write his wife or the undersigned. Fred L. Shetzle, S. L. 606, Mobridge, S. D.

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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

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PROPAGANDA!

An "Inside Story" Showing How the Power Combine "Bunks" the Public.

By R. O. Townsend.

"Propaganda" is the curse of America. Our magazines and newspapers are filled with it.

The story printed on this page was written by a man who spent years as "publicity agent" for various utilities.

He knows all the tricks of the trade and frankly reveals many of them.

Incidentally, he makes a few worthwhile suggestions as to how the ordinary citizen may block "propaganda."

When the public utility monopolies discovered that they could no longer conduct their business after the method of Jesse James, Inc., they figured it out that the right thing for them to do was to become refined.

To accomplish this rather abrupt transition they were obliged to add a new type of expert to their managerial staffs. Thus entered the publicity specialist into the great drama of American industry. He who can guarantee beforehand to make any cause righteous, if you pay him enough, or at least make the people think so (which is the same thing).

He is the self-styled molder of public relations who bargains to deliver favorable public opinion to his masters, as if it were so many pounds of this and that and could be bundled up in brown paper. The amazing part about it is that he gets away with it.

He is dangerously successful—dangerous to the working man and the average citizen.

How does he do it? Why does the power combine need him? Why this sudden burst of affection for the public? We know they don't mean it. Their purpose is still the same—to get all they can. Then, how come?

It is the object of this article to answer these questions based on the experience of the writer who has had the opportunity of

studying, from the inside, the publicity activities of some of the largest power companies and electric and steam railway lines in the country.

The underlying cause of this sudden change of heart on the part of public-utility corporations is very simple. It may be summed up in two words, "public ownership."

Formerly, no considerable body of citizens dared suggest that the people could generate and transmit their own electricity or run their own street railway. Now, however, it is not only being suggested but it is being successfully done. The power combine and the utility monopoly are literally scared stiff.

They do not want to give up their fat profits, yet if they continue to reap them they will have to be more scientific about it. Hence the publicity man. Stated simply, it is his job to glorify private management and to discredit government operation. As has been said before, he is dangerously successful.

Why is publicity successful? The explanation is, *because of its indirect circulation.*

Let us take an example: Suppose the president of the North American Company, which owns power systems from the Atlantic to the Pacific, should say that public ownership was unsound. Everybody—excepting the Wall Street bunch—would pass it by as a biased opinion. But supposing that the publicity man for the company caused such sentiments to be inserted in unimpeachable newspapers as an editorial opinion.

Mr. Average Citizen reading such an article in the journal that he had always thought to be independent—and which was probably independent at one time—might experience a different reaction.

The insidious thing about publicity is that you never know where it is coming from.

Your son or daughter may hear public ownership opposed by their high school teacher who is quite unconsciously reflecting the sentiments of an article cleverly inserted

in an educational magazine by an agent of the power combine.

Your wife, at a club or church function, may have a few carefully guarded words poured into her ears about the desirability of private managed utilities, by a well mannered woman who was supposed to demonstrate household electrical appliances.

Volumes could be said, too, about internal publicity activities—company welfare associations, medical services, educational facilities, bonuses, profit sharing, group insurance, and entertainments.

All calculated to make the worker believe that the privately owned system is the best devised! However, that is another story.

An Electric Illuminating Company in one of Ohio's largest cities, which is part of the North American chain, will afford us an interesting study.

It is no better, nor any worse, than similar large "super power" companies. In other words, it is a typical example.

It supplies electric energy to a great industrial area in competition with a well managed public owned system.

This company has been experiencing a rather amazing growth. It has been buying up small publicly owned systems in the northern Ohio industrial territory, at the rate of a dozen or so a year.

It is a diverting thought that the Illuminating building on the public square in Cleveland is magnificently overshadowed by the new Brotherhood Bank building on Saint Clair avenue. One the stronghold of private monopoly, the other the symbol of co-operation.

The publicity manager of the company referred to is the more or less confidential press agent of Carmi Thompson, wealthy owner of a fleet of lake boats and political boss, whose well known anti-labor policies once upon a time kept him out of the running for Ohio's gubernatorial honors.

Having been an important figure in the newspaper world—most publicity men are former press men—he has a wide acquaintanceship in that profession which is a great help to him in getting his stuff in the papers.

In general practice the apparent size of publicity departments is kept down as much as possible in order that unfavorable and undesired attention may not be attracted. For this reason much of the work is done by persons hired from the outside or by persons employed by the company but whose real duties are unknown by their co-workers—and by most of the officials for that matter.

In the particular case both the secretaries of the women's and men's welfare associations are directly under the thumb of the publicity manager, although this is not generally known since they have separate offices and act seemingly independent.

These secretaries, of course, are not elected by the men and women employees but are hired by the company to run their activities

along lines prescribed by the publicity manager.

Under this publicity manager there is also a very attractive and interesting young lady whose function is to act as the company's mouthpiece before gatherings of women.

She tours the state and the country addressing clubs, conventions, exhibits, banquets, church suppers, schools, etc.—anywhere she can reach the public.

She has been given a nominal position in another part of the company—the sales department in fact—and not many suspect her real connection.

Of course she is usually introduced to her audiences under some such disarming title as "chairman of the women's utility committee." She is usually supposed to speak on electrical housekeeping.

This she does—but much more. For instance, on a particular occasion she was dispatched to a small community whose publicly owned power plant the company wished to absorb, but was meeting with resistance. She concluded her talk by visualizing the wonders that would accrue to the women if the sale were made.

In our little study of ways and means of propaganda, we next come to the "electrical league." This is an organization ostensibly of certain electric goods dealers who have banded together to further their cause. An examination, however, of the headquarters of the league which comprise the whole top floor of a big hotel and a consideration of its advertising activities, which include page "spreads" in the daily press, would make it seem that the electric shops must mortgage their businesses quite heavily to finance such operations.

The secretaries and electric "engineers" that make up the working force of this "league" all draw fat salaries.

Actually, of course, the league is merely the creature of the power company. It is a convenient method of squirting still more of its propaganda into the dear old public and moreover furnishes the machinery for welding the electric dealers into a compact body to do yeoman service for private power owners.

Then, too, the average citizen who shells out his earnings for the company's juice is not so apt to feel that part of his cash helped to pay for the full page ad extolling the virtues of private power that he reads in his paper, if it appears over the signature of the Electric League.

Similar Electric Leagues flourish and function in many other large cities.

Perhaps the most interesting and effective means that the power interests have of spreading their stuff is by means of "public utility information bureaus."

A particular instance is the "Ohio Committee on Public Utility Information" with headquarters in the Keith building, Cleveland.

This bureau is supported by electric light and railway companies and the telephone

company. It gets out periodically a clipping sheet which is a printed form, of standard newspaper column size, with regular headlines, etc.

It contains all sorts of stuff, of news or feature nature, about the wonders that are being performed by the privately owned utilities.

This stuff is sent gratis to all newspapers and publications that fall in the territory of a particular bureau with the statement that all news contained therein is released for immediate publication.

Many small papers, hard pressed for items of general information, find these sheets very convenient, and even the large metropolitan dailies resort to them frequently.

In printing these stories, the newspapers seldom reveal their origin and so the unenlightened public has no means of knowing that it is all a plot to work on them.

"Today there are state committees on public utility information in 25 states," (quoting from literature of the National Electric Light Association, which with the American Railway Association and the American Gas Association, co-ordinates the publicity of the utility combine).

These bureaus are located in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New England, New Jersey, New York, North and South Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, the Rocky Mountain states, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia and Wisconsin. (This list is also quoted from material from the National Electric Light Association).

The Illinois committee was the first to be organized and is one of the largest. Besides sending out these news sheets it is especially interested in sending stuff to schools and colleges. It also, in common with the rest, maintains a "speakers' bureau."

The three big national bureaus of the utility combine previously mentioned, organize these state committees and supply them with most of their material.

The National Electric Light Association was, until recently, presided over by H. M. Aylesworth, but a few months ago he was elevated to the rank of czar of the radio, (as chronicled in Labor, October 9), in which position he will most likely prove even more valuable to his masters.

It must not be thought that the big Ohio company we have been mentioning is the worst offender in bunking the public. It merely serves as a good example.

Its sister properties (companies belonging to the same holding organization), in Milwaukee, St. Louis and elsewhere, have done their fair share.

Properties belonging to the Insull group, (which monopolizes utility service in the mid-west), have extensive propaganda systems.

One Insull property, the North Shore Elec-

tric Line, has been a pioneer in the use of a house organ. It circulates its propaganda all over the world via this house organ—the North Shore "Bulletin"—which preaches the gospel of big business, poking fun at the "ravings of progressives" and municipal undertakings in general. It is a particular champion of the company union.

All you have to do to get on the mailing list of this interesting little booklet is to write a letter to the company expressing interest in capitalistic enterprise.

The Alabama Power Company (a favored instrument of the power trust controlled by the General Electric Company), which was caught hed-handed in the Muscle Shoals grab, resorted to intensive propaganda to square itself with the public.

In consequence, it was voted first prize for its propaganda by the utilities advertising convention, where publicity experts swap tricks with each other.

It sought to endear itself to the public by such silly things as offering its dams to the state fishery bureau for breeding purposes.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company, which is the Milwaukee property of the North American chain, is especially famous (or infamous) for its propaganda. Here the publicity manager has a larger visible department and a much larger invisible one.

One of his right hand men is an ex-actor with a pleasing personality and a glib tongue who is a convenient loud speaker before any gathering that the company may desire to impress.

Let some community protest about the one-man car service that the company is trying to make universal and presto! he is dispatched post-haste to pour oil on the troubled waters with sleek promises and warped facts.

He also comes in handy in one of the company's internal media, the company school, where he acts as instructor in public speaking to employees enrolled in that course.

The latest fashion in bunking the public is via the movie. The propagandists have realized that straightforward and uninteresting films advertising their business, don't get to first base. Movie audiences want thrills and throbs.

Our monster power companies are more than glad to oblige in this case. They are turning out films that carry their messages much more effectively with a coating of sentimentality. The distribution for these films is the same as for other publicity—indirect. It is accomplished through church functions, schools, conventions and public gatherings in general.

A power company on the northern Pacific coast, where competition from publicly owned power plants is the keenest, produced a film entitled the "Romance of a Raindrop." It was very interesting, giving a biography of a drop of water from the time it was

drawn into the clouds until it fell as rain and subsequently helped to spin one of the company's big hydro-electric generators.

It was calculated to leave a decided pro-company taste in the mouth—even more—to impress on the citizens that magnificent natural water power sites could be safely entrusted to private capital.

It is not necessary to say much about the enormous propaganda value of "customer ownership" schemes. Every publicity man who professes to be anything, has special claims to having been the originator of this bright scheme—perhaps we should say perpetrator.

The Insull properties in their campaigns to sell their securities, make their employes special salesmen—though they have a highly developed utility sales company.

An employe can sell a block of ten shares to a single person without a peep of recognition from the company. But if he sells five shares to five different persons, he gets a bonus. The explanation is simple. They want to scatter the ownership as much possible.

Of course they only sell preferred stock under such plans, which is non-voting, leaving the control still in the hands of the magnates who hold the common.

It is difficult to over-emphasize the danger of "customer ownership." The writer has seen working men go out of their way in Chicago to invest their hard earned savings in securities that bore the Insull signature. The idea of selling such stocks on the in-

stallment plan, has been causing savings banks to set up a squeal—an amusing situation when banks and large utilities begin to call each other names.

The question now arises, admitting that power propaganda is a dangerous thing and bad for a progressive economic situation, **WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?**

Legislation as such, won't help much. La Follette (senior) introduced a bill several years ago, calling upon the railroads to declare the amount they were spending on propaganda. It fell through because it was impossible to check up on them.

However, we can do something. In the first place, we can do our bit toward preventing any lodge, church, bazaar, or any other civic association from requesting advertising from a utility in a program, menu, year book, etc.

Such advertising usually amounts to donating and the utility expects to pass out some publicity in return.

We can also see to it that speakers who address women's clubs, church functions, state fairs, etc., on the subject of electrical appliances, stick to their subject.

We can see that our school systems are not open to speakers from utility publicity bureaus, or at least we can see that the other side is invited to present its case. In general we can realize that the chief danger of such publicity lies in its indirect circulation, and we can pass the word along. When we know where it comes from it is not dangerous.

OPENING OF FIGHT AGAINST LOAN SHARKS BY BUSINESS INTERESTS PLEASES LABOR

By Joseph A. Wise

Chicago.—Officers of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, John H. Walker, president, and Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer, are pleased that at least a few of the large employers of labor hereabouts have at last awakened to their responsibility in the fight against salary loan sharks, who, it is estimated, have 100,000 wage earners in bondage throughout the United States.

The employers, particularly the railroad companies, have suddenly realized that they have been aiding the loan sharks in their blackmail and extortion by the rule that an employe who becomes involved in garnishment proceedings or controversy over debts is subject to discharge. This rule has placed a weapon in the hands of the loan sharks with which to terrorize their victims.

Fight on Sharks Begins in East

The present fight against the salary loan sharks was started in the East, with the backing of the Russell Sage Foundation, and is spreading to the West. Results have

been achieved in New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, and an uproar has broken out in Chicago, with Scott E. W. Bedford, research secretary of the United Charities, as the promoter of the fight.

Mr. Bedford told International Labor News Service that he has information that the salary loan sharks will attempt to put over legislation beneficial to themselves at the present session of the Illinois Legislature.

"Let them try it," said Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. "This is nothing new to organized labor. We have been fighting that battle in practically every state in the Union as long as I can remember. If the Shylocks start anything at Springfield this winter they are certain to meet with defeat."

"Big Four" Bear Brunt of Attack.

There seems to be no particular complaint against the small licensed money lenders who operate under the Illinois

statute which permits a charge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent per month on loans under \$300. The fight is being waged against such organizations as the "Big Four" of Atlanta, Ga., who have been operating ten salary-purchasing agencies in Chicago and have hundreds of lairs in other parts of the country.

The millions of a well known Georgia capitalist, as well as some \$7,000,000 they have taken from wage earners during the last three or four years, are said to be back of the "Big Four." R. D. King and G. H. Rosenbusch of Atlanta are known to be two of the "Big Four" and travel about the country to look after the business of the vast chain. The other two members remain in obscurity.

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., recently ordered raids on three of the agencies operated by the "Big Four" in that city. The places raided were the Jersey Purchasing Company, Hudson Purchasing Company and Bergen Purchasing Company. These New Jersey companies had obtained many victims from New York City, it is alleged.

Sharks Take Various Names.

Four of the ten agencies operated in Chicago by the Atlanta concern are called "purchasing company." The others are known as an "adjusting company," "finance company," "finance adjusting company," "salary purchasing company," "loan company" and "loan bank."

The system of the sharks is simple. The victim is lent \$25 at the time—usually no more. When he gets the \$25.00 he gives a note for \$27.50. He is required to pay the note in two weeks. When he pays that the shark at once loans him another \$25 and he gives another note for \$27.50.

The Chicago charities' research secretary found one victim, for instance, who had borrowed only \$120 from the pay check purchasers. This victim was listed as "J. S.," an employee of the Illinois Central

railroad, with a wife and two children. For the \$120 he had borrowed he had already paid back \$1,080 and he still owed the original \$120.

The "Big Four" have a battle on their hands in their home town of Atlanta, Ga., where the cases of 438 victims are being handled in the courts by Major Boyd, counsel for the Legal Aid Society.

Many Railroad Workers Victims.

It is estimated that 7,000 railroad men are tied up with salary loan sharks at Roanoke, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. A trainman is said to have paid nearly \$1,000 on a \$50 "loan." A brakeman has paid \$900 on a "loan" of \$75.

A borrower in an Ohio city became so badly involved that he was forced to accept employment with a loan shark to "work out" his debt.

An Atlantan paid \$400 in interest on a loan of \$25 since 1918. Another wage earner paid \$312 on a \$10 loan and was then sued for the principal. A Negro railroad worker paid \$21.85 out of a monthly wage of \$75.

Companies Indicted at Indianapolis.

All the owners and managers of salary-buying companies at Indianapolis, Ind., have been indicted and are out on bail. The prosecuting attorney plans to extradite the Atlanta owners.

Judge Roettinger of Cincinnati, Ohio, has granted a permanent injunction to prevent a loan shark from garnisheeing a railroad-er's wages.

Attorneys for the railroads, express companies, elevated lines and the United Charities here are giving the loan shark victims the following terse advice: "Don't pay." The Western Conference of Railway Counsel appointed a committee to look into the matter. The report of the committee caused the railroad lawyers to declare that they can successfully defend any suit brought by the salary buyers.

COAL RATE INQUIRY DEMANDED BY MINERS

Indianapolis.—The United Mine Workers' convention favored an inquiry of freight rates that the Interstate Commerce Commission has granted to the non-union fields of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Coal from these fields is shipped through the union coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois to great coal-consuming markets at a lower freight cost than the union coal, which is several hundred miles nearer the consumer, who does not gain by the preferential rates.

"The policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission," the miners' convention declared, "has driven coal producers of the

four union states out of their legitimate markets and brought them to a condition of bankruptcy.

"On the other hand, the competing mines in Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee, as a result of special favors, have increased their production, opened new mines and thus added to the already demoralized condition of the industry."

The commission defends its preferential rates on the ground that the southern mining is an infant industry. In denying this statement, the miners quote from the United States Coal Commission that the southern fields "have been over-developed by this artificial stimulation."

Remaining per-cent of Ultimate Strength.

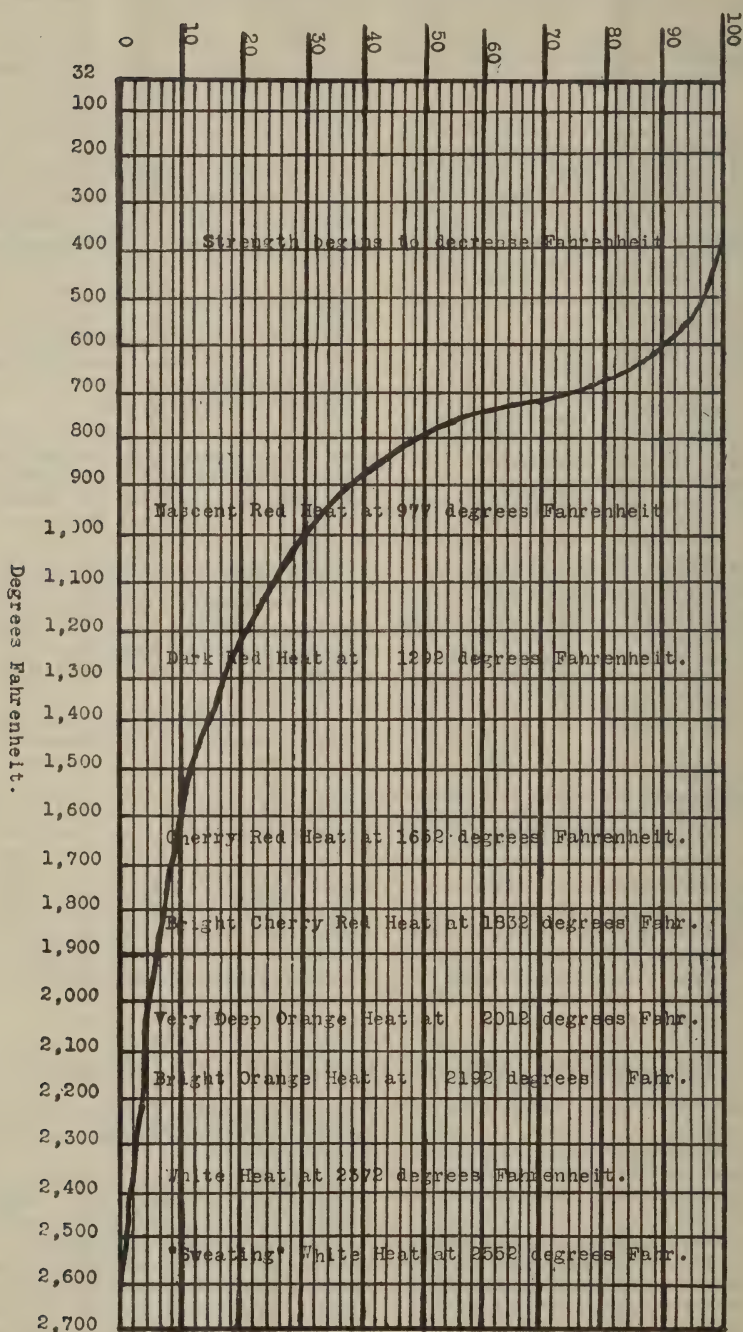


Diagram showing decrease of the ultimate tensile strength of mild steel with increased temperature.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

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Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

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All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.  Kansas City, Missouri.

THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE

We take pleasure in reproducing herewith complimentary articles and diagram written by Brother James Donohue, member of Lodge 93, Indianapolis, Ind. These very comprehensize articles should be of much interest to our members, and we hope those who have not given this subject much consideration will take advantage of same as it is necessary to have a theoretical knowledge of our trade as well as actual experience.

The diagram on the opposite page shows the loss in ultimate strength of hard, medium and mild steel for a temperature ranging from 32 to 2,552 degrees Fahrenheit; that is, from freezing point of water to melting point of steel, expressed in percent of its strength at ordinary temperature. The proportion of the ultimate strength as ordinary given, that is, as ordinary temperatures, represented by this percentage is the remaining strength.

From the curved line it will be seen that the strength begins to decrease very slightly at a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit; at 700 degrees the drop is very rapid up to 1,000 degrees. The temperature of a thousand degrees, however, is below that of a dull red heat; so that it is evident that steel even before it has become a red heat may lose 70 percent of its ultimate strength and it can be readily seen if plates are not properly protected by water the fire side of which is exposed to a temperature of 2,500 to 3,500 as in a fire box of a locomotive when hauling a heavy train up grade may quickly become over-heated and by so doing lose two-thirds of its strength before it is red hot.

The plate which becomes so weakened does not fracture like a piece of brittle steel, since there is a corresponding increase in its ductility, due to its rise in temperature. The increase in ductility at high temperature has never been thoroughly investigated and probably it would not pay to do so. It is this fact, however, which prevents disastrous explosions, because due to the increased ductility the plate will bag and stretch before bursting.

Outlining the problems of the boiler inspector shows that the present day boiler practice demands an inspector much better equipped with knowledge than has been required in the past. The question is at what temperature will steel plate lose its strength and receive a corresponding ductility, in other words, metal becoming soft and easy to stretch.

Considering steel plate that is subject to furnace temperature of perhaps 3,500 Fahrenheit as in the fire box of a locomotive boiler when hauling a heavy train up grade, that may become uncovered by letting water get low in boiler. It is important that the inspector should know when making an investigation just what percent of its strength the plate loses with a certain rise in temperature. The answer is, at a temperature of between 2,500 and 2,700 Fahrenheit mild steel becomes fluid, it will melt if not protected by water.

The result of experiments show that the strength of mild steel begins to decrease slightly at a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit, at a temperature of 600 degrees 10 percent is gone, at 700 degrees 30 percent is gone, and at 1,000 degrees which is just a dark red heat 70 percent is gone, leaving only 30 percent of the original strength remaining.

It is evident that steel plate as used in construction of boilers can lose two-thirds

of its strength before it has become a red heat, and it is easy to understand if a crown-sheet is not properly protected by water, the fire side of which is exposed to the temperature of heat of fire box which is when hauling a train between 2,300 and 3,500 Fahrenheit may quickly become almost red hot and by so doing lose two-thirds of its strength and thus is incapable of resisting a pressure.

WHAT DID THE UNIONS EVER DO FOR ME?

How often have the loyal members of our International Brotherhood heard this foolish question? It is a stock argument of the non-unionist and with its variation consists of asking "what has the union ever done for me?"

Men and women who claim to be intelligent will ask from time to time in a pertinacious way "what did the union ever do for me?" They might as well ask what has civilization ever done for them, or what has organized society ever done for them. The same workers laud the public school system, but if you told them they owed their education to the labor movement they would not believe it, yet it was the labor movement that fought the private school system and brought about free education by making it the duty of the state to educate the children of the nation.

Workers who now enjoy the eight hour day would consider it preposterous to be compelled to work from sunrise to sunset. It was the labor movement that reduced the standard work day, yet some people will ask—"What has the union ever done for me?"

Sanitary conditions in workshops are the result of legislation. Some of the present generation do not seem to know anything about the bitter fights put up by organized labor in the past in order to get proper health laws passed. They now enjoy better surroundings that are the direct result of the labor movement; furthermore, the workers in organized trades will accept and enjoy all the benefits that have accrued thru the years of sacrifice by those who preceded them and they take it as a matter of right that they should enjoy these conditions while they ask—"What has the labor union ever done for me?"

The same situation applies with respect to minimum wage laws, workmen's compensation, workshop inspection laws, safety laws, and other beneficent legislation promoted and carried to a successful conclusion by the labor movement, but all of this is lost sight of by the selfish one who asks—"What has the union ever done for me?" The most absurd illustration of this foolish question is to be found in the semi-organized fields of industry. Men and women who carried a union card for a few months will say, "I belonged to the union once, but it never did anything for me." They seem to be unable to understand that the union is merely a means to an end, that unionism is the voice of the aspirations of the working people and that this voice will be strong or weak in a given industry according to the strength or weakness of the union. Usually it is the case of where the union workers are in the minority in the partly organized trades and it is not fair to blame the minority when they are trying to do something that is worth while in spite of the majority being either hostile or indifferent. Would it not be better to ask "What has the non-union element ever done for me?" The non-unionists have kept down wages, have permitted long hours, have lowered the standard of living and for these things it is the majority and not the minority that should be blamed.

The labor union is the machinery, but it is the membership which furnishes the power to move the machinery. If the non-union majority prevents the machinery from moving, why should the union minority be blamed? On the other hand, wherever the majority of workers have supported the union movement nobody ever needs to ask, "What has the union ever done for me?" for the benefits and results obtained will be too apparent to need discussing.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR BUREAU OF LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTION

We are in receipt of the annual report of the Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. This report states that 69,173 locomotives were reported and 90,475 inspected. Of this number 36,354 were found defective and 3,281 were ordered out of service; 574 accidents were reported for the year in which 22 persons were killed and 660 injured.

A summary of all accidents and casualties to persons occurring in the year ended June 30, 1926 as compared with the previous year covering the entire locomotives, tender and all of their parts and appurtenances shows a decrease of 16.8 percent in the number of accidents, an increase of 10 percent in the number of persons killed, and a decrease of 13.6 percent in the number injured during the year. There was also a substantial decrease in the percentage of locomotives inspected by the inspectors found defective as compared with the previous year. During the year 40 percent of

the locomotives inspected were found with defects or errors in inspection while during the previous year 46 percent of those inspected were found defective.

Boiler explosions caused by crown-sheet failures continue to be the most prolific source of serious and fatal accidents they had to deal with. Of all the serious locomotive accidents which took place, 43 percent were caused by boiler failures and approximately 82 percent of the deaths resulting were traceable to this cause.

During the fiscal year there were one hundred and twenty-six applications filed for extension of time for removal of flues and a total of sixty-nine applications were granted for the full period requested. Chief Inspector Pack states that a large percentage of the accidents which have been investigated were caused by defects which could have been prevented had the requirements of the law and rules been complied with, especially so with respect to defects, the repair of which are frequently considered unimportant. His recommendations for the betterment of service include the application of automatic fire-doors, power reverse gears, power grate shakers, automatic bell ringers and of prime importance the fitting of water columns with water glass located on the left side of the boiler back head. The application of audible low water alarms is also looked upon with favor as a means of reducing the number of fatal accidents caused by explosions.

NOTHING LIKE IT

Life insurance is different from anything else in the world in one respect. Other things you can get when you want them. Life insurance must be got when you don't want it, or not at all. You can buy your rubbers when it begins to rain, your overcoat when it begins to get cold, a meal when you are hungry, but you can't get life insurance when you are sick. Nine times out of ten, you do not buy a thing until in some way or other you feel that you need it. You can't rely on any help of that kind when it is a question of getting life insurance for your family.

An insurance policy is a valuable piece of property. It is proof of love, thrift, and perseverance. It is a sure source of benefit to loved ones. Once acquired, it should be kept in force. Every member should look upon his insurance policy as something by which he may provide for his own peace of mind, for it is comfortable to feel that when the end comes the proceeds of that policy will help defray the final expense and thus lessen the financial stress when sorrow knocks at the door.

ONLY A FEW DAYS REMAIN FOR FILING INCOME TAX REPORTS

Time for filing federal income tax reports with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you reside expires on March 15, and those failing to do so whose income is sufficient to require such a report will be subject to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and in addition, 25 per cent of the amount of the tax. For wilfully making a false or fraudulent return a penalty of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and in addition, 50 per cent of the amount of the tax, such fine and imprisonment left to the discretion of the court.

The personal exemption and credits are as follows: A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may claim a personal exemption of \$1,500. A person who, during the entire taxable year, was the head of a family or was married and living with husband or wife, may claim an exemption of \$3,500. A "head of a family" is an individual who actually supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation. In addition to the personal exemption, a credit of \$400 may be claimed for each person (other than husband or wife) under eighteen years of age, or incapable or self-support because mentally or physically defective, who was receiving his or her chief support from the taxpayer on the last day of the taxable year.

The surest and safest way for those who are in doubt whether they should make a report or not would be to seek advice from the Internal Revenue Department officials in their district.

THE UN-AMERICAN OPEN SHOP

If those chambers of commerce and corporation heads that ardently espouse the so-called open shop were confronted with the idea that business men ought to be compelled to go it alone and that they ought to be denied the right to form firms, corporations or trade groups, they would froth at the mouth, have a spasm or two and reject the idea with great scorn. Yet that is what they ask of labor.

They want workingmen to deal with employers singly; not in groups. Each worker under their system takes his chances and gets a raw deal, because he does not have the advantage or the backing of numbers. The same situation would exist

in the business world if each store, each factory, each bank, each industry of any sort consisted of one person only, no firms, corporations, chambers of commerce and other trade organizations being allowed. Let the captain of industry or the international banker ask himself how he would fare if compelled to do business under those circumstances, and he will acquire a notion as to the situation in which a working man finds himself when he has to go it alone.

These men insist upon forming great corporations and trusts. They have their chambers of commerce in which all branches of industry come together to look after their mutual interests. Each branch has its own trade organization for common purposes, but they think the worker should go it alone. This belief is so utterly inconsistent that one can scarcely believe it is not completely dishonest. There may be a few employers who are so benighted that they actually believe the open shop is fair play, but they must be few indeed. Most of them undoubtedly realize that in advocating the open shop they are unfair.

The organization of the workers is the counterpart of the organization of the employers. When the employers were not organized the workers were not organized. The organization of the employers was followed slowly by the organization of the workers. Not only was this a natural development, but it was absolutely necessary to protect the workers from the despotism that is practiced against them when each deals single handed with the employer. The open shop is un-American because it opposes fair play.

EDITORIAL NOTES

International President Franklin is again attending to his duties at headquarters after completing a long trip from Montreal, Canada, where he served on a special committee named by the Railways Employees Department of the A. F. of L. in the negotiations with the associated railways of Canada for a wage adjustment, in which they were successful in securing for all shop crafts affiliated with Division No. 4 a wage increase of 4c per hour for all mechanics, helpers and 2c per hour for regular apprentices. Increase effective January 1, 1927.

The mailing list for Labor is furnished from this office and if a member is not receiving his paper regularly the complaint should be made direct to this office. When Labor receives a complaint they must refer it to us, and by the secretaries sending it direct to us much work and delay is eliminated.

Brother William E. Walter, Business Agent of Local No. 363, was elected president of the East St. Louis Trades and Labor Council at the annual election of officers held recently, and the Journal wishes him success in filling the position of this important office.

Brother John A. Marvin, General Chairman of District No. 8 and Secretary-Treasurer of System Federation No. 100, Erie Railroad, was at Headquarters February 1st and 2nd on important business pertaining to his District. He also made the following report on the negotiations between the Erie officials and System Federation Executive Board.

Minimum rate of 75c per hour for all mechanics except freight carmen, who receive 68c. Helpers a minimum of 52c per hour. This means a flat increase of 2½c per hour for all employees covered by the agreement.

The revision of Rule 8, the stabilization plan, a new division between running repairs and heavy repairs with several interpretations on rules of the agreement, concluded one of the most successful negotiations ever held on this road.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorhead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc., Jefferson, KY (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT.

We are submitting a summary of the claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members from January 22nd, to February 21st, 1927 inclusive; also giving the total amount of insurance, the number of claims and etc., paid since September, 1925.

Lodge	Member	Cause	Beneficiary	Amount
303	Arthur H. Darner.....	Lung Trouble	Harriet E. Darner, wife.....	\$1,000.00
597	Geo. F. Dutton.....	Chronic Myocarditis	Martha Dutton, wife.....	1,000.00
750	Wm. Lijewski.....	Chronic Pulmonary T. B.	Mary Lijewski, mother.....	1,000.00
171	W. H. Charles.....	Bright's Disease	Lottie Charles, wife.....	1,000.00
39	Fred Sunkle.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Julia Sunkle, wife.....	1,000.00
302	Nicholas Schneider.....	Chronic Myocarditis	Emma Schneider, wife.....	1,000.00
461	Geo. Fernald.....	Muscular Atrophy	Alice Fernald, wife.....	1,000.00
238	Chas. I. Snyder.....	Chronic Curdosis Liver	Lillian Snyder, wife.....	1,000.00
248	Antonia Szezech.....	Cancer of Liver	Bronislava Szezech, wife.....	1,000.00
360	Edward Freeman.....	Heart Disease	Ruth M. Freeman, wife.....	1,000.00
143	A. M. Allen.....	Nephritis	Mrs. A. M. Allen, wife.....	1,000.00
186	C. C. Reed.....	Chronic Cardio Renal	Mrs. C. C. Reed, wife.....	1,000.00
72	J. A. Brown.....	Abscess of Liver	Stella Wise, sister.....	1,000.00
719	Daniel Dailey.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Jean Dailey, wife.....	1,000.00
1	Stanley Mezyorski.....	Lobar Pneumonia	Olga Mezyorski, wife.....	1,000.00
Total.....				\$ 15,000.00
Benefits Paid as per February Journal.....				216,300.00
Total Benefits Paid to Date, February 21, 1927				\$231,300.00
Natural Death Claims, 164				\$164,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 22				44,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 22				11,300.00
Total Disability Claims, 7				7,000.00
Total Paid, Uniform Plan of Insurance.....				\$226,300.00
Natural Death Claims Under Voluntary Plan.....				5,000.00
Total.....				\$231,300.00

In presenting this summary of claims paid since the last issue of the Journal I wish to make a few brief statements that may be of interest to the membership. In conducting this Insurance Feature so that the interest of all parties concerned may be protected it is necessary that the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office furnish the Insurance Company with a daily list showing increases and deductions in our membership. It is also necessary to furnish a weekly list when settlement is being made in order to show who the members are that have paid their insurance. This list is made up from the index card system in our office and as these cards are stamped and the records kept from the monthly reports and duplicate receipts received from the Local Secretary, it is easy to understand just what happens when the cards of an entire Lodge shows that no dues have been paid for more than sixty (60) days.

This office has consistently and persistently tried to show Local Secretaries the position that we are in and the necessity of complying with the law in regard to this matter and yet I am sorry to say that there are a few Lodges that are continuously in this position. Another matter that I wish to call to the attention of both the membership and the Local Secretary is the practice of sending receipts here that show

on the face of them that the dues and insurance had been paid from ten (10) to fifteen (15) days beyond the time limit allowed by the Constitution and then find all manner of fault because they are not accepted, when these members have been reported as suspended on the reports furnished the Insurance Company by this office, ten or fifteen days previous. It is only a waste of good postage to send receipts here that are not made out in compliance with the Law and this holds particularly true in accepting insurance from members out on withdrawal card. No money should be accepted from them unless it is paid within the sixty (60) day limit prescribed by the Constitution and withdrawn members are not permitted to pay more than thirty (30) days beyond the current month. In fact, they are governed in the payment of their premiums by the same Law as the active member.

I also wish to touch on another matter that is causing considerable annoyance. We have been receiving quite a number of complaints from different Secretaries because of the delay in issuing Insurance Policies to their members. I feel awful sorry that this matter has caused so much dissatisfaction but this office has no excuses to offer for any delay as everything is being done that can be done in order to get these certificates or policies in the

hands of our membership just as quickly as possible. These certificates cannot be made out like ordinary receipts. There must be a check kept on them and some method used in handling them. They are being made out in numerical order, starting with Lodge No. 1 and at the time this report is written there has been somewhere in the neighborhood of 11,200 policies made out and mailed to our different Locals.

Any Secretary who has received them can form an idea of the extra work this means to an office force. The complaints come chiefly from towns where we have a Local with a high number and a Local with a low one. The members of the Lodge with the low number have received their certificates, while those of the higher numbers are still without them. There should be no fear exist because a member hasn't his policy. I know that it is a source of satisfaction to

the member to get what he is paying for but in all claims that have passed thru this office since I came in here in November, I have never known the Insurance Company to ask for a certificate in connection with any of them but they always do ask and demand that the duplicate receipt and the monthly report of the Lodge of which the deceased was a member be furnished them with the death claim. I hope that our Local Secretaries, who are still behind with their reports, will realize from what has been said here the importance of getting their reports here just as quickly as possible and the necessity of living up to the law in connection with this matter before something happens, such as a sudden death or disability claim that will place them in a very embarrassing position.

Trusting that this will be satisfactory, I remain, Fraternally yours, Chas. F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period, January 16th to February 15th, 1927, Inclusive.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 15, 1927.

Pittsburgh practically the entire month. Regular meetings Lodge 154 January 27 and February 10, Lodge 318 January 24 and Lodge 747 January 28 and February 11. Building Trades Council, January 22 and Central Labor Union, February 3. Auditing Committee meetings Lodge 154 on January 18, 21 and 25. Third quarter 1926 and February 4, 8 and 9, fourth quarter 1926. Completed and adopted by the lodge in meeting assembled. State Compensation Board, hearing, Brother Andrew Gillespie case, February 10. Cleveland, Ohio, City Hospital on February 13. Re: Brother C. R. Clyne. Six months' audit reveals splendid progress. Membership Lodge 154 is to be commended for efforts made to provide salaried business representative. Work at the trade has been extremely quiet both shop and construction. Railroad lodges normal as to work and membership.

Clyne

The many members who personally know Brother Charles R. Clyne will be pleased to learn that he is doing nicely in the Cleveland City Hospital where he has been under medical care, since last fall. It was my pleasure to visit with him February 13. Mail will reach him care Sanitarium, City Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

Construction News

The Baltimore & Ohio Ry. plans construction of a new freight yard and engine terminal at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Fort Worth & Denver Railway plans the construction of repair shops at Childress, Texas, to cost approximately \$100,000 with equipment.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will construct a hot water washing plant

to serve a 35-stall roundhouse at Chicago, to cost approximately \$53,000.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway will build a new roundhouse and machine shop at McCamey, Texas.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will construct machine shop at Mason City, Iowa, to cost approximately \$10,000.

Louisville & Nashville Railway will build reinforced concrete, brick and steel round house at Evansville, Ind., including machine shop and office building at a cost of approximately \$200,000.

Louisiana & Northwest Railway has awarded contract for the construction of new shop buildings at Homer, La., to cost approximately \$10,000.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Sun Shipbuilding Company has booked a tanker, placing the steel, 4200 tons, with a steel corporation subsidiary.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Huron Transportation Company of Detroit, Mich., placed a self-unloading freighter with the Great Lakes Engineering Co. 3,000 tons of plates will be required.

Seminole Oil Field, Oklahoma. Chicago mills are turning out 3,000 tons of plates for this field, for oil storage.

San Francisco, Cal. The Associated Oil Co., 620 tons plates, for oil storage for two 80,000 barrel tanks. Western Pipe & Steel has the contract.

Turlock, Cal. Turlock Irrigation District. Penstock lining and crane rail. Pacific Coast Engineering Co. has the contract.

Whiting, Ind. Pressure stills, 1330 tons. Standard Oil Refinery, McClintock-Marshall has the contract.

Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1,000 tons, new boiler house. The Shoemaker Bridge Co. has the contract.

Brainerd, Minn. Northeast Paper Co. will

build new boiler house, to furnish power for additional machinery to be installed at a cost of \$100,000.

Minneapolis, Minn. Minneapolis Gas Light Co., 16 So. 7th Street, will make following improvements. Addition to water gas equipment, \$1,000,000; new oil gas plant, \$1,000,000, and coal gas plant \$3,000,000.

4200 tons for ten 80,000 barrel tanks for Venezuela and four 80,000 barrel tanks for Colombia to unstated American interests.

Los Angeles, Cal. Shell Oil Co. 1800 tons of plates for nine 49,000 barrel tanks. Contract to Lacy Manf'g Co.

Battle Creek, Mich. 1500 tons for Gas-holder. Contract to Stacy Manufacturing Co.

St. Augustine, Fla. Gas-holder. 750 tons. Contract to Stacy Manufacturing Co.

Los Angeles, Cal. Shell Oil Co. 500 tons for 21 small tanks. The Lacy Manufacturing Co. has the contract.

Pusey & Jones has the contract to build \$1,250,000 yacht, tonnage not stated.

Asheville, North Carolina (pending). 2000 tons for penstock, bids being taken.

Canadian National Railway is to purchase 66 locomotives, 26 to be purchased in the United States and 40 in Canada.

Lafayette, Ind. The C. I. & L. Ry. (Monon) will build new shops.

Philadelphia, Pa. 1700 tons of plates for tankage, for the Gulf Refining Co. at Girard Point. Various sizes. Contract to the Ritter-Conley Co.

Panhandle, Texas. Phillips Petroleum Co. 400 tons, storage tanks. Contract to North American Car Co., Coffeyville, Kas.

Humboldt, Kas., 130 tons, roofs for tanks for the Sinclair Pipe Line Co. Contract to North American Car Corporation.

Coffeyville, Kas. The North American Car Corporation, has added a fabricating plant for fabricating oil field storage tanks and has installed a 5-ton electric crane. C. B. Tenhagen is in charge of the new department.

Somerset, Mass. The power plant of the Montaup Electric Co. will be doubled in size during 1927 at a cost of \$4,000,000.

South Chicago, Ill. The Illinois Steel Co. rebuilding blast furnace No. 2. South Works. Contract to John Mohr & Sons. 360 tons.

Indianapolis, Ind. The Peoria & Eastern Ry. will rebuild roundhouse, machine shop

and will replace damaged equipment resulting from fire.

Manhattan, Kas. Kansas State Agricultural College will build power plant and install equipment. T. J. O'Neill, business manager, Topeka, Kas., is in charge.

East Helena, Mont. American Smelting & Refining Co. will build an addition to smelter and install new blast furnace at a cost of \$100,000. B. N. Rickard is the general manager.

Laurel, Mont. Northern Pacific Ry. plans shop building for building steel cars to cost \$300,000 with equipment, 100x250 feet.

Mandan, N. D. Northern Pacific Ry. will build 48x80 brick and reinforced concrete power plant to cost \$100,000.

Fort Worth, Texas. Texas & Pacific Ry. will build new freight and passenger terminals also a repair shop and roundhouse on 1700 acre tract recently secured west of the city.

St. Louis, Mo. Howards Bend Water Works Station. Missouri River in St. Louis County. Board of Public Works. Superstructure, high and low pressure engine, boiler and coal receiving houses. Contract to Dunham Const. Co., Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo., \$778,141.00.

Pensacola, Fla. The St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. is reported to have let contract to W. Horace Williams Co., 816 Howard Avenue, New Orleans, La., for shop buildings on a 12-acre site.

Kansas City, Mo. Wabash Grain Elevator, 2,000,000 bushel capacity. James Stewart & Sons, Chicago, Ill., has contract, \$500,000.

Harlingen, Tex. Mo. Pacific Ry. Engine repair shop, 85x112 feet. T. B. Hubbard Const. Co., Houston, Tex., has the contract.

Trail, B. C., Canada. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., increasing capacity of its custom lead-zinc mill. West Kootenay Power Co. plant will be increased to 60,000 horsepower. These additions will be carried out this year.

Portland, Ore. Bull Run Dam, 235 tons, penstocks. Bids in February 8, 1927.

Alkali, Ohio. 350 tons, plate work including furnace shed, for Diamond Alkali Co.

Westmoreland, Pa. Westmoreland Water Co. Elevated tank 70 tons. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.

Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period of January 15 to February 15, 1927, Inclusive

During the past month I have visited several of the tank farms that have been under construction for some time and have talked to quite a number of unorganized men employed on tank work, some of them being former members of our organization.

Practically all of the tank work in the

Panhandle section of the state is nearing completion and unless there is more orders for additional tanks it would be useless for a man who follows field work to come down here looking for work.

The work in the contract shops is also quiet and has been for the past three weeks, but the shop owners that I have talked to

are of the opinion that things will pick up by the middle of March, as there will be more drilling in the field and this will mean more boiler work. The average life of a set of flues in this locality is from thirty to sixty days, on account of the water.

During the past thirty days or between January 15 and February 15 I have secured the reinstatement of four men at Panhandle, three at Pampa and two in Borger, making a total of nine members. Also took up the clearance card of one member and had another member deposit his withdrawal card. In addition to the above I have been assisting the secretary in the collection of dues and handling other matters necessary in the interest of our organization.

If there ever was a class of men following the work of our trade that should be organized it is the men who follow tank work. These men are subject to conditions that are inhuman, to say the least. The insurance features now connected with our organization alone should appeal to every tank builder as the work in general is more dangerous than work in the other branches of our trade. Piecework has had a tendency to discourage some of the old-timers who follow the tank game, but they are gradually beginning to realize that the only way they are going to be able to control a

condition that has been put into effect by the employers is through organization.

All this talk about the "tanker" making fifteen and twenty dollars a day is all the "bunk." Let's see what the "tanker" makes. He goes out on the job, if the weather is favorable, and does two days' work in one and in bad weather is compelled to lay off. The fact of the matter is that the men following tank work won't average over three or four days a week at the most when there is a lot of work in the field. In addition to this, there are times when the "tanker" is out of work on account of being unable to find a job. The only possible chance that the men following tank work have to eliminate unemployment and improve their working conditions is by banding themselves together with their fellow men.

I would suggest that any men who contemplate coming to the Panhandle section of Texas to first get in touch with our International Lodge Headquarters and find out how employment is before spending your time and money traveling several hundred miles. Trusting that by the time of my next report for the Journal I will have secured additional members, and with best wishes and kind regards, I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

From January 15 to February 15

Since my last report I have been located in Meadville, Pa., working to organize the men employed in the Erie Railroad shops, and am pleased to say they are responding very well. To date I have 50 applications for membership, and believe within a reasonable period that we will have a splendid organization in Meadville. This is one of the shops on the Erie Railroad that is being operated by a contractor. Many of the men employed here are not receiving the minimum rate of 75 cents per hour, provided for in our

agreement with the Erie Railroad. The 10-hour day prevails here and working conditions are anything but satisfactory. The representatives of the various trades have requested the management to abolish this contract and place the men under the Erie agreement. The management is now considering this matter, and the committee is expecting to be called to New York to meet the general manager for the purpose of making arrangements to place the shops under the Erie agreement. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN

For Period from January 15 to February 15, 1927

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 16, 1927.

I have devoted the whole of my time since making my last report to the situation here in Winnipeg and vicinity, at the same time doing what I could by communications to do what was possible with the non-members at other points in western Canada.

Since the first of this year a total of 29 boilermakers, helpers and apprentices have paid their entrance fee into our Winnipeg local. However, this is only a beginning, for from present indications this number will greatly increase as the year gets older as a number of our loyal members are just beginning to "constitute" themselves as an organizing committee of one, and when that

is done we are bound to get results.

Brother Webb, secretary of our local at Brandon, Man., advises that they have had four helpers pay up since the first of the year, with ten or more for the coming pay day.

Have been advised that the Carmen's local at Saskatoon has secured about seventy additional members, which makes them near being 100 percent organized at that point, while the Freight and Passenger Yard Local on the C. P. R. here in Winnipeg of the Carmen have had some 62 paid applications this month alone, and all the other locals of the bonafide Shopmen's unions here in Winnipeg are securing many mem-

bers, so it looks much like the shopmen in western Canada are going "to come back this year" to their proud position that they held prior to 1919.

Schedule Negotiations.

Each of the readers of the Journal are already familiar with the results of the schedule negotiations that were recently concluded between Division No. 4, of the Railway Employees Department and the Railway Association of Canada, and opinion is somewhat divided as to whether or not the shopmen in Canada as a whole would have fared better by separate negotiations with each road.

However, every one of the Schedule Committee and all those who have given the matter any thought are agreed upon one

thing, and it is this, that if we could have had a 100 percent organization in western Canada or even organized to the same extent that the shopmen are in eastern Canada, we would of secured a five cents per hour increase and the restoration of time-and-one-half for Sundays, for the shopmen assigned to roundhouses and running repair yards, or, in other words, we could have secured what the shopmen on the "fair" roads have secured in the United States.

There is just one way to remedy this situation, and it is for each of our members to do their best to get that helper or shopmate of yours to do his share by joining the union. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1927.

Since the last report Lodge 410 has been installed, comprising the employees of the Hull Department of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. This lodge has started out as if they intend making themselves one of the best in the Brotherhood, and should be welcome news for the other lodges of a like character in the Brotherhood. John Toy was chosen president and Alfred Spouse financial secretary.

Attended meeting of District Lodge No. 13 and the Southern System Federation at Chattanooga, Tenn. Both meetings were well attended, and much progress made. Chairman Wands being re-elected. The district meeting was all that could be asked for, it having the air of the past, with all the fire and enthusiasm of the well known days. I expect much as the result of this meeting. I should say both meetings were a decided success. Many of the older faces who have made this district one of the best in the Brotherhood, were missing, and from the actions of those present, these older members are held in high regard, and everyone seems appreciative of the good and loyal work done by them. Judging from the delegates present, this district is blessed with an abundance of aggressive members. My prediction is that they will reach to greater heights than ever before.

Attended meeting of Lodge 193 and assisted in straightening out some difficulties existing there. Also visited with Lodge 703, attending meeting and assisting them to straighten some of their affairs too. This lodge seems to have acquired some real spirit and from what I have observed, they will have one of their best years. There seems to be more enthusiasm than ever.

Lodge 431 is progressing nicely, and the members are doing everything in their power to assist in the work we have. It appears now that before the end of the present month we will be able to boast of a 100 percent lodge. Much of this is due to the efforts of the individual members, through

the interest displayed by them. These men know what co-operation means.

Visited Philadelphia in the interest of Lodge 13 and, together with Brother Boyle, went into the situation existing there. Found, however, that the Building Trades Council had already authorized a strike on the job, as a result of the attitude of the contractor having the heating and plumbing. Every effort was made to adjust the situation, but to no avail. The city had let two separate contracts, and the action of the Building Trades was the only course open to them. This is the city hall annex.

The naval construction of ten cruisers and the finishing of the three already authorized still hold the limelight here in Congress. The Senate restored the money to the appropriation bill, and it is now in conference. It remains to be seen if their efforts have been in vain. The Senate, however has throughout the country many followers who are advocating the continuing of the construction program. The country needs these ships and it appears the administration is ready to sacrifice the defense issue for the furtherance of their "economy" program. Roosevelt said he knew of no better way to preserve peace than to "Speak softly and carry a BIG STICK." Here's a little ditty by George Rothwell Brown in the Washington Post on the above:

Ten new warships looking mighty fine,
Gen. Lord sunk one and then there were nine;

Nine new warships—Uncle Sam's elate,
Congress got cold feet and then there were eight;

Eight new warships looking up to heaven,
Pacifist blew up one and then there were seven;

Seven new warships, Madden said nix,
That settled that one, then there were six;
Six new warships ready to arrive,
Somebody backed down, then there were five;

Five new warships—hear the cannon roar,

England roared louder, then there were four;
 Four new warships, gosh and hully gee,
 Blue print got torn up, then there were three;
 Three new warships feeling pretty blue,
 ECONOMY rammed one, then there were two;

Two new warships, without a single gun,
 Japan got offended, then there was one;
 One new warship floating all alone,
 Cal gave out an interview, then there was none.

J. N. Davis, Intl. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period January 16, 1927, to February 15, 1927, Inclusive)

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 15, 1927.

The opening of this report found me at Portland, Ore., in connection with organization matters pertaining to the affairs of Lodge No. 72—and conferring with Brother George Stoll, Secretary of Lodge No. 689 on matters relative to the railroad situation in that territory. Leaving Portland on January 17, the following points were visited in the interest of our organization: Eugene, Roseburg, Grant's Pass and Ashland, Ore.; Weed, Dunsmuir, Gerber, Roseville and Sacramento, Calif. While at Sacramento some attention was given to delinquent members with gratifying results, and upon request of the officers of Lodge No. 94, an audit of their books was made for the third and fourth quarters of 1926. I am pleased to report that the books were found to be in good shape and balanced correctly. Official quarterly report sheets covering the above period were made up and forwarded to the International President's office.

Arriving at San Francisco on January 29, the next few days were devoted to accumulated correspondence, and conferring with several International Representatives of other crafts on matters pertaining to various labor measures of vital interest to the organized labor movement of California. These measures have been introduced in the State Assembly and are scheduled for action by that body during the present session.

Returning to Sacramento on February 1, I remained in that district until February 5. Attended regular meetings of Lodges 94 and 743. Visited the various contract shops, including the shops of the Natomas Gold Mining and Dredging Company at Natoma, where a few paid-up applications were secured for Lodge No. 94, and looked up a boiler and breeching job at the new plant of the American Can Company. Bids for this work have been submitted by the Phoenix Boiler Works

and several other firms, but the contract has not been awarded to date.

February 5, received instructions by wire from Assistant International President Atkinson to investigate some matters in connection with the payment of a death claim at San Francisco and report to his office. After complying with these instructions, some assistance was given the local lodges in the Bay District. Audited the books of Lodge No. 666 for the third and fourth quarters of 1926, and attended regular meetings of the following lodges: Lodge No. 39, Oakland; Lodge No. 148, Vallejo; Lodge No. 6, San Francisco; Lodge No. 9, San Francisco, and Lodge No. 317, Richmond.

Trade conditions as a whole are still somewhat quiet in this district. All railroads are working with reduced shop forces and the Southern Pacific and Northwestern Pacific shops are working five days per week. The contract shops and ship repair yards in San Francisco are rather slack, while in the East Bay District, they have some repair work and new construction. A large reduction in forces was made at the Mare Island Navy Yard recently. However, they will soon be starting construction on a submarine and these men will no doubt be recalled to service.

The Standard Oil Company have considerable new construction and repair work at their Richmond refinery and are increasing their forces in the boiler department. The Shell Oil Company also has some new tank construction at Martinez which will start about March 1. Joe Garrett, constructing contractor of San Francisco started work last week on 16 miles of 65-inch pipe line for the East Bay Municipal Utility District. Brother Wm. Seaberg of Lodge No. 39 is the superintendent in charge and, as usual, will run a strictly union job.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our Journal, I am, with very best wishes, your fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE.

From December 15, 1926, to January 31, 1927.

On arrival home where I spent the holidays with my family, I attended a regular meeting of Lodge 378, where I find things going along nicely in this local, and from reports received from other locals in the far eastern section of Canada all is well.

Immediately after Christmas I moved my family to Montreal so as to be in the center of my district.

In the future address all correspondence to 3482 Evelyn Street, Verdun, Montreal. During the month of January, Lodge 134

secured a number of reinstatements with prospects good for a further increase in membership.

January 10 I was assigned to Quebec where a few days were spent assisting Lodge 601. We secured a few reinstatements, with a large number promised, provided we were successful in securing a wage increase. Now that an increase has been secured the writer is wondering if these men will come clean.

Through the efforts of Division 4, with the assistance of Brothers Franklin, Jewell and Wharton of the R. E. D. an increase of 4 cents per hour was secured from the Railway Association of Canada, covering all men coming under wage agreement No. 6 except regular apprentices who will receive 2 cents per hour increase.

While the increase granted does not represent anything near what our men are entitled to, no one can deny but that it is a step forward.

I presume that the non-members among the shop men of this country will hold out their hand and take the increase even though they have contributed nothing towards securing same, and at the same time rave because they did not get more.

The standard organizations have once more demonstrated their ability to get results. How much longer are those who are on the outside going to remain a detriment instead of an asset to the movement? Is it not time that these men start and do a little honest thinking for themselves? If they

will only do this I have no fear of the result.

On January 28 I was assigned to Hamilton by President Franklin, and at the urgent request of Brother Latimer, secretary of Lodge 421. I found the C. N. R. men under jurisdiction of this lodge in good shape, while three of these men had gone delinquent recently they have paid part of reinstatement balance to be paid during the month of February. Niagara Falls 100 per cent. T. H. B. Helpers 100 per cent. Of the four mechanics who are delinquent on T. H. & B. three of them agreed to reinstate while the fourth was undecided.

Under date of January 25, 1927, the writer circularized all locals in Eastern Canada advising that name and address of any of our laid-off members who will take a position away from home be forwarded to their respective section chairmen. Under the agreement, a man laid off at any point has the preference should a vacancy occur anywhere on the system and we should make every effort to control this situation instead of the company hiring new men.

In conclusion I am again taking the liberty of asking our active members to renew their efforts towards securing a 100 per cent organization, so that in future wage negotiations we will be in a position to command and demand the things that we so much desire.

Trusting this brief report will be of some interest to the membership, I am yours fraternally, W. J. Coyle.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

This report is from my home city, Portsmouth, including Norfolk, Va., and suburbs of both cities, from information given me by members on local conditions, as well as matters of a general nature for the interest of our International Brotherhood in this neck of the woods, organization of all eligible craftsmen to become members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America. For that reason I stress in all my reports the necessity of organization, education and co-operation in the hope that our unorganized will realize what is necessary to cope with the present conditions.

However, the old year is gone with our efforts recorded as a matter of history, which cannot fail—to give due credit to the International Brotherhood for the good work—accomplished in the year 1926, even in the face of the most trying conditions. We have made good, and in accordance with expected improved industrial working conditions in the coming year the International Brotherhood will continue its efforts to organize our unorganized craftsmen from coast to coast, for the humanitarian advancement and recognition and prestige due the members of our Brotherhood. That should appeal to all, as their vital and future welfare depends on their activity in their local

lodges and the International Brotherhood, for there never was a time in the history of the country when it was so fundamentally important to preserve intact the great principles on which the labor movement was founded—the protection of its members when and where possible. That's what the International Brotherhood has been advocating for these many years, and in order to make that humane effort possible, organization is absolutely necessary to successfully carry it out as intended, and why the unorganized don't grasp the necessity of organization is beyond the imagination of union men who have given their efforts for years to bring it about.

The organization we have in the trades union movement is more closely connected with the ideals and aspirations of labor than any association yet devised by the minds of those who give the labor problem a fair and impartial hearing. Incidents that have occurred in the past in opposition to organized labor's legitimate activities prove that statement beyond a shadow of doubt, for the organized labor movement helps the individual worker when competition blocks his efforts to help himself, and fostered by many employers in their organized opposition to any recognition of the legitimate rights of labor. That opposition

alone, regardless of unfair legislation enacted against organized labor, should urge the unorganized to get right and stay right so as to be in a position to prevent any repetition of it in the future.

It seems hard but natural that the old members must pass away sooner or later, and the young fill their places in the International Brotherhood, but from the vast amount of experience the younger members have had these last few years in the college of hard knocks, we can look forward to the future, as free from past misunderstandings, to a clearer and better conception of the aims and objects of the labor movement. No matter how the opposition tries to explain otherwise; those who think and closely observe know that the labor movement is strictly a trades union, business, and legitimate organization to cope with present conditions in order that organized labor may get the results that labor is entitled to. That's why organization is so necessary or the worker is forced to wear that notorious badge known by trades unionists as the emblem of industrial slavery which makes angels weep and trade unionists hang their head in pity. The open shop or American plan shop committee is a sure sign that those under its jurisdiction are in total submission to a system that no real American would tolerate. Call it what you may, it's slavery just the same, as lawful freedom is the corner stone of liberty.

Even in a government navy yard we witness unorganized conditions among many crafts who from experience should realize their mistake, not only to themselves but the prestige of their trade and calling. The writer well remembers the conditions that existed in a particular navy yard many years ago, before organization was considered or even thought of. But hats off to the labor movement, as conditions in the by-gone years and conditions now are quite different. Under old conditions and before international local unions were organized the worker with a political pull always had the reach and got the ripest persimmon, regardless of ability, and should a committee be so foolish as to attempt to interview an admiral or a captain of the yard on wage or working conditions, the workers in the old days were subject to discharge for their efforts. And the very idea of a committee going to Washington, D. C., in the interest of the craft they or he represented to protest a particular rate of wage or conditions was unheard of. But regardless of old time conditions in government navy yards that many of the present employes know of, they don't seem to appreciate the favorable change, for the present attitude on the part of many of them in connection with organized labor justifies that statement.

The only reason we haven't a better understanding and more considerate recognition with the Navy Department is due, in a great measure, to the lack of organization in some navy yards, and why this is

true is one of the problems as well as a puzzle to union men in government navy yards, and I am compelled to say, with all charity for our unorganized craftsmen in government navy yards, that when any unorganized man of our trade has the unlimited nerve to say he is a hundred per cent American, and not a member of his craft organization, so necessary to meet present complex conditions, that no American craftsman will ever lay down in humble submission to a condition that's in direct opposition to the welfare and prestige of his fellow shop men and in violation of one of God's most precious gifts—PRINCIPLE.

I may in some future issue of our Journal have more to explain as to old-time and present conditions in government navy yards, when organization was unknown. But, thanks to the metal trades department and executive officers, as well as our active members in all navy yards who have made possible what we now enjoy. Therefore it's the duty of every Boilermaker, Shipbuilder and their Helpers to take advantage of improved conditions made possible by organization and its twin sisters, co-operation and education, which if used and applied with due and careful consideration of past and present conditions in government navy yards, will result in what's required, all organized and working in harmony for each other's mutual benefit, and also for the navy department, as well as co-operation with the International Brotherhood and the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

I noticed in a Cleveland paper some little while ago that a secret committee, so-called, is pulling off the same old stunt that has been going on since the World War, circulating the same venomous and un-American tirade against union labor, and as usual when sufficiently charged with the necessary stuff. It reminds one of many of our famous rivers, small at the head and large at its mouth. The Cleveland committee of so-called citizens favors the anti-union shop to protect the individual worker in order to have one worker compete with the other, and mind you this group of financial tricksters, composed of real estate promoters, rent collectors, pea in the thimble jokers, profiteers, building material men, and a host of others too numerous to mention, including camp followers of the anti-saloon league, one of the greatest grafting institutions ever placed on the shoulders of a suffering people in America.

For associations of that caliber always run true to form on the question of organized labor, never taking into consideration that labor's power belongs to labor and can't be separated from life, as labor that depends on memory, understanding and will power to see what is right and to avoid what is wrong was never automatic. A commodity has been and is monopolized, but when we hear a chamber of commerce mouthing that organized labor is a mon-

opoly they retain and acknowledge serf ideals and contrary to what a free man is supposed to be under unfair conditions of labor, like the open shop and the American plan, whose object is to prevent collective bargaining that makes for industrial peace between employer and employee.

The only reason chambers of commerce or citizens' committees continue to function in opposition to organized labor is because the unorganized fail to function, for when organized the opposition changes its methods as they then have to deal collectively and not as individuals with organized workers. As years may go and years will come and until this old world of ours refuses to whirl on its axis, organization will continue a permanent institution, for organized labor is here to stay, as it is an absolute remedy for the future protection of organized labor, and in a cause that is as boundless as the universe and fair to the interest of human rights and lawful in their pursuit of life and constitutional liberty. And I say again, that it's here to stay and will continue to do legitimate business in the cause of our organization and its members thereof. When the chambers of commerce and so-called citizens' committees have departed to the unknown beyond and forgotten in oblivion, and without a single mark of respect for their actions and expressions here below, for such is the power given to labor by our Supreme Creator, let us appreciate it and exercise that power by being active members of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, whose principles are dedicated to human rights and liberty, as is also the general labor movement, working in absolute harmony in the interest of all who toil for a daily wage.

The lodges of the International Brotherhood in Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are going along nicely, regardless of dull conditions, but the members are in hopes of improved conditions later on, more especially in the contract shops where very little work, either new or repairs, has been for some time. The members are holding on with a grim determination to be in a position for a better wage and conditions when the opportune time comes, as one extreme always follows another, and they know it from past experience in the contract shops and ship yard of Norfolk, Virginia.

In concluding this report I am compelled again, as I have been on many occasions, to make another appeal to the navy department, namely—a boiler shop properly equipped with the necessary machinery and sufficient floor space to efficiently carry on the repair work required from time to time. The boilermakers at the Norfolk navy yard were moved from an up-to-date boiler shop that had all of the necessary requirements of machinery and floor space to successfully operate. Their one time boiler shop is now closed in the face of the fact, that no good

reason can be advanced in placing the boilermakers in the shipfitters shop, now cramped for sufficient space to do the work, as well as dangerous to life and limb, owing to floor space in boiler shop. That cannot be questioned by those who realize the real situation. Those are the reasons the boilermakers have pleaded with the naval officers in charge, but so far no change, and why or who is responsible for it the boilermakers fail to know or understand.

The Boilermakers committee and the writer held a conference with the industrial manager and explained to him in every way possible the absolute necessity of a suitable boiler shop, and came away with every hope that it was only a matter of a short time when their request would be granted. They still have every confidence that the conditions as outlined would bring the navy department to fully realize that the request was in the interest of all concerned, as the local naval officers and the navy department, as well as the supervisors in charge have on various occasions highly complimented the boilermakers and shipfitters for the quality and quantity of work turned out at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

But regardless of well merited compliments given both crafts for work turned out, the late wage hearing at Washington, D. C., failed to reward well merited compliments by turning down an absolutely justified plea for an increase in wage so ably presented to the general wage reviewing board by President O'Connell of the metal trades department and Vice President Davis of the International Brotherhood, also Brother Copeland of Lodge 178 later on, before the secretary of the navy in company with a delegation protesting the late decision of general wage reviewing board. But the secretary of the navy gave no positive assurance of reopening the wage decision as handed down by a majority of board. However, hats off to Board Member Brother Beries for his minority report. The request of the various crafts for an increase in wage was fair, reasonable and just, and in accordance with rates paid by private corporations, and all because the law governing wage is not enforced by officials, who by virtue of their position as wage adjusters, fail to carry out the law as was intended, and hope sometime in the near future the law of 1862 will mean just what it says when enacted with that purpose in view, namely a square deal for both parties at issue, the navy department and its employees in government navy yards.

With absolute confidence for the future that the International Brotherhood will go onward with increased success, as necessity will yet arouse the unorganized to think and to act in a cause that requires thinking, to realize the question of organization as first importance. I am yours truly and fraternally, Thomas Nolan, Special Representative.

Correspondence

Long Beach, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

When shall we get the working people of our country to understand that their interests cannot be taken care of except they do it themselves?

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, the National and International Presidents of the various organizations, may promise and honestly intend to lighten their burdens, but it cannot be done unless they get the wholehearted support of the working people themselves engaged in the industries. The organized workmen are, of course, doing their part towards this end, but they are handicapped by the lethargy of the multitudes of unorganized men and women throughout the country who are really ignorant of the help they could be towards their own advancement. Some may take exceptions to my classifying the unorganized as ignorant, but even at the danger of being classified as egotistical myself, I cannot resist using the word best suited to their case. I do not, of course, mean it literally—many of them have received splendid educations. But a man or woman may be well educated along academic lines, and at the same time be woefully ignorant of the very thing most needed for their best interests; hence my assertion of ignorance amongst the unorganized workers. In fact, I would rather attribute it to ignorance than I would to a cause less unforgivable—that of cowardice or even that of niggardliness.

I have never been able to understand why it is so very hard to get the unorganized into the labor unions, especially those of them who have been raised in cities. It is much more easy to excuse the country raised, who are impressed from early youth with the idea that the trades unionist is more or less of a bolshevik, and the downtrodden farmer himself is very often ready to give them that name, which again has been handed down to him like an heirloom from his predecessors.

So that in charity, then, we must forgive instead of condemn their ignorance of the aims and objects of the labor movement, their actions would, I'm sure, be entirely different if they understood as we do, that the labor movement is in reality the most progressive and charitably inclined organized body in America today. "And that's not maybe." Dominic Kane, Lodge No. 92.

Elkhart, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have waited patiently to hear from some auxiliary through these columns, but waited in vain. Now, brothers and sisters, wake up if you have an auxiliary to your local, let us know what you are doing. If

not we can say earnestly that you are missing something big and fine in your lives. Not only the social get together meetings we have but the interest our little auxiliary has created in unionism is well worth while.

Hope Lodge No. 192 we are sure has a better attendance and the friendly and helpful cooperation they give their auxiliary, Faith Lodge No. 42 is fine.

We now have a new home, Labor Temple, which is truly a home in every respect and a place for all union people as well as the City of Elkhart to be proud of. The Federated shop crafts leased this new building furnished and equipped it in the most up-to-date manner possible. We have three main lodge rooms, a nice club room, reception room, a fully equipped kitchen and a large banquet room, offices, etc. There are thirty-four organizations meeting there.

We had the following officers installed for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Myrtle Clifton; Vice President, Mrs. Lena Peters; Treasurer, Mrs. Francis McFall, Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Edna Dunton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Lunsford; Chaplain, Mrs. Effie Minser; Marshal, Mrs. Leila Platz; Inside Guard, Mrs. Dora Lyons; Trustees, Mrs. Ray Davis, Mrs. Winnifred Klear; Mrs. Bertha Johnson. Mrs. Elsie Vogt and Mrs. Viola Lenaburg acted as installing officers.

Now we hope to hear in the very near future from some other auxiliary or still better to hear of new ones organized.

After a short business session of Faith Lodge Ladies Auxiliary to the Boilermakers, Friday evening, in the Labor Temple a box social was held with August Schlarb acting as auctioneer. A committee consisting of Mrs. C. L. Minser, Mrs. Emil Ambiehl and Mrs. Betty Minser, served coffee with luncheon which patrons found in their boxes. Dancing and pinocle were enjoyed till a late hour by the 75 persons present. Music was furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Will Beasecker and Chester Renaldi. Fraternally yours, Mrs. Edna Dunton, C. S., Faith Lodge No. 42.

Vallejo, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local No. 148 has started a campaign to let the world know we are still on the map. A committee consisting of Brothers D. C. Jewett, Chairman, Frank Grant, George Peale, Harry Hatt, Theodore Schaffer and Andrew Johnson was appointed to arrange for a dance on January 11. The dance was held on January 29 and was a complete success both socially and financially—some speed for a committee.

The committee was advised and assisted by Brother Mike Gabbitt, District Business Agent. A series of social events is being

planned to get the members families better acquainted and to help to build up the local.

We are also trusting for at least one of the contemplated cruisers to be built at Mare Island Navy Yard. J. C. Golden, C. S., Lodge 148.

Huntington West Va.

At special executive board meeting of the local federation held January 19, 1927, to deny the speech in part of Mayor Neal over the radio which appeared in the Huntington Advertiser under date of January 15 inst.

After all members had thoroughly discussed the speech as appeared in the paper, a motion was made that a committee be appointed to draft suitable resolutions in denial of certain statements made by Mayor Neal, motion was carried.

The following committee was appointed to draft a resolution and submit it back to executive board for their approval. L. L. Barbour, Boilermaker; G. W. Akin, Sheet Metal Worker; Homer Booth, President Shop Federation.

To the officers and members of the shop federation, we your committee appointed January 19, to draft a suitable resolution in denial of certain parts of speech made by Mayor Neal over radio, beg to submit the following:

Mayor Neal States: Workers in Huntington are singularly deaf to the mouthing of labor agitators. We want to deny any and all such broad statements that we are agitators and that our work is only the mouthing of such. Can Mayor Neal point to one thing that speaks of agitators or even would lead him to believe of any such as stated by him, but on the other hand we want to point out with pride the part that organized labor has played in the building of the City of Huntington, through the labor organizations which are founded on the very vital things of life and prosperity this city has indeed expanded but not only can such a thing be accomplished by united effort, the first principle of the organized worker is to help the human elements that make for the better things of this life. Through organization is founded not only conditions that surround the individuals that compose the organizations, but have a decided influence in protecting the very best interest of all the people, not only is this an insult to the very best citizens of Huntington but it is an insult to the very foundation of this great and glorious government of ours of which we are also justly proud, is not the very foundation of all successful enterprises founded upon organization? Then can it be denied that it is not one of the vital things that create the very best of all things, then why should the labor organization not have a very important part to play in this creative element that makes for the city of Huntington a most desirable place in which to live, can Mayor Neal point out one instance when organized labor has not been

ready and willing to share its responsibility in the things that go to make Huntington the first city of this great state of ours? Not only are we proud of the Labor organization that we have in this city, but we hope for the day, when every man and woman who toils for the livelihood will see the necessity of coming together for the benefit of humanity.

Again Mayor Neal states: *"The skilled worker earning \$50.00 per week and more can live in the choice residential districts and know not only his next door neighbor but citizens from every part of the city."*

We want Mayor Neal to point out the skilled workers who are earning even the sum of \$50.00 per week, much less more. We want to point out that the workers by far a majority are earning less than \$30.00 per week and only a few who earn \$40.00 per week, and these do not live and cannot live in the choice residential districts. WHY? Because the rental is of such enormous price that the wage earned will not permit them to do so.

Again Mayor Neal states: *"Rents range from \$18.00 to \$20.00 per month for cottage with four rooms and bath."*

We want to point out to the Mayor that even in the suburbs of Huntington that rent cannot be obtained. But three rooms in outskirts of the city rent for even more than he suggests. While men and their families coming into Huntington who have to rent furnished rooms are paying from \$35.00 to \$50.00 for three rooms with light heat extra cost. We would like for the Mayor to point out to us the things that he suggests and where they can be obtained in the City of Huntington.

Again Mayor Neal states: *"A worker in Huntington, West Va., earning \$25.00 per week is able to live in a four-room cottage built on a lot which provides sufficient space for a front yard. A back yard and a side driveway for his car."* Is it possible that this is true and no one know of its existence? Or is it a dream of illusion?

Whereas, the picture drawn by Mayor Neal is indeed a beautiful picture but it is not in accord with the true facts and conditions that are existing in the City of Huntington today.

Whereas, it is bringing into our city more workers than jobs are available, and workers are thrown upon the mercies charitable institutions of our city, therefore be it resolved, that we the C. & O. Federation of Shop Men do hereby deny certain statements made by Mayor Neal as appeared in the Huntington Advertiser of January 15, 1927, to be untrue. And be it further resolved, that we cause to be printed in our International Journals the facts set forth above and that a copy be given all labor papers in the country, and a copy be furnished the public press. Fraternally yours, Committee, Homer Booth, Pres. Federation, L. L. Barbour, G. W. Akin.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We elected delegates to the metal trades council and central labor union of this city.

Work is fairly good at Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., with the possible exception of the contract shops of Norfolk, Va., which are sure some rotten, with several of the members of local 428 working about half time, and strange to say that most of Boilermakers here who work in contract shops, unless hard pushed, won't work in navy yard or railroad shops, although the Norfolk contract shops have never yet recovered from last strike of the members of lodge 428. Before last strike quite a number of Boilermakers were employed nearly all the time, but since strike almost all repairs, unless emergency repairs, are done in other coast cities that ply between those cities and Norfolk, Va. Yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Cor-Secy., Lodge 57.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am herewith attaching a copy of a proposed amendment to the Indiana Boiler Inspection Law. This amendment provides for the qualifications of the person selected by the Industrial Board of Indiana to fill the position of boiler inspector.

The proposed amendment is now in the hands of a committee of boilermakers at LaFayette, Ind., Lodge 360.

The importance of this amendment is to make the position for a boiler maker by using the words, "with reference to their actual experience of not less than eight (8) years in the building, repairing, testing and inspecting high pressure boilers."

The present law does provide, however, for a boilermaker of five (5) years or an engineer of ten (10) years experience in the operation of steam boilers carrying a pressure not less than seventy (70) pounds. Yours fraternally, James Donohue.

A BILL

To amend an Act entitled "An Act providing for certain safety appliances to be used on steam boilers, and providing for the inspection and installation of such boilers, and providing for the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and fixing penalties for the violations thereof." (Approved March 8, 1915.)

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Section two (2) of the Act entitled "An Act providing for certain safety appliances to be used on steam boilers, providing for construction, and providing for enforcement of this Act, and fixing penalties for the violation thereof, approved March 8, 1915, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this Act boiler inspectors under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Board of Indiana shall be selected with reference to their actual experience of not less than eight (8)

years in the building, repairing, testing and inspecting of high pressure steam boilers. No person interested, either directly or indirectly in any firm, corporation or in any patented article required to be used on any steam boiler under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Board of Indiana shall be eligible to position. That Section 2, said Act, is hereby amended so as to provide that the Industrial Board of Indiana shall divide the territory comprising the State of Indiana in four (4) districts, so arranged that the service of the inspector for each district shall be most effective, and so the work required of each inspector shall be substantially the same, and so as to provide that the salary of each district inspector appointed under said Act shall be \$2,000 per year, and his traveling expenses while engaged in the performance of his duty; and said section is further amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, as follows:

"The Industrial Board of Indiana may, from time to time, appoint such additional inspectors as the need of the service may require. Such additional inspectors shall be assigned by the Industrial Board of Indiana in such a manner that their work will be most effective. Their qualifications, salaries, traveling expenses, shall be as already provided for.

Charleston, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Jimmy Harris, one of our old time members, who recently had his arm fractured in two places while working at his trade in the Navy Yard, is getting back in shape and soon will be able to be back at work. Yours fraternally, G. McNamara, L. S., Lodge 290.

Boone, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother Harvey B. Burke, member No. 161, having been called to the bedside of his mother, Mrs. J. F. Burke of Colton, California, has sent word that the Almighty God has seen fit to remove her from their midst into that great beyond where peace and rest reign forever more.

While we as brothers are not with Brother Burke in his hours of sorrow, we wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to him and those who share his sorrows in this hour of bereavement. Hugo Samuelson, Cor. Sec.

11548 95th St. Edmonton.

January 3, 1927.

Boilermakers' Union,
Edmonton,

Dear Brothers:

That is what you have proven yourselves to be. I wish to convey to you our appreciation for your thought of us during my late husband's long and painful illness, and for your timely aid as well. Many a time you cheered his heart by spending an hour with him, which helped him to bear patiently his hard lot. Last but not least I

tender you our heartfelt gratitude for the \$1,000.00 insurance, which is helping to make the way easier.

I will close, wishing your Brotherhood every success, in the future, Yours sincerely, Lucy A. Palmer.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of Lodge 5, Cleveland, Ohio, wish to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Thomas Donovan and family on account of the death of the husband and father, who departed this life January 25. The death of Brother Donovan leaves a loss in the ranks of the Boilermakers in Cleveland that will be deeply felt. May he rest in piece. Larry Ritter, S., L. 5.

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty to remove

from this life the beloved son of our worthy Brother and President Joe Nienaber.

Lodge 276 offers to Brother Nienaber and his family their heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement, and commend them to Him who knoweth all things best. Yours fraternally, George LeBlanc, F. S., L. 276.

Huron, S. D.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom to call from this earth to the great beyond, the beloved wife of Brother Paul Imme of Tracy, Minn.

The members of Local 496 wish to express their heartfelt sympathy to this loyal brother, and may the Almighty Father console him in his hour of sadness. Fraternally yours, M. C. Dumdey, S., L. 496.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother A. Ray, member of Lodge 194, Vancouver, B. C., Can., died January 9.

Brother Donovan, member of Lodge 5, Cleveland, Ohio, died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Father of Brother A. and L. C. Campbell,

members of Lodge 194, Vancouver, B. C., Can., died recently.

Mother of Brother Harvey B. Burke, member of Lodge 161, Boone, Iowa, died February 11.

Son of President Nienaber of Lodge 276, St. Louis, Mo., died recently.

Wife of Brother Paul Imme, member of Lodge 496, Huron, S. D., died recently in Tracy, Minn.

Mother of Brother Harvey, member of Lodge 161, Boone, Ia., died recently in Colton, Calif.

Technical Articles

DEVELOPMENT OF FIVE POINTED STARS.

By O. W. Kothe.

The youths of our trade have much to look forward to any they generally do. First they look forward to the time when they are released from their apprenticeship. This they are often led to believe is the zenith of achievement, and naturally they look forward. All their hopes and dreams are bound up in the expectation when they can be a bonafide mechanic.

The great majority of apprentices don't have opportunities to work in their hands any more as the older men had once learned. Today there are several major things that crowd them out from this "natural right" as apprentices. One is, too many mechanics are insisting on doing apprenticeship work, and these so called mechanics crowd the apprenticeship duties more and more into a handy flunky. It is indeed a sad condition

where strong young men who call themselves journeymen mechanics who cannot elevate their imagination over and above apprenticeship work; that they must edge in and crowd out the kid of his "right."

I am sure all old timers will agree with me that when we entered the trade—our employer and other superiors impressed the idea upon us—that it was our "natural right" to step in and get our hand in under the guidance of those with us. I have seen many of these fatherly tradesmen "stand by" as we say today in radio terms, and have the kid do various things on his own work. It was all meant to carry the lad up a progressive flight of mechanical achievement.

But today high wages prevent this special treat to the youth. Today, the journeyman has all he can do himself to keep up with the

expectation of his superiors. Today, the employer promises the boy he will teach him the trade. Then on the very first day, he is introduced to the foreman, and the foreman immediately tells the kid to get his overalls ready and then he is assigned to help such and such a mechanic. Does the employer teach the lad anything personally? No! Does the foreman teach the boy how to actually do the thing? No! Does the mechanic take time to explain? No! He only says "watch the way I do it"; but he seldom is allowed to try it, and as a result, watching itself becomes like a dream.

Specialization, where the trade is split up into individual units also plays its part to beat the lad out of his natural right. Employers promise the boy a full knowledge of the trade when they graduate from his shop. But the employer actually means only that special unit or two which he caters to. And here the boy becomes a machine like his older brother of that shop, doing over and over again for four years and maybe all the rest of his life too. Along this path a steel clad stone wall is built around the boy's imagination, called jurisdiction walls—as "we don't handle that"; "The boss thinks our work is the best"; "You can always get a job when you follow these lines of work." If the boy asks what those other fellows are working on; it's told him, "a side line of our work," etc., etc.

The secret of good advertising to men is to "tell your message short and tell it often." That is what is done to the great masses of apprentices—they are told these things for four years and gradually they narrow in the same old rut. When they are let out to shift for themselves—all the expectancy of hope and success they dreamed of in their former years becomes one of anxiety. They are not so sure of being full fledged mechanics, and it is not uncommon for men to spend 8 to 12 additional years chasing around for experience to satisfy that inward feeling of insufficiency.

It is true in late years a general movement of education has spread over the country, notably among the sheet metal trade. There are free public schools, trade schools, local union and employer association classes, to which it is obligatory for the apprentice to attend. It is something for the boiler makers to start also. The movement is in the right direction, and it does the apprentice a world of good—it puts him under a more authoritative teacher at least part of the time.

It broadens his mind to larger possibilities than most shops are in a position to cover.

However, in most cases the machinery between the employer organization and the union organization does not run as smoothly as it might. The employer wants his pet brand of training and the union want theirs, and while they agree along general lines—they eventually rupture on little details that often seem too small to quibble about. Then

too, in the sheet metal field, while, some 50 local Sheet Metal Unions have established classes, of these 37 unions use my Studies in Sheet Metal for their classes, as well as numerous trade schools and instructors in such schools. Some have been going successfully for years—still others are split by fractional disputes, so that the classes function a year or two until the opposition is strong enough to vote a strong member out and then the classes fall through—until some other strong member gets into office and carries the good work on again.

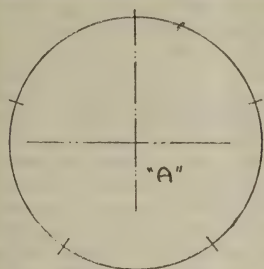
But through all this, the trade is going forward, and the stronger, better posted folks will always be standard bearers for the apprentice—they help him when they can, maybe not as much as they would like; but never the less it is the best that the more reactionary folks will allow. Eventually no doubt a real program will be worked out by the trade spirited men—where both the employer and the employee must sacrifice in order to rear each new generation for greater trade possibilities.

Now especially the younger generation of mechanics enjoy to pencil around with stars and odd geometrical shapes, and older folks also find mental refreshment at certain peculiar treatments such as we show in this engraving. So above No. 9, we show the elementary principles of a five pointed star is a pentagon, a geometrical shape having five equal sides. So at diagram "A" we first describe a circle to cut the points, or form the corners of a pentagon. This circle can be divided with compasses into five equal parts as shown. Or it can be done geometrically as at "B."

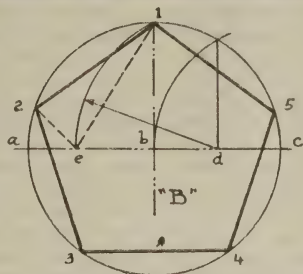
Here we show how to develop an inscribed pentagon where we first draw the vertical and horizontal axis lines through the center of circle, b. Next we bisect the radius b-c as in point d, and using d, as center and d-l as radius, strike arc l-e. After this pick radius l-e and using l as center strike arc l-2. Observe l-e is the length of one side, and with this as radius, we can step off the remaining sides. If your points do not come out correctly—then your pencil points or dividers are too thick; but when you are accurate, your lines must work out. This enables drawing the outline 1-2-3-4-5-1 and we have the pentagon finished.

If we should draw lines from each corner to the center b, as at "C," we would have the top view of a pentagonal pyramid used in the construction of 12-pointed stars as we shall see later. In Fig. 10, we have a 5-pointed star cookie cutter, which readers can make and present to the household in which they live. Its general design is done identical as our next problem and a narrow strip made of tin about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide is soldered along the edge as the dotted line indicates. Here "D" is the top view and "E" is the edge view.

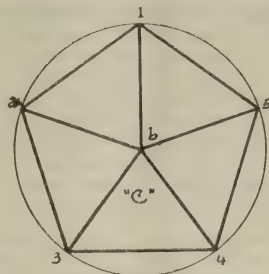
In our drawing No. 11, we show the geometry for a 5-pointed star. Here we have the circle divided into five equal parts, and



FIRST STEP

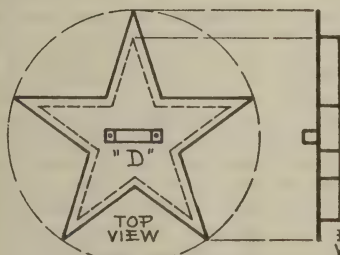


SECOND STEP

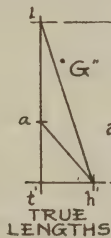


THIRD STEP

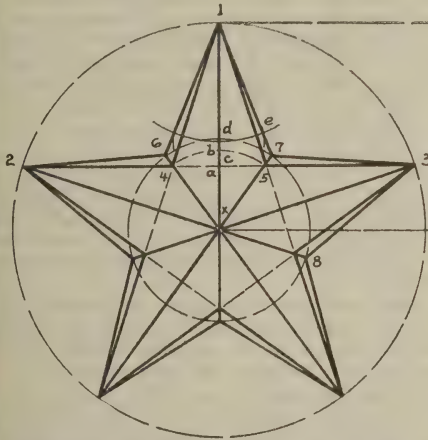
#9



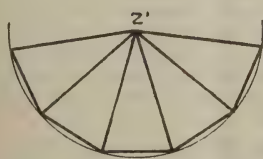
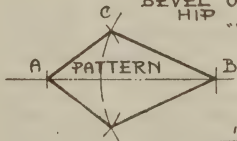
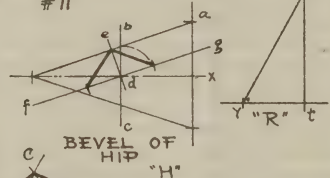
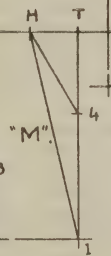
5-POINTED STAR COOKIE CUTTER
#10



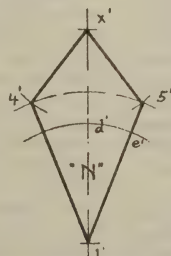
SECTIONAL ELEVATION
THROUGH 2-x-5
#11



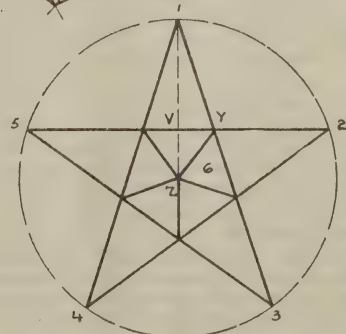
ONE-PIECE STAR LAYOUT
#12



PATTERN FOR ONE POINT



PATTERN



DETAIL OF A 12-POINTED STAR
#13

lines drawn from 1 to 3 and 1 to 4; also 2-5 and 2-4; and 3-5 which gives the outline for the figure. Next by drawing hip and valley lines as l-x and a-x; the star is completed. At "F" we show the sectional elevation giving the rise at the center of star as h-t. Then at "G" we show the true length of the hip line l-x and the valley line x-a of plan. So if we pick line lx and set it as t'-l; then h'-l will be the true length of hip line. Next pick the valley line a-x and set as t'-a, and h'-a will be the true length.

To set out the pattern draw any line as A-B, shown below No. 11, equal to h-l of "G." Then pick the valley line h'-a from "G," and using A as center strike arcs as at C. Next, pick the base line l-a of plan, and use B as center cross arcs as in point C. This enables drawing the outline for the pattern. In our case it requires five of these patterns to make the star.

Now if it is desired to find the bevel to which the pattern must be bent, we can follow the diagram "H." Here one of the points of plan are reproduced, where l-x is the hip line, and l-a is the side base line. It so happens in this case that the height h-t of "F" is equal to x-a of "H," and so l-a of "H" will also be the true diagonal section. So perpendicular to the hip line l-x draw b-c, and also draw d-e perpendicular to l-a. Next draw line f-g through d and sweep points of line b-c to line f-g, which will enable drawing the bevel lines shown by the heavy outline. Each of the patterns when bent to this bevel should fall right in place and fit perfectly.

Now and then a person comes across a star as at Fig. 12 that is made in one piece. Now this is possible up to a point where the rise in the center is not greater than the metal can provide for. The outline of star as indicated by lines 1-2-3 and points 4-5 etc., are a direct reproduction of our former problem only enlarged.

From x sweep the arc 4-5, and bisect the segment a-b, establishing point c. Take this distance a-c and set as b-d which gives the new radius x-d for describing the circle which establishes points 6-7-8, etc. This then allows for drawing the lines 2-6-1; 1-7-3, etc., and these will be the cutting lines for the star. To bend the hip and valley lines of this star, first bend all the hip lines as l-x, 2-x, 3-x, etc., over a sharp edge. Next bend the valley lines 6-x, 7-x, 8-x, etc., down to form the crease. Observe some stretching is necessary in the valley lines to bring the shape up and remove the flatness, but when carefully done, the entire star can be made as accurately as if made in five pieces and soldered together.

If however, a greater depth of the star is desired than that provided in the stretching of the valley lines; then this method will not work satisfactorily. Thus, at "M," we have the height H-T, we desire our star to have. Then H-1 and H-4 are the true lengths of hip and valley lines with which

the pattern "N" is developed. Here lines 1'-x' is equal to H-1, and x'-4'-5' is the same as H-4. If we should describe an arc 1'-d' and a corresponding one of Plan as 1-d; we see the spread d-e of plan is quite the same as d'-e' of pattern "N". But on taking dividers and checking lines 1'-5' of pattern with 1-7 of Plan or the one piece pattern—we see a shortage in the base lines of the one piece pattern; that must be made up somewhere, if it is to shape up properly.

So we can say, the one piece pattern is ideal for shallow stars, but where a greater depth in center is desired; then it is better to revert back to the five piece pattern. Such stars can be made any size desired; the proportions of the pentagon will always hold the star to a proper ratio of proportion.

Now many tradesmen are interested in a 12 pointed star, having heard some one talk about it. So above Fig. 13, we show this ornament and we see it is based on the five pointed star. This is nothing more than pentagonal pyramids planted together at the base, so that the sides fit together and close the opening. There will then be 10 pyramids pointing outward as 1-2-3-4-5 and the center one 6 on each end, making 12 altogether.

The vertical distance 1-V is the altitude of each pyramid while Z-Y is the hip line. Set these lengths in diagram "R" where h-t is the height, and t-y is the base of plan, so h-y will be the true length to use in describing the pattern using Z' as center. On this arc we lay off five sides of the base of central pyramid in plan, and draw lines as shown. When this is cut out, and bent up, it will form one point for the star.

Edges on such work are seldom allowed, as the edges are butted together and soldered. In assembling the points into the 12-pointed star, care should be taken to maintain the angle 1-Y-2 between all sides, otherwise some trouble may be experienced in bringing the several edges together perfectly.

Such problems made out of polished zinc, copper, brass, or sheet lead, will last indefinitely out of doors, and it is a piece of work any workman can put pride in.

There is possibly no other inspiration so powerful to a person as to take a keen pride in what he is doing. Pride in your work is something no man can pay you for, and it is one of the greatest assets in securing promotion. The making of drawings and later trying out your development on actual models is an accomplishment that most men do not know the value of. Today we have too much haste, and strain of the day's work is carried right along in everything a person does. It is better to relax after the rush hours, and do things meditatively rather than with a sweep of the hand with no thought behind it.

Drawings as we show loans for accuracy and neatness in both home work and in the daily work. Nature does not permit a person to work double—to be sloppy in his

neat, accurate and full of pride in his home drawings, and neat and accurate in his day's work. But we all know that a man who is

drawing work—he is also interested in the same measure at the shop and that helps lift him up.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher,

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

In the last article we saw that the "purchasing power of the dollar" depends upon these three things:

The velocity of circulation of the dollars.

The volume of trade.

The number of dollars of currency in circulation.

In general we may forget the first—velocity of circulation. The other two are usually running a race with each other. If currency outruns trade, prices rise (the dollar falls.) If currency lags behind trade, prices fall (the dollar rises.)

We saw that the dollar depends on the three influences just mentioned according to the "equation of exchange."

But these three factors are themselves influenced by many other things. What are these other things which influence these three factors?

First, what things change the velocity of circulation? Well, for one thing, the closer men live together, the faster their money circulates. In the whole country, the average speed is fifty times a year. If Santa Barbara it is less than once a year; in New York City it is about seventy-five times a year. Again it makes a difference whether wages are paid monthly or weekly; when wages are paid weekly, money moves a little faster than when wages are paid monthly. Second, what things change the volume of trade? Well, division of labor, for one thing; and inventions, scientific management, free trade, cheap transportation, the growing closer together of population, business confidence, and the steady increase in the number of different kinds of articles we want—all these increase the volume of trade.

Third, what things change the quantity of currency? New methods of banking, issues of paper money or credit currency of various kinds by a hard pressed government (say at war, and unable or unwilling to pay its bills by taxes), new gold mines, new methods of extracting gold from the ore.

This brings us to the "gold bullion" market. By gold bullion I mean all gold that has been mined but not coined, nor manufactured into gold watches, picture frames, tooth fillings, of other products. So long as the gold is raw, i. e., not coined, nor manufactured, it is in the bullion market.

It is then like any other raw material such as copper or iron.

I want to call especial attention to this bullion market, not because it is especially important but because its influence on the dollar is especially misunderstood by so many people. You see, there are these two great masses of gold—coined and uncoined; and some people think only of the quantity of currency as affecting the dollar's purchasing power, or the price-level, while others think only of the bullion market. As a matter of fact, both must be considered, and there is no inconsistency in admitting that each has an influence on the dollar's worth.

Bullion gold may become coined any minute and coined gold may become uncoined again by melting it down. So I will ask you to think of two lakes. One is made of currency, including coined gold, paper money, bank credit, and the rest. The other is the bullion lake. Between these lakes there is a connecting canal. A law of Congress says that any one who has gold can take it to Uncle Sam's mint and have it coined. If he does, he will get out of each ounce twenty and two-thirds dollars. That is because the law fixes the dollar at such a weight. Well, then: Since every ounce in the bullion lake can be coined into 20⅔ dollars, the price of that ounce in the currency lake will be 20⅔ dollars. The price of the gold in both lakes will be the same. That is, a jeweler or a dentist will give exactly \$20.67 for an ounce. It is true that his customers have to pay him more, simply because he pays for the workmanship that is added to the gold. He doesn't pay more for the gold itself. These two lakes will stay at the same level.

"Ah, but," you say, "supposing fashion changes, so that some kind of jewelry becomes very popular—a fad, or 'all the rage.' Will not the jewelers fall over each other to buy gold, and will they not be willing to pay more than \$20.67 to get an ounce?" Yes, for about five minutes. But then the canal gets busy. For as soon as you know you can take your currency-lake gold to the bullion lake and get a jeweler to pay you even a single cent more than \$20.67 for each ounce, you will hurry to do it, until there is such an abundance in the bullion lake that jewelers can get all they want for \$20.67 an ounce. So the two price levels

come even, almost as soon as fashion disturbs them.

And it works both ways. If jewelry becomes unfashionable, so that jewelers won't pay as much as \$20.67 people will immediately rush the raw gold from the bullion lake to the mint, so that in almost no time, jewelers will have to pay \$20.67 to get even the little gold they still want. Practically then, the gold in either lake is always worth \$20.67 an ounce. The level, the same in both lakes, depends on the amount of gold in both.

A century ago, most of the gold was in the bullion lake. Now most of it is in the currency lake—4½ billion dollars in the United States alone, or nearly half the world's stock of monetary gold. (Besides this the currency lake is, of course, swollen by many other sorts of currency besides gold, especially bank deposits.)

Another question: What about "bi-metalism?" That is, what happens when you can take either gold or silver to the mint and get it coined? You cannot do that now, but once it could be done, especially in France between 1803 and 1873. Bryan proposed in 1896 that we in the United States should go back to bi-metalism, by a law for the free coinage of silver as well as gold. This law would say that you could get at the mint 20.67 dollars, in gold or silver, either for one ounce of gold or for 16 ounces of silver.

Here we must imagine three lakes, as follows: First, the same old currency lake, then the gold bullion lake, then the silver bullion lake. From each of the bullion lakes a canal leads to the currency lake. Now, if, in 1896, one ounce of gold had been about as valuable as 16 ounces of silver, all three lakes would, for a time at least, stay the same. But silver was so common in the market that it actually took about 32 ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold. Yet, in the currency lake, every debtor was to be allowed to pay off as much debt with 16 ounces of silver as with one ounce of gold. Had the law passed, instantly silver would have rushed into the currency lake, till the dollar's worth would have been cheapened. Any one who had an ounce of gold or \$20.67 would rush it into the bullion market where he could get about 32 ounces of silver dollars for it, or two blocks of 16 ounces each. Each of these two could be coined into \$20.67 and he would have in both together over \$40 to pay his debts with instead of the \$20.67 with which he started.

So when cheap silver thus rushes into the currency lake, it pushes the dearer gold out. The purchasing power of money then gets lower. Prices get higher. This is called Gresham's law—that cheap money drives out dear money.

When this very thing began to happen in France in 1873, the French Government filled up the canal between the silver bullion lake and the currency lake. That is, it repealed the law permitting free coinage of silver.

It is hard to keep two metals in circula-

tion if both are freely coined. So nowadays only one is freely coined and all others—silver, nickel, copper—are coined only at the discretion of the government.

We may end this short story by trying to imagine a great moving picture of how "the equation of exchange" works—the buying and selling constantly going on in the United States. In such a picture we see, every year, several hundred billion of dollars worth of goods changing hands. Most of them actually move from place to place, across the counter, through the parcel post, on the railways, and on motor trucks through the streets. Some of them, especially real estate, does not change place but only changes ownership.

This mighty stream of transfers of ownership includes such concrete wealth as lands, buildings, furniture, machinery, tools, raw materials, and finished products in thousands of varieties. It includes such abstract services as human work, or "labor," of various kinds, services of transportation, telephone and telegraph service, and numerous other services of men, or things, or both. It includes such property rights as stocks, bonds, mortgages, short term notes, bills of exchange, checks, bank notes, and other money.

Theoretically any part of this vast miscellaneous assortment of goods could be exchanged for any other. In fact, in small quantities, hundreds of different sorts of things are bartered against each other. But practically, only the last three items, checks (representing bank deposits), bank notes, and other money—in short, what we have called currency—are exchanged against all the rest.

So our moving picture reveals two opposite streams, several hundred billion dollars of currency being paid annually from buyers to sellers and the equivalent in goods of all other sorts being transferred in exchange from sellers to buyers. This vast double stream is the first big picture of our economic machine in action. It is as important in the economic life of society as the circulation of the blood in our bodies.

And it is this flow of currency against goods which fixes the real value of the dollar. When this value changes very much, in either direction, great harm is done, especially to laboring men. But the story of that harm comes considerably later.

Editor's Note.—This article concludes the first series of Short Stories on Wealth by Professor Fisher. Because of the wide public interest in these articles in the Labor Press, we have Professor Fisher's generous consent to continue this series which we all appreciate.

DUTY

There can be no duty without a previous obligation, and where there is an obligation it involves a duty.

Co-Operation

TWO LARGE LABOR BANKS REPORT SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

Big gains are registered by two labor banks in recently published reports for 1926. New York's first labor bank, the Amalgamated Bank, founded by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' union, reports total resources of \$8,466,000, representing a gain of \$5,618,000 from the total reported at the first annual meeting, January 1, 1924. The Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., owned and operated by the order of Railroad Telegraphers, reports deposits amounting to \$6,277,661 on December 31, 1926—an increase of over \$724,000 during the year, and more than twice the amount of its deposits at the end of 1923, the year in which it was organized—and its total resources now exceed \$7,200,000. These two banks are the third and fourth largest American Labor banks, the first and second places being held by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Cooperative Na-

tional Bank of Cleveland and the Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York.

Success of the Amalgamated Bank as a business enterprise is evidenced by the 8 percent dividends paid since January 1, 1925. Its shares are now booked at \$176.80. The number of depositors in the last two years has increased from 6,475 to 14,709, and the total deposits are now nearly \$5,000,000. The foreign remittance service is one of the most important branches of the Amalgamated Bank, which caters to a union membership of largely foreign extraction. More than \$16,000,000 have been sent at minimum cost through the remittance department to overseas relatives of its clients.

The Telegraphers' National Bank has recently declared its first dividend. It is capitalized for \$500,000 and stockholders have received 6 percent on their investments.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT FOR NEW YORK UNIONISTS

Credit is provided on a highly satisfactory cooperative basis to trade union members by at least two New York organizations to judge from the 1926 reports of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Credit Union and the Headgear Workers Credit Union. The latter increased its membership to 1,150, with fully paid up shares amounting to \$150,000 and total shares subscribed to amounting to \$210,000, and extended loans totaling \$210,000 to 800 members during the year. The A. C. W. Credit Union had 1,476 shareholders with \$183,667 worth of shares on December 31, 1926 and during the year made 1,556 loans totaling \$381,382 to its members.

The Headgear Workers' Credit Union did not suffer a single dollar's loss during the year and was able to meet all loan demands of its members. A savings department was added at the end of the year paying interest at 5 per cent, and already savings deposited in the Credit Union amount to \$10,000. The Credit Union had as a subsidiary the Headgear Workers' Co-operative Club, whose purpose is to promote cooperative enterprises for the members. Among these activities are included educational work, exchange service for members who are supplied with checks to pay their bills in exchange for cash and without any charge,

and mutual insurance under the group insurance plan. The Club is now carefully considering cooperative housing as its next possible activity.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Credit Union, organized in its present form on August 1, 1923, has had a rapid annual growth from 243 members with shares amounting to \$6,565 on December 1, 1923, to its present membership (as of December 31, 1926) of 1,476 shareholders with \$183,667 worth of shares. Its main function is to make loans to its members, the majority being made during the periods of unemployment in the clothing industry in between seasons. They are paid back in weekly installments when the members resume work. The 1,556 loans made to members during 1926 varied in amounts from \$10 to \$2,000, about 90 percent being for small amounts. While the borrowers have, of course, to pay interest on their loans, a considerable proportion of this comes back to them in the form of dividends on their shares. In 1923 the Credit Union could pay its members only \$165 in dividends, in 1925 it paid \$5,550, and the amount available for dividends for 1926 is \$10,014. In addition to their dividends, the members are now the collective owners of a reserve fund of \$8,165 that has been built up and \$3,500 in undivided profits.

NEARLY ALL DANISH DAIRIES CO-OPERATIVE

Only 260 of Denmark's 1,660 registered dairies are in the hands of individual owners, all the rest being cooperative dairies,

according to the Danish paper Tidende. 1600 of the dairies produce butter for export, and more than one-third of the butter

export trade is conducted by cooperative butter export associations established in various parts of the country. The British Cooperative Wholesale Society has establishments in Denmark for the purpose of exporting Danish agricultural products to Britain.

Little DAILY efforts
Little THOUGHTS released
From all TRADE UNIONISTS
Means membership INCREASE.

CO-OPERATIVE HAS TRAVEL GUILD

A Travel Guild is one of the features of the Royal Arsenal Cooperative Society in England. A tour of Corsica, with excursions in Southern France, and trips to Paris, to Switzerland and to Holland, with special visits to cooperative institutions there, are on the 1927 program of the guild, in addi-

tion to excursions in England. The guild provides social opportunities for co-operators intending to make the tours to meet and become acquainted with each other before starting.

The Cooperative Wholesale Society also has a travel department which arranges tours and excursions for co-operators.

News of General Interest

THE NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL

By J. A. P. Haydon

The linking of Lake Ontario with Lake Erie by artificial means, to overcome the obstacle of Niagara Falls, will be effected with the completion of the new Welland Ship Canal in 1930, at a cost to the Canadian people of approximately \$115,000,000.

This form of public ownership has not been subjected to the vicious attacks made upon publicly-owned railways by the anti-public ownership forces, due, no doubt, to the fact that "private enterprise" once undertook the task of building the canal down on the job. On November 30, 1824, the first sod was turned on the original canal, but some years later the canal was taken over by the government of Upper Canada (now Ontario) and it and the three subsequent canals including the one now under construction have since been owned and operated by the state—without a whimper from the champions of private ownership.

The new canal is being constructed in the belief that one day in the not too distant future ocean liners will ply the waters between the head of the Lakes and the seven seas, relieved of the handicap of unloading and reloading, caused by such barriers as Niagara Falls and the rapids of the St. Lawrence River.

By the new canal the distance between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario will be reduced to 25 miles and the number of locks from 26 to 8. Of these, the three ascending the escarpment will be double locks in flight, by means of which boats ascend and descend at the same time.

The time required to pass a vessel through one of the locks, which will be 829 feet long and 80 feet wide, will be about 35 minutes, and the actual time necessary to fill

or empty one of the locks will be only eight minutes.

The estimated time to pass a loaded vessel from lake to lake will be eight hours as compared with fifteen to eighteen hours on the present canal, and in times of congested traffic several vessels of ordinary canal size may be passed through at one lockage. For the present twelve and a half miles of the fifteen mile summit reach is being excavated to a depth of 26½ feet, and in the other canal reaches the same depth is being provided in rock excavation. The remainder of the canal reaches will have an initial depth of 25 feet. The canal structures, though, will be sunk to 30 feet, so that the canal may be deepened at any future date without involving the permanent works.

The canal reaches will be 200 feet wide at the 25-foot depth, and the width at the water-line will be 310 feet. There will be 21 bridges across the canal to carry existing highways and roadways, as well as several bridges over pondages.

Compared with the two great canals of the world—the Suez and the Panama—the Welland Ship Canal will stand out as a fine monument to Canadian engineering skill and enterprise, and, too, as one of the most commodious and best-equipped waterways. Some comparative figures of the Welland Canal and the Panama—both lock canals, as distinguished from the Suez, which requires no locks—are of interest:

Length of canal, Welland Ship Canal, 25 miles, Panama 50 miles, from Atlantic to Pacific; width of locks, Welland 80 feet, Panama 110 feet; length of locks, Welland 829 feet, Panama 1,000 feet; length of time

to pass ships through entire canal, Panama slightly over nine hours from ocean to ocean, Welland eight hours from lake to lake.

Nine different sections constitute the tremendous work of the new Welland Ship Canal extending from Port Weller, three miles east of Port Dalhousie on Lake Ontario to Port Colborne on Lake Erie.

One of the difficult jobs which confront the engineers in charge of this work is the straightening and tubing of the Chippewa Creek, or Welland River as it is sometimes called, so that part of its watercourse will be carried under the canal.

Six lines of tubing 22 feet in diameter, each 350 feet long, must be laid underneath section 6. A million square yards of earth must be excavated in performing this huge job of carrying the river under the canal and two large hydraulic dredges will be needed.

This one piece of work will cost \$2,000,000, while another half million must be spent on straightening the river. At least two years

will be required for this work, as the ground is soft and treacherous.

The total net expenditure on the new canal from its inception to the end of last year was \$62,580,148.78.

Most workers are familiar with the labor conditions which have prevailed on the construction of this "big ditch." A strike occurred in 1914 which brought out machine guns, etc. Each minister of labor since the work began has been called upon to establish fair conditions of labor, and it was only a few weeks ago that the present minister, Hon. Peter Heenan, conferred with the chief Canadian executive officers of the crafts involved in an effort to bring tranquillity for 1927. However, as the work is being done by contractors instead of by day labor there is danger that his efforts will be nullified.

It is expected that the new Welland Ship Canal will be completed and open for navigation by the summer of 1930, and when the St. Lawrence River is deepened vessels may be seen on the Great Lakes that now make Quebec their furthest inland port.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHOSE OX IS GORED

Indianapolis, Ind.—Filing of a suit by an Indianapolis youth to compel a state court to admit him to practice of law discloses an interesting parallel between the attitude of bar associations and the attitude of trade unions with regard to membership requirements, in the opinion of Thomas L. Hughes, secretary-treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

"Eminent jurists have seen a dangerous threat against freedom of contract in the desire of trades unions to institute the so-called 'closed shop,'" said Mr. Hughes. "And yet the bar associations of the land insist upon the 'closed shop' in their profession. In this Indiana suit the plaintiff quotes the state constitution which extends the right to practice law to any person of good moral character without restriction. The courts, however, have held that no person shall be admitted to the bar who has not first passed an examination as to his educational qualifications. This examination is given by the bar association, which is a voluntary organization and not an arm of the government.

"I do not question the practical common sense of the rule in this case. The public is entitled to some protection against uneducated and unqualified lawyers. Why, then, cannot the legal mind play as fair with

trades unionism? Isn't the public entitled to the same sort of protection against untrained and unqualified truck drivers, carpenters, plumbers and railroad men? And are not craftsmen, the same as lawyers, entitled to protection against price-cutting incompetents who would lower craft dignity and living standards?

"In some ways, however, the stern standards of conduct the world sets for trades unions has proven of advantage to them. Accepted trades union philosophy is the fairest and most unselfish standard of ethics that society knows, partly because public opinion has compelled it to be so. The labor movement is building upon a sound foundation. In many trades, unionism is carrying on educational work of great value to the public. Union leaders are committed to the principle that by elevating craft standards, they will be elevating the lives and fortunes of their members. The charge of anti-social selfishness will scarcely lay against them.

"All important groups in the social system are organized but not all of them display unselfishness in their aims. Beyond a doubt the time will come when inconsistency of lawyers, brokers, bankers and merchants, who criticise trades unionism, will become so apparent that they will be laughed out of court."

STEAM RAILROAD MILEAGE

Approximately 250,000 miles of track are owned by the steam railways of the United States which show a larger total track mileage than the railroads of any other country. Over this trackage, the American lines are now hauling the heaviest freight traffic in their history and they are accomplishing

the task with a minimum of delay and confusion, the current records show.

How the track mileage is distributed among the states is shown in the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Texas has 16,134 miles of track and leads all other states in mileage. The Texas trackage, how-

ever, serves a smaller number of persons per mile than of Illinois, which ranks second, has 12,037 miles of track.

Pennsylvania ranks third with 11,385 miles and Iowa fourth with 9,842 miles. Kansas comes close behind Iowa with a track mileage of 9,489. Many states have more

than 8,000 miles of track. Among these states are Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Minnesota and California.

Florida has 5,373 miles of track although it suffered from congestion in recent months. The Florida trackage is, however, being increased faster than the official records can keep up to date on it.

PEONAGE IS PRAISED IN "FORCED" LETTERS

Washington.—President Green is informed by the Industrial Commission of Arizona that Porto Ricans who were lured to the cotton fields of that state write in glowing terms to Porto Rico of working conditions in Arizona. The letters, which are declared "forced" and "misleading," are published in Porto Rico.

"Many of these Porto Ricans have said that one person cannot pick more than 70 pounds of cotton per day," the commission's industrial agent writes. "After transportation charges are deducted there is not

enough left to support a family, especially since many children continue to be sick and need medical attention.

"Another source of distress is that cotton growers do not employ Porto Ricans whose wives and children are not able to pick cotton. An impartial investigation has been requested by many of the Porto Ricans through me, and I feel that steps should be taken to secure this investigation immediately and the Cotton Growers' Association be compelled to send back those who wish to go."

DETROIT ANTI-UNION GROUP STRUNG BY FEARLESS JUDGE

Detroit, Mich.—Judge Edward J. Jeffries of the Recorder's Court maintained his reputation for fearlessness when he told the Citizen's Committee of the Board of Commerce that it must not "poke its nose" into functions of public officials.

It was the sharpest rebuff received by the Board of Commerce since these business men attempted, last fall, to tell churchmen that representatives of organized labor should not be permitted to speak in Detroit churches.

Judge Jeffries' ire was aroused when the case against a local trade union official was called. Two attorneys stepped before the judge. One said he represented the unionist, the other "the Citizen's Committee of the Board of Commerce."

The judge glowered at the latter, and asked:

"Since when has it become necessary for the people of the State of Michigan to call upon the Board of Commerce for help in the trial of its cases? What's the matter with

the staff of the prosecuting attorney? Is it supposed to be capable of taking care of the business of the people?

"Since when," continued Judge Jeffries, "has the Board of Commerce assumed the right to poke its nose into the exclusive business of the State of Michigan? What right have you to appear in this case?"

"I am here in behalf of the Citizen's Committee of the Board of Commerce," the attorney replied meekly.

"Well, you can tell your clients that they are not the People of the State of Michigan in this court. Your presence here is an insult. Now you had better act fast and fade out of the picture."

Turning to the prosecutor, the court said:

"What is wrong with your office? Do you have to get help from the Board of Commerce? Is the Board of Commerce running your office? Get around there in front, where you belong, in place of the attorney for the Board of Commerce, and take care of the business of the people."

EDISON AND FORD FAVOR FIVE-DAY WORK WEEK

Greatest Inventor and Richest Man Back Labor View

By International Labor News Service

West Orange, N. J.—The five-day week is the only way to use up the immense productivity of modern industry was the most striking thing Thomas A. Edison wrote in answer to questions put to him here on his eightieth birthday. He is nearly deaf, so he had to write out his views while a hundred newspaper reporters and photographers waited for the world's greatest inventor to finish. While he was busy at his old roll-top desk, his friend, Henry Ford, the world's only billionaire, was the target for queries.

His practice of working his factories only five days a week has been put into effect in every nation where the Ford Company has plants. The great inventor and the great mechanical genius support organized labor fully on the contention the five-day week must come soon.

This is not the first time our foremost inventive intellects have predicted the day of little drudgery was near. Many years ago, Edison's great contemporary, Charles P. Steinmetz, predicted not merely the five-

lay week but the four-hour day. Giant power, electricity, would do the work of man's hands then. Edison, the only one of the great inventive pioneers still living, while preaching the gospel of work, also sees the future world glowing in creative effort and achievements of art and better living than we have today.

Sees Short Week Necessary.

Just what Edison and Ford think of industrial matters and world issues in which labor is primarily interested have been obtained by the International Labor News Service. The questions put to Mr. Edison on these points and his answers follow:

Q.—Do you think the five-day week possible generally, and desirable? A.—As the introduction of automatic machinery becomes general it will be compulsory to prevent over-production with all its evils.

Q.—Doesn't the machine age mean the death of handiwork? A.—The machine age will not interfere with the production of arts.

Q.—Are the fine arts important to mankind? A.—Very important.

Q.—What do you think life will be like 50 years from now? A.—No man can predict the reaction of a mass of people to a changed condition.

Predicts Higher Civilization.

Q.—Do you think man will go through the industrial civilization to a higher civilization, the age of arts? A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you conceive the human soul to be? A.—Man is not the unit of life. He is as dead as granite. The unit consists of swarms of billions of highly organized entities which live in the cells. I believe at times when a man dies this swarm deserts the body—goes out into space, but keeps on,

enters into another or last cycle of life, and is immortal.

Q.—Do you think Bolshevism is a menace to the United States? A.—Yes, and to every other country.

Thinks Democracy Works.

Q.—Do you think democracy works? A.—Fairly well, where people are generally intelligent.

Q.—At what age do you intend to retire from active work? A.—A few days before the funeral.

Q.—How does an idea for an invention occur to you? A.—I go at it by various methods. It would take too long to explain. A real new thing like a general idea, a beautiful melody, is pulled out of space, a fact which is inexplicable.

Ford Sees Warless World.

Henry Ford's remarks were equally striking. At one time he worked for Edison. Turning his mechanical genius loose on a self-propelling vehicle he has helped to transform locomotion and incidentally the world and amassed a billion dollars.

"What do you consider the finest thing in life?" he was asked.

"Well, I've got a job."

The possibility of future wars was mentioned. He said:

"I don't think there will be any future wars. Those who cause wars will be exposed and things won't be so pleasant with them."

"Still, there are four wars going on at present," was Edison's practical observation.

Three of America's greatest—Steinmetz, Edison and Ford—are fully in accord with labor on the inevitability and necessity of the next great advance of the workers—the five-day week.

CHURCHMEN BLAME RAIL MANAGERS FOR STRIKE ON WESTERN MARYLAND

Washington.—Following a six-month inquiry, organized churchmen placed the blame for the Western Maryland Railway strike on the managers.

The report was made by representatives of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches, the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American rabbis.

This is the first time the three religious groups have co-operated in such a venture. The Western Maryland, it was stated, is the only Class 1 road which refused the standard wage increase to enginemen and firemen. The strike vote was taken after two years of negotiation, which ended in a deadlock.

The United States government, through its alien property custodian, holds for the German bank some 70,000 shares of stock, most of it common. John D. Rockefeller,

Jr., holds three-fourths of the first preferred stock. The two holdings are "over 25 per cent of the stock and 43 per cent of the total amount that was voted at the 1925 stockholders' meeting."

"The conflict is not between a wage settlement and bankruptcy," the report stated, "but between a wage settlement and dividends on stock." The road was well able to pay the increase demanded, according to the report.

"The strike was precipitated," the churchmen say, "by an order posted without warning by the company requiring that all men who wished to remain in the service of the company must sign an individual agreement, which was, in effect, a non-union contract. Those who refused to sign were to be dismissed from the service. Some of the men were discharged the day this order was posted.

"The order was, in fact, a lockout order. A strike is the act of employees. A lockout

is the act of an employer. While the distinction is not always clear, there seems to be no question about it in this case," the report states. "The Western Maryland was locking out—refusing to permit to work—those of its employes in engine service who would not agree as individuals to work un-

der new conditions. As the Railroad Labor Board said later, 'the company struck first, so to speak.' If the present situation on the Western Maryland is called a strike, rather than a lockout, it was only because the men struck before the lockout order was made fully effective."

ACCIDENTS TO WORKERS INCREASE; DRASTIC PENALTIES ARE SUGGESTED

Chicago.—"We cannot rely entirely upon employers to eliminate accidents because of the cost of workmen's compensation," declared John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in a speech on "Accident Prevention."

"The cost of workmen's compensation insurance has been absorbed as a cost of production," he said. "In the absence of scientific leadership for the prevention of accidents, employers continue to use their old methods. Consequently, workmen's compensation of itself has not been as effective in reducing accidents as it was hoped it would be. Accidents have been occurring undiminished. With industry speeding up, there has probably been an increase of accidents in the period workmen's compensation has been in force, all of which means that we must find more adequate means of preventing accidents."

"If a man operates an automobile and negligently runs into a man and causes his death, he is frequently prosecuted for manslaughter. Is the employer, who negligently operates his factory or industrial plant, so

that a person suffers a fatal injury, less culpable?"

"Why not try criminal prosecutions as a method of inducing the adoption of safety methods? Prosecute for manslaughter in fatal cases and mayhem in cases of permanent disability. Amend the compensation laws so as to provide double or triple compensation where the accident was caused by failure to comply with safety laws. Work toward the end of a state monopoly with rates classified according to accident experience. That is, make compensation as expensive as possible for the one who has the accidents and the rate as low as possible for the firm with safety devices. Make factory inspection and mine inspection largely technical work. Pitiless publicity for all firms. Publish each firm's accident experience annually, making comparisons by industry. Tell the public who is having the accidents and who isn't. As well, tell prospective workers where the safe places to work are. Refuse permission to do business to firms having accident rates above a maximum determined."

AMERICA'S WEIRDEST RIVER AND VALLEY

By Eliot Harris

The Colorado River is very much in the public eye just now, and will remain so. A river that at one part of its course flows through a canyon more than a mile deep, and then is used to irrigate a valley lying below sea level, is always interesting. Moreover, the big stream is a fruitful source of controversy.

Arizona and California may settle their squabble about the division of the water and its benefits; but other problems cannot be dismissed so lightly.

How about the squabble between the United States and Mexico—for this stream enters the sea in Mexican territory? How about the furious opposition of power interests to a publicly-owned power plant at the dam which must be built for the sake of flood control? No single act of Congress will settle these matters. They will be with us for years.

The Colorado is one of the most remarkable streams in the world. It is more than 1,700 miles long—two and a half times as long as the overrated Rhine.

Its headwaters are in the high mountains of Colorado and Wyoming; on its way to

the Gulf of California it touches or draws water from seven states, and has cut for itself the most stupendous series of gorges known.

It is the most silt-laden stream on earth. The Nile carries only one part of solid matter to each 1,900 parts of water, by weight; the Colorado carries one part of solid matter to every 142 parts of water. Each year, it brings down from the hills mud enough to cover 100,000 acres of land a foot deep. This mud or silt is at the bottom of most of the trouble.

A few thousand years ago, the Gulf of California extended a couple of hundred miles farther north than it does now; and the Colorado entered the gulf about 150 miles south of the extreme end of salt water. Carrying this enormous mass of mud, the river built a big dike clear across the gulf, and then cut through the south side of that dike to the sea.

The tip of the gulf, getting no water from the river, and in a country where the rainfall is less than 3 inches per year, dried up—and that dried up gulf bed is the Im-

perial Valley of California, whose lowest point is some 300 feet below sea level.

This valley is one of the world's great natural hothouses. Some 400,000 acres are under cultivation there now, and as much more can be reclaimed. Water for irrigation comes from the Colorado; but a ridge of sandhills forces the ditch to take a roundabout course. It starts on the American side of the line at Hanlon's Heading, one mile from the boundary, crosses over into Mexico and continues on the Mexican side until ready to divide into two ditches, one on either side of the middle of the Imperial Valley.

To get permission to build this ditch on Mexican soil, the American irrigation district had to agree to give Mexico half the water that the canal carries. At present, Mexico is getting water for something over 200,000 acres, and that, with the 400,000 in the Imperial Valley takes the entire low water flow of the stream.

To water another acre in Mexico under present conditions, you must dry up an acre in California; if Mexico claims her half, 100,000 now fruitful acres in the Imperial Valley must go back to desert, unless relief is given in some way.

Moreover, Mexican lands lie nearest the head of the ditch, and thus get the first whack at the water, so that in seasons of low flow, their crops may flourish while those of California are burning up.

There is one big trouble with the present situation. Stick a pin in it and go on to the next.

The second big difficulty comes back to the original source of the trouble—the mud. For reasons too long to explain here, every silt-bearing stream, when it reaches nearly level country and flows slowly, tends to build up its bed, so that in time it is running on a ridge; and in a little more time, it breaks over. In ancient times, the Colorado did its breaking over to the south, toward the gulf. For nearly 20 years, it has preferred breaking over to the north, toward the Imperial Valley.

It flooded the lower part of that valley in 1905, making the Salton Sea, a lake which still covers once fine farms 40 feet deep. It has tried the same trick several times since, and no local works can be sure of holding it.

The flow of the stream varies from 1,300 cubic feet per second at low water to 200,000 cubic feet per second in flood; and the silt of that old, filled-in gulf melts like sugar under the current. Here is Trouble No. 2. Mark it and go on.

The only safety for Imperial Valley, with 50,000 inhabitants and \$60,000,000 worth of property, lies in a dam somewhere up the river to catch the silt and regulate the stream flow, storing up flood waters for the dry season, and the excessive floods of wet years for other years when snowfall at

the sources of the river is light.

Sites for such a dam are found in the Boulder Canon and Black Canon, where the river forms the boundary between Arizona and Nevada. The plan for a dam in that region is known as the Boulder Canon project.

The dam will be 550 feet high, it will store 26,000,000 acre feet of water—which means enough to cover that many acres a foot deep.

Silt carried by the river will drop in the artificial lake back of the dam, and so large is this lake that it will take the river 300 years to fill it with mud. The river thus regulated will irrigate nearly 4,000,000 acres of land, abolish all danger of floods, and develop at the same time 550,000 horse power, available any hour of the day or night, every day in the year.

And here comes Trouble No. 3.

For the power interests are determined that Uncle Sam shall not develop that power, and they have strong influence in Congress and in the administration. They have massed their batteries, and are shelling every move that looks to public construction and management, and no single pronouncement of Congress will turn them aside. They have raised the cry that the "government must not go into business."

This cry is utterly dishonest. The men who raise it admit that the government must build works for flood control and the incidental irrigation. But the government is in business the moment that it hires a workman or buys a sack of cement.

The real demand is that "the government shall not go into any profitable business." In the present plight of agriculture, flood control and irrigation works will pay for themselves slowly, if at all. Therefore, it is all right for Uncle Sam to build flood control and irrigation works. But power developed at the dam needed to control floods will return the entire cost of the enterprise in 25 years, according to engineering reports, and be a source of almost unmixed profit thereafter.

Therefore, the power rights must be turned over to "private enterprise"—which isn't enterprising enough to stake a dollar on any but a sure thing game.

Not until some corporation comes forward to handle the entire project will there be the faintest merit in this "keep the government out of business" talk. The government must go into business. The only question is whether Uncle Sam can be bamboozled into contenting himself with the skim milk and letting "private enterprise" get away with the cream.

This problem can be solved aright only by the pressure of an alert and determined public opinion. The power interests will not accept any rebuff as final, and the people must be equally persistent. Trouble No. 3 will be with us until Uncle Sam is

turning on the juice at Boulder Canon, and collecting money on it.

With the Boulder Dam built, the strictly physical difficulties are solved automatically. With the project under public ownership and control, the schemes of the power interests to turn public resources into private profit will be balked. But the international difficulty will remain.

A million acres in Mexico can be irrigated from the Colorado. Three-quarters of this land is owned by American capitalists, and they are developing it rapidly—with native peon labor and imported Chinese coolie labor. So long as water for the Imperial Valley is carried through Mexico, these lands on the Mexican side can claim acre for acre with the United States.

Therefore, the Boulder Canon project includes an All-America canal, which will cost something over \$30,000,000. With this built, we should be obliged to supply water on the Mexican side only to the land actually developed.

LABOR WOULD ANNUL COURT'S WAGE RULE

The executive council of the New York State Federation of Labor favors an amendment to the state labor laws that would overcome the effect upon it of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in annulling the Oklahoma prevailing-rate-of-wages law. Attorney General Ottinger has ruled that the decision adversely affects the New York law.

The law would provide a plan for ascertaining "prevailing wages" and includes an automatic penalty for violation, and guaranteed recovery by employes of the difference between wages paid the legal rate of public work.

In the Oklahoma case the Supreme Court ruled that the term "current rate of wages" is not explicit, and that criminal proceedings must be based on specific charges of wrong-

The quicker our government serves notice on Mexico that she can have water only up to 400,000 acres—to match the present development on our side of the line—the better.

All the water in the Colorado falls on our side of the line. We certainly have the best right to the use of it, unless and until we contract away that right. We must keep our agreement—but we can and should give notice that it will not be extended to cover anything else.

Better still, it would be if by purchase or lease, we could get the delta of the Colorado and if possible the whole peninsula of Lower California into Uncle Sam's hands. We could have had it for the asking at the close of the Mexican war. There have been times since when probably we could have secured it at a reasonable price, but our own government never knows enough soon enough; and the chance is not likely to come again.

doing. The court cited varying wage scales paid in the vicinity in which the offending contractor operated.

"To construe the phrase 'current rate of wages' as meaning either the lowest rate or the highest rate or any intermediate rate or, if it were possible to determine the various factors to be considered, an average of all rates, would be as likely to defeat the purpose of the legislature as to promote it," the court said.

The court also objected to the terms "neighborhood" and "locality" in which the law was to operate.

"Both terms are elastic and, dependent upon circumstances, may be equally satisfied by areas measured by rods or by miles," the court said.—A. F. of L. News Service.

SEAMAN'S LAW ANNULLED CLASS LEGISLATION

Washington.—The La Follette seamen's law is not "class legislation"; it repealed the imprisonment feature of the master and servant law as applied to seamen 50 years after it had been applied to everybody else, said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, writing to the Wall Street Journal.

That newspaper recently declared in a leading editorial: "Only politics, as represented in class legislation, like the La Follette seamen's law, will long keep unionism alive." In his letter, the trade unionist called attention to the leading provisions of the seamen's law.

"Under treaties between the United States and some 30 other nations," he said, "It was mutually agreed that seamen who broke their contract to labor, while the vessel was in a safe harbor, were to be pursued from state to state, arrested, detained and

surrendered back to those to whom they owed service or labor. This was done 50 years after the fugitive slave law had been abolished in the United States. Is this class legislation?

"American vessels doing about 8 percent of the world's carrying trade had a yearly average of 37 cases of scurvy and berri-berri for more than 20 years prior to the passage of the seamen's act. England, doing 67½ percent of the world's carrying trade, had a yearly average of 60 cases of scurvy and berri-berri. The new English scale of provisions was adopted in 1906. The present scale for American vessels was adopted in 1898, and was amended and completed in 1915 in the seamen's act. Scurvy and berri-berri have disappeared from under those flags since the passage of those laws. Is that class legislation?

"The American ship was known as the

'blood tub of the ocean.' There was more brutality, more maiming, beating and wounding in the 8 percent of the world's carrying trade, controlled by America, than in the 67½ percent controlled by Great Britain. Was the abolition of that condition in American vessels class legislation?

"American ships were permitted to go to sea with men, none of whom, exclusive of licensed officers, had ever been to sea before. The seamen's act, in the interest of the traveling public, took the provisions of foreign nations as to skill and made them applicable to American vessels and all other vessels leaving ports of the United States. Is this class legislation?

"The seaman, naturally, had to be fed, but he was compelled to carry his own mess gear—spoon, knife, fork, plate and drinking cup. Under the new law these are furnished. They are furnished to everyone else, prisoners included. The seaman was the last to get them. Is this class legislation?

"Every nation has some provision specifying the space in which the seaman was to live, eat and sleep when off duty. There was no such American law, except that the vessel owner was exempt from paying tonnage tax on the space, six feet high, six feet long and two feet wide per man—high enough to stand in, long enough to lay down in and wide enough for a man's shoulders. This was expressed by Senator Gallinger as 'a little too large for a coffin, not large enough for a grave.' The seamen's act took the average space allotted to seamen on foreign vessels and made it applicable to seamen on American vessels. Is this class legislation?

"The La Follette act provides for safety to the traveling public on American vessels leaving the United States and made the

same laws applicable to foreign vessels leaving the United States. Is this class legislation?

"The ship owners have disregarded every phase of the seamen's act until compelled by the courts to obey. This only applies to those parts of the act where the seamen themselves have an opportunity to go to the courts for redress. In this the ship owners have been aided and abetted by the government departments and by the Shipping Board."

COMPANY "UNION" LEADS WAGE CUT.

Denver.—Forced to meet the low wage scale agreed to by Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company "union," miners employed at Crested Butte, suspended work.

The Rockefeller "union" leads in wage cutting. Recently the State Industrial Commission allowed a cut in wages to meet a freight rate increase at the instigation of the Fuel and Iron Company. Later the freight rate was reduced, but the wages were not restored.

BASIC EIGHT-HOUR DAY IS URGED BY RATHBONE

Washington.—The government should declare for the basic eight-hour day, said Congressman Rathbone of Illinois at a committee hearing on his bill that will improve working conditions for employes in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. The bill provides for time and one-half over eight hours.

"The principle involved in this bill is important," said Congressman Rathbone. "The government should lead in social progress. The long work day has no place in the economic life of America."

Compilation of Labor News

OMAHA'S MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT.

By Judson King.

Senator Howell of Nebraska is one of the few men in public life who is a civil engineer by profession. That explains his faculty for getting things done for turning wishes into facts. Before he came to the United States Senate, he was manager of Omaha's water and light plants. Ice companies of that city were holding up consumers, as usual. Howell set out to stop the holdup. Being an engineer first and a lawyer a long time afterward, he took the grimly practical method of providing public competition for the private ice monopoly. Judson King tells how the deal works.

Omaha, Nebraska, is the only city in the United States which operates municipally-owned "Jitney" Ice Stations. A "Jitney," I may explain, is a little ice house conveniently located in a residential section of a city where the people can buy ice cheap and in small quantities on the cash and carry system.

Municipal ice in Omaha is sold at the rate of 30 cents a hundred pounds, as against 60 cents to \$1 charged by private companies in most cities. Sixty cents was the rate in Omaha before the coming of the "Jitney."

Most of the ice is sold in five cent chunks—hence the popular designation. And a good sized chunk it is—I bought one for the refrigerator on the running board of my

automobile last summer as big as the pieces I pay 10, 15 and 20 cents for elsewhere.

There are now fifty-six of these little stations scattered all over Omaha, but located chiefly in the poorer working class districts.

It is an interesting sight of a morning to watch the lines of men, women and children coming to these stations to get a nickel's or dime's worth of ice—enough for a day. They come with carts, ice tongs, newspapers, boxes and baby carriages—any sort of transportation they happen to possess.

It is revealing, pathetic and at times humorous as, for example, to watch a young mother starting home with a piece of ice in one end of a baby cab and her baby in the other.

Do not smile at small things. The aggregate business done by these jitney stations annually is something tremendous. Last year, for example, Omaha's municipal ice plant sold nearly 66,000 tons of ice. Its gross income was close to \$300,000, with a net profit of more than \$60,000. The plant has an investment value of \$567,000.

Mr. T. A. Leisen, general manager of the water, gas and ice plants—all owned and operated by the city—showed me the books and the balances, all of which prove that these enterprises are being run on strictly business lines without "politics." They are in sound financial condition, while at the same time serving the public needs and saving hundreds of thousands of dollars to the consumers.

Mr. W. J. Barber, assistant to Mr. Leisen, took me out to see the ice plant and stations and explained the work to me. Also he related the history of the plant and the fight to install and carry it on in the face of opposition from private business. He could well do so, for he was the man selected by former general manager Robert B. Howell, now United States Senator from Nebraska, to do the work.

Among the functions which modern cities have been forced to assume to protect and promote the health and welfare of the people, none is more interesting than this ice business. Functions, I mean, which private business will not undertake.

If this article should fall under the eye of

any charitable person, or any women's club leader seeking "the uplift of the poor," or any ambitious young statesman on the lookout for an issue, let him note the story, in brief, of how Senator Howell did this thing long before he ever thought of being Senator; for Howell is an engineer, humanitarian and constructive social genius rather than a politician.

As manager of the water and gas plants, Howell came closely in contact with the people and perceived the crying need for cheap ice. The private companies were then selling at 60 cents per 100 pounds *delivered*.

He investigated, found how cheaply ice can be made in large quantities and in 1918 had a bill introduced in the legislature permitting the city to make and distribute ice. The fight was bitter. The vote was to be close. A most humorous "bull" by a Scandinavian member, ardent friend of the idea, saved the day. At the end of a long speech, he cried out: "Members, you must vote for des bill and help de liddle mudders of de poor have de cheap ice to keep milk warm for deir babies." A roar of laughter followed and the boys "woted" for the babies.

So Howell got his bill, borrowed \$200,000 from the Water Department, built an ice plant and eight jitney stations and started in selling ice at 30 cents per hundred in 5-cent chunks, if desired.

The private companies dropped their price to 50 cents per hundred, *delivered*, and went on selling ice to the better-to-do folks who can afford to have their ice put in the box from the wagon.

The jitneys prospered. The people flocked to them. Howell found at the end of the first year he had not only rendered a great service, but was making money. More jitneys were built. A new ice plant was constructed to meet the growing demand. Still it grew, till today there are 56 stations, a modern electrified plant and two gigantic storage buildings where ice, made in the winter, is stored for use in the rush demand of hot summer months. All this has been paid for out of earnings so that the plant stands practically debt free. The people who are its patrons have the consciousness of not being patrons of charity, but partners in an enterprise of their own, run on sound business principles.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

ARGENTINA.

Night Work in Bakeries—The President of Argentina has issued an executive decree putting into effect Law No. 11338, which prohibits work in bakeries between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

FRANCE.

Half Time—With a reduction in the demand for machine-made laces, a few factories are said to be working on half-time.

IRELAND.

Increased Employment—A recent official

return of facts and figures relating to employment in the industries protected by the tariff appears to indicate a fair amount of expansion in Irish manufacturing, and that employment in these industries has increased by 9,080 since 1922.

SWEDEN.

Lost Working Days—A recent issue of the "Sociala Medde Landen," a monthly periodical published by the Royal Swedish Board for Social Work, contains an article stating that the total number of working

days lost, 1915 to 1925, is estimated at 30,351,070.

CUBA

Immigration Regulations—The Gaceta Oficial recently printed a decree which provides for a more strict enforcement of present regulations regarding the entrance of Chinese immigrants into Cuba.

DENMARK.

Unemployment—Unemployment in Denmark showed a considerable increase at the close of the year. The December total of unemployed persons was 93,000 as compared with 62,889 at the close of the previous month.

ENGLAND

Lead Paint Act—The bill empowering the British Secretary of State for Home Affairs to regulate the use of lead in paints, with the object of safeguarding the health

of painters, received the Royal sanction and went into effect on January 1, 1927.

GERMANY

Boot and Shoe Industry—The minimum wage difficulties in the German boot and shoe industry have reached an acute stage, with the notification of 8,000 workers that their services may be terminated. In all, 25,000 workers may eventually be affected.

PANAMA.

Immigration and Employment Laws—Reconsideration by the Panama National Assembly of that part of Article I of Law 6, of 1926, which requires that 75 percent of the employees of every industrial and commercial enterprise in the Republic shall be citizens of Panama; also certain portions of Law 13, of 1926, relating to immigration, is taking place with the probability of modification by the Assembly at its present session.

BOOTLEGGING OF SEAMEN IS OPPOSED BY SENATORS

Washington.—The Senate has approved the King Bill, which will stop bootlegging of immigrants and smuggling Orientals to this country by shipping interests.

It is customary for vessels sailing to American ports to employ more seamen than necessary. The surplus is lost in the large American port cities. The King law provides that on departing from an American port if a vessel fails to carry the same number of seamen carried on arrival, clearance papers will be denied.

Persons classed as seamen, and who, on examination, are found not to be seamen, shall be considered aliens and subject to the immigration law. If found inadmissible under that law the alien shall be deported "on a vessel other than that by which brought, at the expense of the vessel by which brought, and the vessel by which brought shall not be granted clearance until such expenses are paid or their payment satisfactorily guaranteed."

Vessel owners and those engaged in the

traffic of Orientals opposed the bill, but discussion of the methods employed by the bootleggers revealed their purpose. With the cost placed on vessel owners of returning aliens alleged to be seamen they will be careful to ship only competent seamen and will arrive with no greater number than which they will depart from American ports.

The King Bill has been urged by the International Seamen's Union for nearly a quarter of a century.

"American ship owners," said Andrew Furseth, president of the International Union, "opposed the King Bill, ostensibly speaking for themselves. As soon as the bill passed the Senate, foreign ship owners became busy in their opposition in the House. This proves that the American ship owners were speaking for the foreign ship owners."

"The bill will not apply to an American ship owner who signs his crew in a continental port of the United States. This fact should make it easy for anyone to locate the real opposition to this measure."

LABOR'S STRIKE RIGHT IS BEYOND COURT RULE

Denver.—Judge Julian Moore has refused to order the Building Trades Council to desist from its opposition to a non-union contractor.

Union carpenters refused to work with unorganized carpenters, and the contractor sued for an injunction and \$100,000 damages.

The court made short work of the case. After the plaintiff's attorney presented the usual Citizen's Alliance plea, Judge Moore rendered his decision without calling upon the defendants.

"A man has the right to work or quit work at any time, in his own determination," the court said. "An organization has

the right to order its members to work or quit work, as it sees fit, so long as, in the execution of such order, there is no disturbance created or any law violated.

"A man has a right to belong to a union, or not to belong to a union, as he sees fit. If he joins a union he adopts their rules and regulations and agrees to abide by the decisions of the organization."

"The evidence in this case tends to show that the organization affiliated with the defendants' Building Trades Council refused to permit their members to work on this particular building, and that in so far as it goes the defendants had a right to do what was done."

FORMER FOES OF BLOCS IN CONGRESS CHANGE FRONT TO SERVE THEIR ENDS

Washington.—Blocs in the National Congress, which were condemned a few months ago, are now favored by former opponents of this system.

The McNary-Haugen Farm Bill and the Pepper-McFadden Banking Bill have smashed party lines, and members of Congress who would frighten the people with the disappearance of party lines through the bloc system are using this method.

The reason, of course, is that the bloc system will help them. When the "shoe was on the other foot" they opposed it.

Political observers agree that the present tendency will result in further weakening of the party spirit and discipline, and will go a long ways toward developing a stronger non-partisan sentiment throughout the country.

On both the farm bill and the banking bill, members of Congress have generally divided on economic lines.

The banking bill would permit Federal banks to open branches and indefinitely extend the Federal Reserve Board charter eight years before it expires. Opponents claim this will entrench members of the Federal banking system in their control of governmental and private finance.

In a three-hour attack on the bill, Senator Wheeler declared that a banking lobby is

supporting the bill and that there is as much need for newspapers to demand that President Coolidge veto it as the farm relief measure.

"In my judgment," Senator Wheeler said, "20 per cent of the Senators have not read this bill. There is no need to jam through this legislation in the closing hours of this session when it is not understood by the people, the nation and the Senate, and not even by the members of the committee who reported it out.

"There has been a great deal said about the members of the farm bloc, but to say anything about the members of the banking bloc is lese majesty. I don't say that the Federal Reserve Board is all bad, but why is an effort being made now, eight years before its present charter expires, to pass this bill?

"There has been tremendous pressure for this bill. Little bankers who are against it because they are afraid it will put them out of business have been made to change their minds for fear of being disciplined. The pressure which has made men who denounced it before change their minds has also shifted sentiment in the newspapers. If Andrew Jackson could hear some of the things that are being said now he would turn over in his grave."

SLOGAN OF BRITISH MINERS BRINGS DISASTER TO LABOR

London, England.—At a conference in this city, British trade union executives indorsed the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress in calling off the national strike of May 4-12 last. Excepting the miners, the vote was practically unanimous in declaring that slogan worship is not strategy when a strike settlement is involved.

The General Council's report, distributed before the meeting convened, covered every phase of the mine dispute, starting from 1925, and included the nine-day general suspension last May.

The report was the first utterance of the council on this subject. Rather than risk injury to the miners' strike or hamper the collection of funds to relieve suffering, members of the council have remained silent under a whirlwind of abuse by revolutionists who charged "sell out."

The report cites records to prove that if the council's advice were followed the miners would have a basis to work out a settlement. Instead, miners executives refused every compromise and declined to make any counter proposal. They insisted on "not a penny off the pay, not a minute off the day." They held to this slogan, but were eventually forced back to the mines, with an eight-hour day, instead of seven, lower wages and disorganized ranks.

Government Forced Big Strike.

The miners turned over negotiations to

the council when that body was given wide strike powers by trade union executives at a conference in this city last April. The council opened negotiations with the government. Then the unexpected happened when printers on the Daily Mail suspended work because of vicious editorial attacks on the trade union movement. That strike was disavowed by every union executive, but the government insisted that the flare-up was "a challenge to the constitution," and broke off negotiations with the General Council. The national strike call followed.

This order was unusual in trade union history, in that its primary purpose was to force the government to resume peace negotiations.

Government Changes Front.

The response to the strike call, together with the workers' discipline, surprised the government. Premier Baldwin then announced his willingness to confer, but not while the strike was on.

When one recalls the strike cause, the Baldwin statement was a clear-cut victory for the workers. The General Council, however, refused to end the suspension until understandings were reached.

The deadlock was broken through the good offices of Sir Herbet Samuel, former chairman of the Royal Coal Commission, that had favored a reorganization of the industry and opposed any change in the seven-

hour day. Sir Samuel prepared a short summary of the coal commission's lengthy report and suggested that this be accepted by the government and the General Council as a basis to evolve a settlement.

Council Accepts Peace Plan.

The summary is known as the Samuel Memorandum. It recommended a government board, with workers included, to reorganize the coal industry; workers who are displaced shall be aided by the government; the government shall hasten the construction of new houses for transferred workers; no new miners shall be recruited while unemployed miners are available; the coal subsidy shall be renewed pending reorganization; wage agreements should fix reasonable figures, and "any wage agreement should not adversely affect in any way the wages of the lowest paid men."

The Samuel Memorandum was accepted by the General Council as a working basis. As Premier Baldwin was committed to "no negotiation while the national strike is on," he was not asked to officially accept the memorandum. His declaration carried the inference that he would negotiate if the strike were called off. Strong unofficial hints also reached the General Council that the premier was delighted with the memorandum as a way out.

Miners Stick to Slogan.

The miners' executives wrecked the peace plan by rejecting the memorandum. It was based on compromise and angered those who say "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day."

The General Council found itself against the proverbial stone wall. Millions of workers went on strike to compel a resumption of negotiations. This was secured, but the miners not only refused to confer on any basis of compromise, but declined to submit any counter proposal.

The council then unanimously agreed "that in the circumstances they were not justified in continuing the sacrifices and risks of the sympathetic strike."

"The acceptance of the Samuel Memorandum by the miners," the General Council said in its report, "would have thrown upon the government and the mine owners the responsibility for any continuance of the deadlock, a policy on their part which would have to be opposed by public opinion. By their action in turning down the Samuel Memorandum, despite its adoption by the General Council, the miners' executive definitely rejected the Royal Commission's report as basis for settlement, and so gave the government and the mine owners an excuse for evading their obligation in regard to it."

"The council was satisfied that, however long they continued the strike, they would still be in the same position so far as the attitude of the miners' executive was concerned, and consequently the council was

not justified in permitting the unions to continue the sacrifice for another day."

Council Not Frightened.

The council ridiculed the charge that they were frightened by claims that they would be arrested for conspiracy and that the trade unions would be dissolved by an act of Parliament if the strike continued.

"The strike was terminated," the report states, "for one sufficient reason only, namely, that in view of the attitude of the Miners' Federation its continuance would have rendered its purpose futile."

EMPLOYERS' LOBBYISTS OPPOSED BY GOVERNOR

Lansing, Mich.—The practice of employers using paid lobbyists at the state capitol, instead of themselves appearing, was scored by Governor Green in his first message to the legislature.

"These lobbyists," said Governor Green, "hang around the legislature, meddle in things in which they have no personal interest, and generally create an unwholesome atmosphere. If some of the more notorious lobbyists put in an appearance I will call your attention to them by name."

One of the lobbyists that aroused the Governor's ire is John Lovett, so-called "manager" of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association. Prior to his inauguration, the governor declared before a meeting of these manufacturers that he did not believe Lovett represented their views when he said \$14 a week was sufficient compensation for a disabled workman.

FAVOR STATE FUND FOR COMPENSATION

Albany, N. Y.—A joint bill providing for a state monopoly of workmen's compensation by the creation of a state fund, has been introduced by Senator Downing and Assemblyman Hackenberg. The measure is supported by Governor Smith and the New York State Federation of Labor. Similar bills introduced at other sessions of the general assembly have been defeated.

The bill provides that private insurance companies shall be eliminated from the field of industrial casualty insurance. Representatives of organized labor maintain the method is successful in Ohio where private concerns have been driven out of the state.

"Our bill represents one of the most fundamental and perhaps the most important demand of organized labor," said a joint statement by the introducers. "If compensation is to be effective as a special agency, it must necessarily become bad as a business. Private insurance companies thwart its development for business reasons, and the result is that we miss the real purpose of workmen's compensation. A state monopoly will make it a social agency. At present it is a competitive business run for a desire for profits."

ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION STATISTICS

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, says Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, a total of 496,106 aliens was admitted and 227,755 departed, resulting in an increase of 268,351 in the alien population of the United States. This is against a net gain in the alien population of the country of 232,945 in the preceding fiscal year, when 458,435 aliens were admitted and 225,490 departed.

Of the 496,106 aliens admitted in the last fiscal year, 304,488 were immigrants or newcomers for permanent residence and 191,618 were nonimmigrants returning from a short stay abroad or coming for a visit to this country. Two-thirds, or 150,763, of the aliens departed this year were nonimmigrants who were either here on a visit or intent to return after a temporary sojourn in a foreign country. The remaining 76,992 aliens leaving during the year were emigrants intending to make their future permanent residence abroad.

About three-fourths of the present-day immigrant aliens are in the prime of life—16 to 44 years old. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, 16 out of every 100 were under 16 years of age and only 9 out of every 100 were 45 years and over. While the immigrant aliens coming in during the same period were about equally divided by sex, the present outward movement of emigrant aliens is largely one of males, the men exceeding the women by nearly three to one.

Of the 76,992 emigrant aliens departed during the year, 75.3 percent, or 57,986, were from 16 to 44 years of age and 20.3 percent were 45 years and over, while only 4.4 percent were children under 16 years old. More than 65 percent, or 50,701, of the total emigrants reporting length of residence had been here not over five years and 77 percent, or 59,046, had resided here not over 10 years.

Common laborers predominate among the outgoing aliens. Three-fifths or 33,107, of the total emigrants leaving the country during the last fiscal year and reporting occupations were of this class. Skilled workers ranked second among those having an occupational status, and servants are third in number.

Aliens debarred from entering the United States during the year numbered 20,550, comprising 14,573 males and 5,977 females. Nearly 86 percent, or 17,563, of these were turned back at the international land boundaries, 15,808 from Canada, and 1,755 from Mexico. The other 2,987 aliens debarred during this period were rejected at the seaports, being principally stowaways and seamen seeking permanent admission to the United States without first obtaining visas from American consuls.

The number of aliens deported from the United States after landing reached a total of 10,904 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. This is the largest number ever

deported during any one year, and is an increase of 1,409 over the preceding fiscal year and 4,495 over the fiscal year of 1924, when 9,495 and 6,409, respectively, were deported. Deportees during the fiscal year 1926 were sent to nearly every part of the world. Europe, with 5,088, received the largest number; 2,588 went to Mexico; 2,102 to Canada and Newfoundland; 430 to Central and South America and the West Indies; 589 to Asia; and 107 to Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

As already stated, 496,106 aliens were admitted during the fiscal year 1926. Of these, 157,432 came in as immigrants charged to the quota; 150,299 as natives of nonquota countries, principally Canada and Mexico; and 83,754 as home-coming residents of America. Those coming temporarily for business or pleasure numbered 56,614, and 25,574 passed through the country in transit on their way elsewhere. Eleven thousand, one hundred and fifty-four aliens were admitted as wives and children of United States citizens; 5,666 as government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employees; and 1,920 as students. The remaining 3,693 were of the other admissible classes under the immigration act of 1924, including aliens to carry on trade, ministers and professors and their wives and children, and World War veterans and their wives and children.

CHINKS ARE EMPLOYED ON AMERICAN VESSELS

San Francisco.—"The Dollar steamship President Wilson, recently sold at bargain rates by the United States Shipping Board, has just sailed from San Francisco on a round-the-world trip with a full Chinese crew," says the Seamen's Journal.

"The President Wilson has been carrying an American crew, but on her last visit to China she picked up a complete crew of Chinamen, duly signed on before American consular officers, and transported this yellow crew (as steerage passengers) to San Francisco. At the latter port the American crew was forced to walk ashore and the \$6 per month Chinese seamen are now manning this American liner, which was built and paid for by the American people in the fond hope that our country was to have an American-manned merchant marine.

"The American motorship Carisso, scheduled on a trip from the Pacific Coast to Australia, is another vessel that has recently driven ashore her American crew and substituted imported Chinese.

"Short-sighted captains of industry and blind statesmen may imagine that an American merchant marine can be developed and maintained with cheap alien crews, but history tells a different story.

"A nation that cannot man its ships with its own sons will never have a worthwhile merchant fleet."

LABOR WILL NOT ADOPT ARTIFICIAL POLICIES

London, England.—“Workers resent people without responsibility and without knowledge of industry manufacturing policies for our unions,” said Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, in a speech in this city.

“We have the Independent Labor Party at the moment telling us how to arrange a minimum wage,” Mr. Bevin said. “Well, friends, we hold agreements for scores of trades, and anyone who has been to a mass meeting of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, all needing different adjustments, all with opinions of their own skill and ability, will know that you can not sit down

in a conference, draw a line, and say that settles it!

“This business of the unions dealing with the adjustment of wages must be worked out inside the unions, without the influence of politicians or even a suspicion of politics.

“Even if our system appears quite illogical in many cases, psychology is difficult to understand and it is wrong to attempt to foist an artificial policy or program on a union.

“The calling of general conferences either by outside bodies or a so-called wage program is an interference with the legitimate functions of the unions.”

FOREIGN LEGISLATION AFFECTING LABOR

The legislature of the Canton of Basel-City, Switzerland, has placed itself squarely on record as opposed to race suicide by the enactment of a law which pledges the government to give financial assistance to all families of limited means having four or more children. The law, which was passed on November 4, 1926, provides that all families of at least four minor children, living together in the same household, who have resided uninterruptedly for not less than five years in the Canton of Basel-City, shall be paid by the government sums ranging from 10 to 30 per cent of their annual rental as a contribution toward the payment of house rent. Included in the labor legislation which will be submitted to the Reichstag, Germany, during the present session is a measure, brought in by the labor unions,

which demands the repeal of all existing legislation by which the extension of working hours beyond eight hours, either by wage agreement, official authorization, arbitral decision or the like, is permitted. The bill seeks to insure the strict enforcement of the eight-hour day. On September 30, when the legislative session of the Argentine Congress for 1926 came to an end, it was provided, among other things, that the Pensions Law should be suspended, that night work in bakeries should be prohibited, and that the law providing for the payment of workmen's salaries in legal currency should be reformed. A formal order establishing forty cents per hour as the minimum wage to be paid in the lumbering industry in Columbia has been made by the Board of Adjustment of British Columbia under the Male Minimum Wage Act.

Poetical Selections

WHEN MEN WERE MEN.

What has become of all the old time boiler-makers
That traveled the seas as well as the land,
And had union hearts and a welcome hand
And were men enough to stand up for their right
And had the back-bone enough to fight.
Those were the days when men were men.

Now as we enter this new year
Let us be more determined and without fear,
And forget the year 1922.
I fought and lost the same as you,
But I am always ready to fight again.
For the conditions we have in the shops to-day
Make life short and our hair turn gray.

Now if some of the old timers that have
passed away
Knew the conditions we have today
No doubt but what they would turn over in
their grave.
And how it makes my heart ache to see and
to know
The abuse some men will take.
Are there any places on this land a man
can go
Where men are men?

Now I will write just another line
For the welfare of the apprentice boys
That are serving their time.
For I want them to know and to understand
There was a time when men were men.

From an old timer—J. J.

Smiles

A Matter of Looks.

An inspector was examining a class in grammar and trying to explain the complex relations of adjectives and nouns by a telling example.

"Now, for instance," he said, "what am I?"

That was an easy question, and the children shouted, in chorus: "A man!"

"Yes, but what else?" said the inspector.

This was not so easy, but after a pause a boy ventured to suggest: "A little man."

"Yes, but there is something more than that."

This was a poser, but at last an infant phenomenon almost leaped from his seat in his eagerness and cried: "Please, sir, I know, sir—an ugly little man!"

Typographical Errors.

This particular hash house was next door to a printing establishment and the waiter had picked up some of the shop talk. The patron shouted angrily:

"Hey, waiter, there's a needle in my soup."

"Sorry sir," the waiter replied. "Just a typographical error. It should have been a noodle."

The cook certainly must have been non-union, for the next day the waiter was high-balled again:

"Look here, waiter, there's a button in my soup!"

"That's a typographical error, sir, it should have been mutton."

But no man can keep on blaming it on typographical errors forever. The following day brought another complaint:

"Waiter, come here. There's a button in my soup!"

"Oh, sir," cried the resourceful waiter, "Let me congratulate you. We are running a prize contest and just one button is put in the soup each day. The lucky person who finds the button wins a meal ticket!"—Electrical Workers.

Well, Now?

"Explain your case to this court," gruffly demanded the judge.

"Well, gen'men's, it was like dis. Mah wife, Mirandy, she buys me a new derby hat an' den she say to me, 'Rastus, dat hat would shuah look good wif a little feddah stuck right in de hatband.'"

"So Ah goes out an' purty soon Ah sees a fine feddah layin' on the groun,' so Ah stoops an' picks it up an' as shuah as dis niggah am haulin' wash fo' his Honey, gen'mans, not until Ah gets home did Ah discover dat a chicken was at de end of dat feddah."

He Knew Married Men.

A commercial traveler, visiting a large insurance office, boasted to the manager that he could pick out all the married men among the employees. Accordingly he stationed himself at the door, as they returned from dinner and mentioned all those he believed to be married. In almost every instance he was right.

"How do you do it?" asked the manager. "The married men wipe their feet on the mat; the single ones don't."

To Keep in Practice.

"Pardon me a moment please," said the dentist to the victim, "but before beginning this work I must have my drill."

"Good gracious, man!" exclaimed the patient, "can't you pull a tooth without a rehearsal?"

The Chinaman could speak but little English, and the Englishman but little Chinese; nevertheless, the dinner went off agreeably.

There was one dish that pleased the Englishman. It was a rich stew of onions, pork, mushrooms, and a dark, tender, well-flavored meat that tasted like duck.

The Englishman ate heartily of this stew. Then he closed his eyes, lifted his hands and shook his head with an air of ecstasy.

After this compliment to the dish, he said interrogatively: "Quack, quack?"

No, no," said the Chinaman. "Bow-wow."

Dad Gets Stuck.

Dad Smith was fond of trying to catch little Johnny in spelling long words, but Johnny was usually able to hold his own, so Dad decided to try a few monosyllables for a change.

"Johnny," he said, "I'm going to give you some easy ones this evening. Spell 'dumb.'"

"D-u-m."

"Ha, I caught you that time. It's d-u-m-b."

"Well, didn't I say that?"

"I didn't hear the 'b,' Johnny."

"You're not supposed to hear it, Dad; teacher said the 'b' was silent in that word."

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

Carlton—Lodge No. 39.

Any one of our membership who may chance to run across Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 449962, I would appreciate to have them ask him to communicate with the undersigned or with Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif., as this brother left there owing a bill of \$27.50 for meal tickets. M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.

The Sins of Price

PPRICE cutting sins against quality. Price cutting sacrifices serviceability—because low prices are often made by “skimping,” by adulteration and substitution.

The United States Pure Food Law made the sins of price a crime. But this law protects you only on the things you eat.

In many other lines, the “manipulation” of merchandise to make price “baits” is not illegal—

For example, cutlery may be stamped and not hand forged. Aluminum ware may be made of light weight metal. Enamel ware may have two coats instead of the standard three. A price a few cents lower is always a tempting price.

In clothing, a cheaper lining saves 25 cents per coat; a cheaper sleeve lining alone saves 15 cents; composition buttons save 5 cents; cheaper pocket material 5 cents; a belt *not* interlined saves 5 cents.

A “skimped” pattern saves material. A leather lined coat can be made two inches shorter, with wide cloth facings—saving 50 cents per coat.

These are the sins of price.

For fifty-five years, Montgomery Ward & Co. has sold only reliable, standard goods. Quality first—then low price—but we never sacrifice quality to make a seemingly low price.

A Price too low—makes the Cost too great.

An example of Ward Quality



This shoe has a second sole as good as the outer sole. Similar appearing shoes are sold at 25 cents less—by making the second sole of leather costing 20 cents instead of 45 cents. Such shoes are worn out when the first sole wears through. The saving in cash is 25 cents—the loss in serviceability at least \$2.00.

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ESTABLISHED 1872

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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
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THE PROGRESSIVE WAGE POLICY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

"The American Federation of Labor has taken a most advanced position upon the subject of wages" declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address delivered recently at Cornell University. "It will fight for high wages and as circumstances warrant will fight for still higher wages."

President Green said that "earning power and wages determine the economic status of the workers, for it is through that power they establish their living standards."

"In making this fight for the membership of organized labor," he said, "we feel we are helping to promote prosperity and to render valuable service to all the public who make up our great Republic."

Here is the full text of the address:

"The relationship of the lives of working people to wages and income forms the basis of interesting study and research. In a very large measure the happiness of wage earners is dependent upon their wages and upon their earning power. Throughout all the world's industrial history the records show that their comfort, well-being and progress fluctuated in proportion to the amount of wages paid them. Earning power and wages determine the economic status of the workers for it is through that power they establish their living standards. Being fully cognizant of this important fact the members of the organized labor movement attach great significance to the theory and question of wages."

"Because of its classification among the many important problems which organized labor is constantly called upon to consider it was but natural that the representatives of organized labor who met in convention at Atlantic City, N. J., last October gave special thought and deep study to the wage question. This serious, searching analysis of wage theories and wage questions culminated in the adoption of the following declaration:

"Social inequality, industrial instability and injustice must increase unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of

their wages, coupled with a continuing reduction in the number of hours making up the working day are progressed in proportion to man's increasing power of production."

This pronouncement holds within it the progressive wage policy of the American Federation of Labor. It is of such a character that it has attracted the attention and interest of students of social and political economy and has found lodgment in the minds of the advanced thinkers among employers and the public. The delegates attending the convention represented the varied crafts and callings and came from all sections of the United States. They were thoroughly informed upon trade union matters, trade union policies and trade union activities and had full knowledge of the economic situation prevailing in the communities from which they came. The best thought, the best judgment and the best information obtainable was brought to the consideration of this all absorbing subject. It is a most fortunate development in the affairs of our nation that such a congress could be held.

"It was made possible only through the organization of working men and women into the American Federation of Labor. An organization which could assemble such a representative body of working men and women, enabling them to collectively study subjects of such national and international import, for a period of almost two weeks and making it possible for them to arrive at a definite conclusion upon such subjects, deserves credit of the highest order. The work of such a convention is of great value to those directly affected and to the nation."

"I am sure we can, with great profit and advantage, examine the progressive wage policy of the American Federation of Labor. What does it mean? Are its conclusions sound? This positive declaration with reference to "social inequality, industrial instability and injustice" leads us to think about the meaning of these terms and their

relationship to wages and the purchasing power of wages. I think it is fair to conclude that that nation is most happy and that government most secure where the equilibrium of the social status is properly maintained. A wide social disparity leads to class hatred and class warfare. And economic influence which contributes toward such a division of people should not be permitted to exist. The workers believe that low wages mean low living standards, bad social surroundings and an unhealthy environment and they know that these conditions, in turn, result in great social inequality. We cannot have a healthy and prosperous body politic where great social extremes prevail. Such a state of affairs has resulted in the overthrow of governments and in violent outbursts against the existing social order.

"The working people firmly believe that those economic factors which tend to develop and increase social inequality are inimical to public interest and constitute a menace to democratic institutions. The most prominent of the factors here referred to are low wages, long hours of employment, industrial servitude, oppressive legislation, occupational diseases and inadequate industrial sanitation facilities. Economic extremes are detrimental to the common interest. If all wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few and the great masses of people are the victims of poverty great social unrest is bound to exist. It is the theory of labor that such a social condition will be created unless the workers' wages and their purchasing power keep pace with their increasing power of production.

"We can best understand what the industrial instability means by considering industrial stability. Industrial stability is a very important subject and has become increasingly important because of the rapid progress which the nation has made along industrial lines. It is necessary to our economic success that industry be maintained upon a sound and stable basis. There is involved in the meaning of the word 'stability' continuity of industrial operations, standardization of manufactured commodities, uniformity of prices and a ready sale and transportation of manufactured goods. Another factor of no less importance is the organization of Labor.

"It constitutes a stabilizing influence which, in my judgment, has never been properly appreciated or correctly appraised. Through the organization of the workers the evils of unfair and ruinous types of competition have been greatly reduced.

"It is fair to assume that stability in industry is an essential element of success. Industrial instability develops chaos, uncertainty, idleness and waste. Through the operation of instability all the good effects of stabilization are lost to industry. The injustice which inevitably results from such a state of affairs industrially is bound to be felt by both employers and employees. The

whole of industry is necessarily affected but because of the economic condition of the workers they suffer most. The organized labor movement is desirous of preventing social inequality and eliminating industrial instability and industrial injustice.

"Having thought this subject through the workers are firmly convinced that the only way these evil influences in our industrial and social life can be reduced to a minimum or completely eradicated is through the payment of high wages to all those who perform labor and give service. Such a theory of wages would, at first glance, seem to be contrary to the early teachings of economists and to the common understanding which has long existed in the minds of many people. It has been the rule to believe that employers of labor should be permitted to exercise their rights to reduce wages when, in their judgment, circumstances seemed to warrant such action. The whole subject was so ill-considered that the people did not realize that reductions in wages adversely affected the prosperity and well-being of communities as well as that of the wage earners and their families. It did not seem to occur to the average person that the success of local merchants, local business men, civic and educational enterprises depended not so much upon the steady operation of industry upon a low wage basis as it did upon the increasing purchasing power of the working people employed in industry. Every reduction in wages imposed upon the workers inevitably resulted in a reduction in their buying power and this was followed by a reduction in the volume of sales and in business on the part of the local merchant and manufacturer.

"The merchant, the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, the landlord and the sales-people are all seriously affected through any reduction in wages which is imposed upon wage earners. It is easy to understand when the theory of wages is studied from this point of view why it is incumbent upon society to favor and foster the payment of high wages. Working people can buy and use manufactured articles when their wages are high enough to permit them to buy freely. They will not and cannot buy when their wages are low and their purchasing power is curtailed.

"You can readily see how great would be the effect up the manufacturing interests if they were placed in the position of producing articles which could not be sold. They must find a ready and expanding market for their commodities. This cannot be done if the market is to be limited to the needs and desires of the wealthy and more favored class. Such a market can only be created by increasing the desire of the consuming masses of the people for the necessities and luxuries of life and the things which tend to cultural and spiritual advancement. With this desire there must

be created the ability to buy and this can be accomplished through the wide distribution of money, using the medium of high wages.

"For many years the manufacturing interests of our land have been engaged in developing an industrial situation which is attracting the attention of the peoples throughout the world. American enterprise and American initiative have practically revolutionized our manufacturing processes. The efficiency of the American worker has been increased in an amazing way during the last two decades. We are now equipped to manufacture in greater volume than ever before. The problem of production through the use of mechanical devices has been practically solved. We are now grappling with the more difficult problem of distribution.

"The correct way by which this problem of distribution can be solved is through frank, sincere and honest dealing between employers and employees. The earnings of industry must be equitably distributed. If the employers and stockholders of manufacturing enterprises appropriate to themselves, in the form of dividends and earnings, all the profits of their enterprise, without allotting to their employees a fair share of the returns of their joint efforts, industry will ultimately suffer because of impairment which such a process will inflict upon the market for their production.

"The whole economic system is so delicately arranged and there is such an interdependence of interests that any violation of the rules of fair play and justice disturbs most seriously the factors of production and consumption. It is not an easy matter to follow the rules which, if observed, will maintain a proper balance between the forces of production and consumption. Human selfishness must be considered and human weakness must be reckoned with. There will always be a strong difference of opinion between employers and employees with reference to a fair and just distribution of the earnings of industry but if the problem is considered in the spirit of tolerance and frankness, with a full regard for the rights of all concerned, we will solve the problem of distribution as we have solved the problem of production. The prob-

lem ought to be simple and easy of solution. We should create a condition in industry where the producing capacity of the workers would be balanced with their consuming power. In order to maintain our industrial supremacy and reduce the production costs of articles manufactured we must increase efficiency and productivity instead of reducing wages. The workers must possess a purchasing power which will enable them to buy the goods they produce. As proof of the soundness of this theory we only need to look around and about us and compare the industrial situation in other lands with the industrial situation prevailing in our own land.

"If low wages meant prosperity then those countries where low wages prevail would be prosperous and their people would be happy and contented. The most casual observation discloses the fallacy of this reasoning. Where low wages prevail the people are poverty stricken, many are unemployed and conditions are most unsatisfactory. Where wages are high and the morale and spirit of the workers have been raised, efficiency and increased productivity have reached their highest point, the cost of manufactured goods has been decreased and wages have been raised to a higher level. This situation serves to vindicate the position taken by the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American Federation of Labor has taken a most advanced position upon the subject of wages. It did this only after most profound study and consideration. It is confident of the correctness of its position and it is convinced that in the days to come the theory it has thus announced will be accepted as a fact. There will be no modification of the stand it has taken. The strength and the resourcefulness of the American Federation of Labor will be utilized in every practical and effective way in support of the position it has assumed. It will fight for high wages and as circumstances warrant it will fight for still higher wages. In making this fight for the membership of organized labor we feel we are helping to promote prosperity and to render valuable service to all the people who make up our great Republic."

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF.

By Bruce V. Crandall.

Introduction.

I

(This series of articles has been written by the author at the request of several of the editors of the railway brotherhood publications. While Bruce Crandall is not a member of any labor organization he has a sympathetic understanding of our problems. He is a recognized expert on railway equipment, has been a railway officer and is one of the best known writers on railroad subjects that we have. He is a true friend of the railway employe though he may not always

agree with us, and in this he shows the sincerity of his friendship. Out of his rather remarkable experience he is going to write of railroading and life as he sees it. Our readers are urged to write him in regard to anything suggested by this series of articles, addressing him at his home, Kenilworth, Ill., or care of this publication.—The Editor.)

Some people, when they sit down to write anything, spend a lot of time looking around for a suitable beginning. This wastes a lot of time. It is easier to start right in the

middle and think in any direction—take the train wherever one happens to cross the railroad track; that is if the train happens to stop at that particular point, if not walk to the next or nearest station.

Railroading and life are a good deal alike, you are taking a journey. There are always delays, due to nasty weather, soft track, engine failures, hot boxes, and sometimes there are wrecks—bad ones. A great many of the days are sunshine and good going. Then, too, you meet with a lot of fine folks and see a lot that is interesting if you sit up in the cupola and look out of the window.

It is the looking out of the window that counts for a whole lot; and there are a good many kind of windows to life—more than there are to railroading. I thought of it last evening as I sat visiting with my two boys. As I may mention them a number of times before I stop I had better state that, in common with most railroad men, I do enjoy and am ambitious for my children. The boys are Bruce 22, and Willard, 19 years of age.

The boys and I were sitting together last night smoking and talking. Bruce was smoking a briar with a straight stem, Willard an "under-slung," and I a corncob pipe. Now figure out from that the characteristics of each of us. Bruce was sitting at his desk looking at a drop of water through his microscope when suddenly he exclaimed: "Here's a rotifer."

Now this seems to be a good way of illustrating the value of looking out of the window. The "window," in this instance, being the microscope. If we are going to see very much in this life we have to take advantage of every possible window. This publication, in which will appear what I am writing, is a window through which you may look, and to your advantage, if you but read it. This gives us what we term a "broadened outlook." No one is going to compel you to look out of a window when you are a passenger and seated in a railroad coach. You can slide down in the seat until your head rests comfortably on the back of the seat and go to sleep.

When Bruce said, looking through the microscope, "Rotifer," it was as though some one looking out of the window of a moving car had exclaimed because of seeing something of unusual interest. Of course all the passengers would look because we are all of us curious or else dead, mentally. I had never seen a rotifer and so I was ready to take a look. There he was swimming around in that drop of water, enjoying life in his own way I suppose. How much capacity he has for enjoyment must be pretty small as under the microscope he only looked to be about an eighth of an inch long. How big he looks to the naked eye I do not know, about one one-hundredth of an inch probably, but small as he is he amounts to something. He has a head, jaws which are constantly at work breaking up the food which he eats, stomach, digestive tract, etc. Quite

some animal and he can move right along, for his size about as fast as when we go thirty or thirty-five miles in an automobile. Bruce is the artist in our family and this is his sketch showing how a rotifer is put together. Not quite as complicated as a locomotive but more so than a freight car and quite beyond our power to make anything like him. Yet according to the classification made by science this small living creature is only one out of hundreds of thousands; curious science that has studied the habits of these many thousands of living forms.

And yet science has gone further than this. Too far to even attempt to refer to the discoveries that have been made. Our space is too limited. What we learned of atoms and molecules was of absorbing interest and yet but a few years ago we found that the tiny atom is composed of electrons and these electrons whirl around a nucleus much as the planets whirl around the sun, the wonderfulness of it all taxes our powers of understanding and comprehension.

Did you ever roll yourself up in your blanket and lie down at night under the open sky, away from the sight and sound of men, and look up at the star studded sky? I have, and you can read in an hour more than you can gain from many hours of reading what men may tell you. Perhaps you cannot convey to others what you have learned, but you can possess it.

"Education," said Wendell Phillips, "is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man."

Then comes the question what is education? To my mind it has never been better answered than by Ruskin as given by him in his "Stones of Venice," from which the following is quoted. According to him there are, at least, three things which the student is to learn. They are:

"First. Where he is.

"Secondly. Where is he going.

"Thirdly. What he had best do under those circumstances.

"First. Where he is—that is to say, what sort of a world he has got into; how large it is; what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it.

"Secondly. Where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; what seems to be the nature of that other world; and whether for information respecting it he had better consult the Bible, Koran or Council of Trent.

"Thirdly. What he had best do under those circumstances—that is to say, what kind of faculties he possesses; what are the present state and wants of mankind; what is his place in society; and what are the readiest means in his power of attaining happiness and diffusing it.

"The man who knows these things, and who has his will so subdued in the learning

(Continued on page 139)



THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.


ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

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"CORRUPTLY SECURED."

A sweeping victory for the people of the United States has been won with the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington deciding that the Doheny oil interests must turn back to the government the Elk Hill naval oil leases in California. The opinion not only declared that fraud and corruption clean and unmistakably was shown in the consummation of the transaction in which Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the interior leased the reserves to Doheny, but declared that the act of leasing itself was illegal.

The court held that \$100,000 delivered to Fall by Doheny was evidence of conspiracy and fraud, and that the interest and influence of Fall were obtained corruptly by Doheny. It also points out the secrecy in which the negotiations were conducted and the fact that there were no competitive bidding as is required by law. It is clear says the court at the instance of Doheny, Fall so favored the making of these contracts and leases that it was impossible for him loyally or faithfully to serve the interests of the United States. The court not only held that the leases be cancelled declaring that Doheny can not be recompensed for millions of dollars expended on property he wrongfully secured without a special appropriation by Congress.

The unanimous and extraordinary decision upholds each and every contention made against Fall and Doheny by the government in its criminal case against the two men in which they were acquitted by a jury in a District of Columbia court a few months ago. This decision coming from the highest court in the land is a fitting rebuke to the jury, who freed these unscrupulous men in one of the most corruptible and disgraceful conspiracies ever heard of in the history of our nation. What a hideous affair! Two men holding conspicuous positions sinking the department of the government to the lowest depths possible for their own selfish gains.

"LAME DUCK" SESSIONS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

This ought to be the last "Lame Duck" session in the history of the United States. They are at best a travesty on representative government. The Senate performance in the closing days of the session cannot fail to awaken a new public demand for the submission to the states of the Norris Amendment to the Constitution. This Amendment would abolish the short session of Congress, in which the filibuster is chiefly used and would convene a newly elected Congress in January following its election in November.

The present short session of Congress is a "Lame Duck" session—that is, it is a congress whose successor already has been elected, but holds over from December to March. It contains many members, who have been defeated for re-election, but who nevertheless remain for three months and legislate for the people who have refused to retain them in office. The practice is of course, opposed to all the fundamental principles of representative government, which requires that legislators should have a mandate from their constituents. The short term moreover, having a constitutional limit expiring on March 4 offers every opportunity to obstructionists, who can hold up important business of the nation to put their own measure through under threat of talking until the term expires. That is what happened in the closing days of the late session when Senator Reed of Pennsylvania lead a filibuster to stop the investigation

of election frauds in various states. He got his chief support from the "Lame Ducks" of the senate.

The Norris Amendment has passed the Senate in three different congresses including the last. There is indeed nothing to be urged against it. Only favorable action by the House of Representatives is necessary (providing the senate passes it again of course in a new congress) to send the Amendment to the states for ratification. There is little doubt it would pass the House if brought before it; heretofore the difficulty has been in getting it reported. The recent Senate filibuster in which much needed legislation perished including urgent appropriation measures should sway public sentiment enough to effect the passage of this sound and progressive measure in the next Congress.

NEW GIANT LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE NORTHWEST.

One of the largest and most powerful locomotives constructed for passenger train use in the northwest has been delivered to the Northern Pacific Railway, and we understand eleven more like it are to follow. Riding the rails on sixteen wheels, eight of them drivers.

The first of the new locomotives measures 104 feet in length or as long as a third of an ordinary city block. An extremely large boiler with which the engine is equipped necessitates the placing of an extra pair of wheels under the fire box to carry the additional weight. This gives the monster locomotive a different wheel arrangement than is found in any other passenger locomotive. The company announces that it is to be known as the Northern Pacific type in the same manner as other types of locomotives have been designated—the Mountain type, Consolidation type, Mikado type and Santa Fe type.

The tractive effort or pulling power of the new locomotive is 70,000 pounds and combined weight of the locomotive and tender, which will carry twenty-four tons of coal and 15,000 gallons of water is 360 tons. The locomotive has a four-wheel leading truck, eight driving wheels and four traveling wheels. The company intends to use these new locomotives to haul the North Coast Limited and other transcontinental passenger trains over the heavier grades in Montana.

Apparently there is a tendency on the part of the railroad companies to supersede old locomotives by more powerful ones, this was particularly noticeable in 1925 when 3,005 old locomotives were replaced by 1,733 new ones. The average tractive power of the later compared with that of the former increasing by no less than 63 per cent. Evidently the railroad companies expect to save large sums of money by the use of heavier power. We wonder how much of the resulting savings will they be willing to share with the men whose mechanical skill and dependability make the use of these gigantic monsters possible.

NO LONGER THE POOR RAILROADS.

Wall street writers still mourn about the way government regulation is hampering the railroads, but evidence is piling mountain high to show that the railroads have prospered under regulation and now are better off than ever before. One day in February a wall street banking house, Kuhn Loeb & Co., sold ninety-five million dollars in bonds for the Missouri Pacific, a record for such transactions. The bonds bearing five per cent interest were sold at par, yet the issue was oversubscribed. When a single road that is far from being a leading one can get lump sums of money like that, the railroad world evidently must be in pretty good condition. This fact is confirmed by a glance at the stock market records. In January, 1911, railroad stocks averaged \$96.07 a share. In the deflation period after the war they got down to \$55.70, but in January of this year had risen to \$103.40 a share, having almost doubled in value since 1920. Notwithstanding these facts Wall Street is still groaning and trying to make the people believe they have suffered under government regulations.

CHILD LABOR.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., states that from reports received from all parts of the United States the sentiment is increasing that the proposed Child Labor Amendment be ratified. The question of protecting the children of the nation from industrial exploitation is in Mr. Green's opinion the most important question before the people of the United States at the present time.

President Green, after reviewing briefly the history of the Child Labor Amendment adopted by Congress, which is now before the several states for consideration, points out that to date but four states; namely, Arizona, Arkansas, California and Wisconsin, have ratified the amendment. In two states—New Mexico and Montana—one House has so far ratified it. It has been rejected by one House in ten states, by both Houses in twenty-four states, postponed indefinitely by Colorado and Wyoming, and not yet

acted upon by the legislatures of Alabama, Illinois, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island.

The fact that the proposed amendment has been rejected by one or both Houses of any state does not mean, however, that such states cannot again give consideration to the proposal to adopt it, because it has been decided by the courts that it is a live issue and can be brought up again and again until finally adopted. That three-fourths of the forty-eight states of the Union will eventually accept the proposed amendment is the firm belief of its champions and supporters. It is certain that the opponents of the proposed amendment are doomed to disappointment if they believe the issue is dead. Final favorable action by a sufficient number of states to make the proposed amendment part of the Federal Constitution may be delayed, but those who are fighting to save the children of the nation, whether of this or future generations, will never cease their efforts in that direction until a victory is won.

Organized labor having a special interest in the children of our country, will leave no stone unturned, or withhold any assistance it is able to render until there is added to the Constitution of the United States an amendment giving Congress the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Much of the opposition to the proposed amendment is the result of a misunderstanding of its real purpose. Many persons have been led to believe that mere ratification means Child Labor legislation, whereas it means simply that Congress shall be given the power to enact such legislation as it may deem necessary to protect children from industrial exploitation.

If all the states would give the needed measure of protection to the children, Congress would not have to act in the matter. But all the states have not, nor do they apparently intend to enact legislation to furnish such protection.

That a Child Labor amendment is necessary is evidenced by the fact that latest reports show there are, at least 2,500,000 children between the ages of 10 and 16 years now employed in gainful occupations, and the number is daily increasing. Such a condition is a blot on the nation, and will remain such until a Constitutional amendment is adopted by the states giving Congress power to eliminate the ever-increasing evil practice of grinding the lives of young children into bloody dollars to satisfy the greed and avarice of our present day owners of Big Business.

As forty-five state legislatures meet this year, and the Child Labor amendment will be up for ratification, it is important to exert every influence possible in behalf of the measure in each state, and the members of our International Brotherhood can help in this humanitarian effort to save the children of this nation by writing their State Senators and Representatives, urging them to vote for the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN PURCHASE A NEW HOME.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen has joined the ranks of national and international trade unions that own their homes. The building is four stories high with a fine basement which contains a large vault suitable for keeping the records of the Brotherhood. It is fire-proof and is practically a new building being constructed only four years ago. We understand they are going to remodel the first floor so that it may be leased for shops, and in such a location there is no reason why good revenue should not be forthcoming from the rentals.

One floor of the building will be used as the general headquarters office of the organization and the balance will be leased to high class tenants. Its location is an ideal one not being over a five minutes drive from the union station. The deal was closed by President Martin F. Ryan and the general Executive Board.

A quarter of a century ago the union headquarters were moved to Kansas City, Mo., from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. At that time one room was all that was necessary to transact the business of the organization, but now with a membership of approximately a hundred thousand nearly all of the fifth floor of the building is required to accommodate the employes in the various offices.

SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS NEW POSITION.

After serving nineteen years as Secretary of the Metal Trades Department, Brother Albert J. Berres has accepted a position of mediator and labor advisor in the motion picture industry. As a result of an agreement entered into between the motion picture producers and the international labor organizations having men employed in this industry, all questions such as irregular employment, labor turnover, lack of uniformity of wages, hours and other working conditions will receive the consideration of this board and all disputes arising in the industry are to be adjusted through mediation and arbitration.

Brother Berres will represent the Motion Picture Producers Association, but the

contract under which he has taken up these new duties specifically provides that he is to be perfectly free in using his own judgment and to act as he deems advisable in all matters that come before him.

This position was offered to Brother Berres some time ago, but he declined to accept it until such time as he had received the approval of the Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department and the approval of other officials in the labor movement, and his decision was finally made upon the solicitation of the trades employed in the industry that he accept this position. The Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department gave him a six months leave of absence and they will not select his successor until the expiration of that period.

Brother Berres from the beginning has been a prominent and popular leader in the Metal Trades Department. He carries with him the respect and confidence of the trade union movement, and we at Headquarters cordially extend to him our good wishes for a successful and happy life in his new occupation.

MEMBERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

International President Franklin received a letter from Brother J. O'Toole, General Secretary of the Federated Society of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of Australia stating that their Government was sending several gentlemen to America to study industrial methods, and among them is one named Archibald McInness, who does not belong to the Boiler Makers Organization of Australia, and who has no credentials. The letter is reproduced in this issue under "foreign correspondence" and we ask our members, especially our officers to keep this fact in mind in case they should come in contact with this delegation.

QUOTATIONS.

Providence has fixed the limits of human enjoyment by immovable boundaries, and has set different gratifications at such a distance from each other, that no art or power can bring them together. This great law it is the business of every rational being to understand, that life may not pass away in an attempt to make contradictions consistent, to combine opposite qualities, and to unite things which the nature of their being must always keep asunder.—Johnson.

Every man has at times in his mind the ideal of what he should be, but is not. This ideal may be high and complete, or it may be quite low and insufficient; yet in all men that really seek to improve, it is better than the actual character. Man never falls so low that he can see nothing higher.—Theodore Parker.

Among real friends there is no rivalry or jealousy of one another, but they are satisfied and contented alike whether they are equal or one of them is superior.—Plutarch.

"We touch heaven when we lay our hand on a human body!" This sounds much like mere flourish of rhetoric; but it is not so. If well meditated, it will turn out to be a scientific fact; the expression, in such words as can be had, of the actual truth of the thing. We are the miracle of miracles—the great inscrutable mystery of God. We cannot understand it, we know not how to speak of it; but we may feel and know, if we like, that it is verily so.—Carlyle.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorhead Machinery & Boiler Shop,
Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler
Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Un-
fair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md.
(Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga.
(Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, In-
dianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C.
(Unfair.)

John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D.
C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East
Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo,
N. Y. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City,
N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St.,
New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc.,
Jefferson, HY. (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Or-
leans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF.

(Continued from page 133)

them, that he is ready to do what he knows he ought, I should call educated; and the man who knows them not—uneducated, though he could talk all the tongues of Babel."

Of course our first business is railroad-ing, but it is a big help to know something beside our own particular work. And what I propose to do from month to month is talk about some other things than just railroad-ing. With you we will look out of the "win-dow." If I do all of the talking we will not benefit nearly as much as if you come back

to me with your thought, your ideas, so that we can talk it over. It will be an exchange of ideas, I will give you mine, and if one reader comes back with his thought I can discuss it and we can all benefit. It will give us an open forum where we can all have a say. I have talked but little of rail-roading in this first article but I will not forget it for I know railroading better than I know anything else. We will come to it later and we will see how it relates to all else in our social relations, and then we will be "railroading on the rails and off."

UNION LABOR LIFE ELECTS NEW BOARD IN HARMONIOUS STOCK-HOLDERS' MEETING

With nearly 15,000 shares represented and with all directors except three present, the first annual meeting of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company's stockholders has just been held in Baltimore, Md.

President Matthew Woll was given an ovation and unanimous re-election. George W. Perkins, who served as treasurer during the trying organization period, was elected vice-president and western representative; Martin F. Ryan was elected to succeed Mr. Perkins as treasurer; Luther C. Steward was chosen secretary and assistant treas-urer; Thomas E. Burke was elected vice-president. J. D. Madrill was continued as vice-president and general manager, and R. B. Robbins succeeds himself as vice-presi-dent and actuary. Mr. Madrill and Mr. Rob-bins are insurance men of long standing and of the first rank.

Directors were elected as follows:

For one year—Elmer E. Milliman, United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Em-ployes; Philip Bock, Amalgamated Lithog-raphers of America; T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers; Joseph N. Weber, Amer-ican Federation of Musicians; Thomas F. Flaherty, National Federation of Post Office Clerks; J. H. Woodward and Peter J. Brady, Federation Bank and Trust Company.

For two years—William D. Mahon, Street and Electric Railway Employees; A. A. My-rup, Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Hope Thompson, Chicago attorney; Morris Sigman, International Ladies' Garment Workers; A. J. Kugler, Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers; James M. Lynch, International Typographical Union; William P. Clarke, American Flint Glass Workers; William H. Johnston, Interna-tional Association of Machinists.

For three years—James Maloney, Glass Bottle Blowers; Thomas E. Burke, Plumbers and Steamfitters; Martin F. Ryan, Railway Carmen of America; George W. Perkins, In-ternational Cigarmakers; Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; Luther C. Steward, Fed-eral Employees; William J. Bowen, Brick-ayers, Masons and Plasterers; Thomas C. Cashen, Switchmen.

Immediately following the annual meeting

and the meeting of the executive board, the company moved into its new offices, at Twentieth street and Connecticut avenue, this city.

Money received for stock subscriptions after the date of closing the books is still being returned by the officers of the com-pany. This is the company's present chief source of embarrassment, but it can not be avoided.

Great satisfaction is being derived by the officers and directors from the address de-livered at the annual meeting by the insur-ance commissioner of Maryland, who praised President Woll's report as one of the most remarkable documents he had ever heard read.

The company is rapidly approaching the day of actual business operations. While the new offices are not completely equipped and outfitted, work is being rushed. As soon as equipment is complete and person-nel engaged and organized, actual writing of insurance will begin and labor's greatest financial enterprise will be under way.

CATTLE LEADS LABOR IN SOCIAL STATUTES.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—A "witty" member of the State Legislature who insists that labor has too many bills at each session of the Legislature, is reminded by the Wyoming Labor Journal that the number does not equal demands presented by Wyoming live stock interests.

"We are not objecting to live stock legis-lation, but a State that can afford to place such protection around these interests should be able to care for workers," the labor paper said.

REMEMBER THIS.

You hold the solution of what kind of service the organization shall give. Big MEMBERSHIP means more serv-ice. Small MEMBERSHIP curtailed activities.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT

We are herewith submitting the summary of claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members from February 21st to March 21st, inclusive, also giving the total amount of insurance, the number of claims, etc., paid since September, 1925.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM MARCH 3, TO MARCH 18, INCLUSIVE

Lodge No.	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relative	Amt.
194	A. O. Rae.....	Influenza and Pneumonia.....	Mrs. O. A. Rae.....	Wife.....	\$ 1,000.00
579	Jos. Healy.....	Effused Pleurisy.....	Mrs. Ella Healy.....	Mother.....	1,000.00
72	Andrew Garies.....	Cancer of Pancreas.....	Katie Garies.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
450	J. A. Farrin.....	Gas Intoxication.....	Minnie W. Farrin.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
170	L. R. Britt.....	Lobar Pneumonia.....	Jennie Britt.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
249	J. E. Bass.....	Pneumonia (1000 Vol.).....	Grace Pearl Bass.....	Wife.....	2,000.00
246	Abe Estis.....	Fractured Vertebra.....	Lizzie Estis.....	Wife.....	2,000.00
163	Robert Lattman.....	Carcinoma of stomach			
		Confusion of hand.....	Elisca Lattman.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
249	C. W. Dupon.....	Heart Disease.....	Hattie Dupon.....	Sister.....	1,000.00
248	M. P. Painter.....	Intestinal Trouble.....	Mrs. Clara Painter.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
104	J. Burns.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage.....	Mrs. McKeon.....	Sister.....	1,000.00
6	Thos. Donovan.....	Cancer of Stomach.....	Mrs. Thos. Donovan.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
690	J. D. Galvin.....	Chronic Myocarditis			
		Nephritis Arteries.....	Mrs. J. D. Galvin.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
1	Tim Cook.....	Gastric Carcinoma.....	Anna F. Cook.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
120	H. Moehn.....	Disease of nervous system.....	Laura Moehn.....	Wife.....	1,000.00
80	Wm. McManus.....	Lobar Pneumonia.....	P. A. McManus.....	Brother.....	1,000.00
27	Mike Casey.....	Cardia Asthma.....	Irene Adele Casey.....	Niece.....	1,000.00
274	Jas. Bartlett.....	Bronc. Pneumonia.....	Mary L. Bartlett.....	Wife.....	1,000.00

Total.....\$ 20,000.00

Benefits Paid as per March Journal.....231,300.00

Total Benefits Paid to Date, March 21, 1927.....\$251,300.00

Natural Death Claims, 181.....	\$181,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 23.....	46,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 22.....	11,300.00
Total Disability Claims, 7.....	7,000.00

Total Paid Uniform Plan of Insurance.....\$245,300.00

Natural Death Claims under Voluntary Plan.....6,000.00

Total.....\$251,000.00

In presenting this summary of claims paid during the past month I wish to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to the various secretaries for the patience they have shown and the manner in which they have co-operated in filling out and returning the questionnaire blanks sent out since our last issue and from which we are now compiling a new roster. This information has all been gotten into shape and we expect that by the middle of the present week it will be in the hands of the printer and that within the next two weeks we will be able to mail copies of the new roster to the different locals. This work is just a little behind time which is due to the fact that the insurance certificates and registration cards have been receiving preference over everything else.

We are glad to be able to report that policies have been made out and sent to all of the locals in the Brotherhood. We are now working on the certificates for the withdrawn members and those carrying voluntary insurance. In making out and sending these certificates the same policy will be pursued as we used in handling the certificates for the membership, that is, they will be made out in numerical order starting with the members who are carrying insurance on a withdrawal card out of Lodge No.

1 and going on down to the last lodge, in the Brotherhood, and we trust that the various secretaries and the membership will continue to exercise the same patience that has been shown previously. We want to assure them that they are not any more anxious than we are to have this job completed.

We have received a number of letters since the March issue of the Journal, from individual members of different locals, requesting that we publish the numbers of the locals who are not reporting to this office in accordance with the law and thereby jeopardizing the standing of the membership through the carelessness of some officer. We wish to state that there has been a decided improvement this month in the sending in of reports. Fully 95 per cent of the secretaries have had their reports in within a day or two of the time required and we are hopeful that the others will see the wisdom of complying with the laws of this Organization without this office having to go to the extreme of saying anything more about it in the columns of the Journal. We realize that in some cases the secretary is really not to blame and again we know that there are some few secretaries who are either down right careless or so negligent that they don't care what shape their local

may get into. In the few cases, that we still have to contend with, we have decided to take the matter up with the other officers of the local rather than do as requested by

some of the membership in their different letters.

Thanking you for the time consumed, I remain, Fraternally yours, Chas. F. Scott.

REPORT OF JOSEPH P. RYAN, INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Period February 16, 1927, to March 15, 1927, Inclusive.)

Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1927.

The month ending March 15 has been divided between Pittsburgh, Kansas City and Chicago. At Pittsburgh, Pa., February 16 to March 5, inclusive. Attended regular meeting Lodge 444 at Connellsville, Pa., on February 21 with General Chairman Bro. P. D. Harvey, District 31. Attended regular meeting of Lodge 154 Pittsburgh on February 24 and a Trustees' meeting March 4. Attended regular meeting Lodge 747 McKee's Rocks, February 25 and a regular meeting of Lodge 318 on February 28, after which the writer attended the B. & O. 100th anniversary reception at the Oddfellows' Hall, Hazelwood. Visited Bro. P. J. Kelly, President Lodge 318, at Mercy Hospital on February 22. Visited Retail Credit Co., Pittsburgh, March 4 in Re.: Bro. Andrew Gillespie disability case. Left Pittsburgh March 5 for Headquarters, organization matters. Headquarters sixth to tenth. Arrived Chicago March 11 for visit with my family, having been on the road since January 7. Trade conditions very quiet, although there is considerable construction planned for the immediate future, as will be noted elsewhere in this report for the April Journal.

Obituary.—Last rites were conducted on Sunday, February 20, for Mrs. Wigle, fond mother of Brothers William and Charles Wigle of Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa. As a mark of respect a number of the members of Lodge 154 paid their last respects to this amiable lady at their home in Etna. Interment was made in Allegheny cemetery. Lodge 154 and the writer extend sincerest sympathy to Brothers Charles and William Wigle during their bereavement.

Gillespie Disability.—This case is noteworthy. Brother Andrew Gillespie, Boilermaker, Registered No. 93022, Lodge 154 Pittsburgh, Pa., while employed by James McNeil & Brothers Boiler Works, at Munhall, Pa., on a stack job, met with an injury on July 16, 1925. The employer's insurance—the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company—covered the surgical and medical treatment in this case, from July 16, 1925, to approximately February 1, 1927. Pennsylvania state compensation has been effective all along and continues at this writing. Several operations were made upon the right arm, in an effort to save same. The last surgical operation occurred on Friday, July 23, 1926—Dr. J. Huber Wagner of Carnegie Steel Co., in person. The writer co-operated in this respect, desiring complete case before presentation as a disability claim. On my return to Pittsburgh, Pa., in January, 1927, claim was properly prepared and based upon sworn testimony of Dr. J. Huber Wagner,

designating rigid elbow joint—right arm—thereby causing the complete loss of the use of said right arm by Brother Gillespie at his trade of boilermaker. Claim presented by Lodge 154 and the writer January 21. Approval by International was prompt. Investigation by Retail Credit Co. February 2 very satisfactory. March 14 officially advised claim has been allowed and payment will be made promptly by the Chicago National Life Insurance Co. Bro. Gillespie should have his check for the eight hundred dollars (\$800) long prior to the publication of this report. Having personally supervised the presentation of this case, I desire to caution the membership, relative to the two fundamental issues, arising in disability claims, namely; the date of actual injury and the date that total disability is established. Much depends upon the surgeon or physician in charge. The foregoing case is an example of what is possible with any of our members who from day to day are subject to injury, which eventually may result in total disability. The many friends of Brother Andrew Gillespie, I am sure, will rejoice in the good news that his case has been liquidated by the International. Pennsylvania state compensation prevails, and while he shall have a rigid right arm, this disability benefit will, in a measure, comfort this brother in his affliction and serve as a moral for those who so lightly permit themselves to become delinquent from time to time. Here is something to ponder over. This brother was loyal to the Brotherhood. Our present insurance coverage has made it possible for us to tender him financial comfort in his affliction.

Construction News.

Birmingham, Ala. The Reeves Bros. Co., Birmingham, will ship several tanks of 80,000-bbl. capacity to Texas, while the Birmingham Tank Works has contracts for large tanks for a cotton seed oil mill company in Savannah, Ga.

Aurora, Ill. 115 tons boiler frames for Western United Gas and Electric Co. to an unnamed bidder.

San Carlos, Ariz. 700 tons steel for the Coplidge dam to an unnamed firm through Atkinson & Spicer, Los Angeles.

Long Beach, Cal. 1,000 tons steel for the power plant of the Southern California-Edison Co. to Llewellyn Iron Works, Los Angeles.

Dupo, Ills. The village board will soon call for bids for pumps and a 100,000-gal. elevated steel tank and tower. The entire project will cost \$125,000. Sheppard & Morgan, Alton, Ill., are engineers.

Muskegon, Mich. The Roxana Petroleum

Corporation, Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., will soon build a new storage and distributing plant at Muskegon, Mich., to cost about \$200,000 with machinery.

Elkhart, Ind. The New York Central Ry. has plans under way for a new engine house and locomotive repair shops at Elkhart, Ind., to cost about \$75,000 with equipment.

Fort Worth, Tex. Work will soon begin on new locomotive and car repair shops at Fort Worth, Tex., for the Texas & Pacific Ry., in connection with a new classification and terminal yard at that place. The entire project, with terminal yard, will cost more than \$3,500,000. E. F. Mitchell is chief engineer.

The Southern Ice & Utilities Co., Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex., is considering the erection of a 1-story ice manufacturing and cold storage plant at Muskogee, Okla., to cost about \$100,000 with equipment. The company has arranged also for the construction of similar plants at Nashville and Prescott, Ark., each to cost in excess of \$130,000 with machinery. J. M. Allen is general manager.

Cheswick, Pa. The Duquesne Light Co., 435 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, is arranging for the enlargement of its Colfax steam operated electric generating plant at Cheswick, Pa., to increase the output from 190,000 to 270,000 kw. The work will be carried out in connection with an expansion program during 1927 to cost about \$26,000,000. Plans will be under the direction of the Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation, Chicago.

Warren, Ark. The Warren Cotton Oil & Mfg. Co., Warren, Ark., will rebuild the portion of its plant destroyed by fire January 28 with loss reported in excess of \$50,000.

Hot Springs, Ark. The Standard Ice Co., 921 Barber St., Little Rock, Ark., has plans for a new electrically operated ice manufacturing plant at Hot Springs, Ark., to cost close to \$80,000 with machinery.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Canfield Oil Co., 3216 E. 55th St., has taken bids for a new power plant. Thomas Maynz, 3326 Kenmore Road, is the engineer.

Torrance, Calif. The General Petroleum Corporation, Higgins Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif., has acquired 900 acres at Torrance as a site for a proposed oil refinery to cost close to \$10,000,000 with machinery. A power house and machine shop will be built. The company is understood to be planning the removal of its present refinery at Vernon to the new location.

Phoenix, Ariz. The Santa Fe Ry. Co., Kirckhoff Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., has plans for new locomotive and car repair shops at Phoenix, Ariz., comprising engine house, machine shops, general repair shops and forge shop, estimated to cost \$150,000. The engineering department of the company is in charge.

Norwich, Conn. The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Forest St., having plans pre-

pared for a brick and steel boiler house, \$100,000. Private plans.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Power house. J. E. Harper, director Dept. of Welfare, 9th and Oak Sts., Columbus, Ohio, having plans prepared by H. B. Briggs, Ohio-Hartman Bldg., Columbus, Ohio, for 2-story 40x60-ft. brick and concrete. Longview State Hospital for the Insane. \$50,000.

Thief River Falls, Minn. Power plant. \$50,000. Plans prepared by city for rebuilding electric power plant, including power house. Complete equipment to double present capacity of 350 hp. Jacobson Engineering Co., 430 Oak Grove St., Minneapolis, Minn., engineers.

Sapulpa, Okla. City has plans prepared for electric light plant costing \$300,000. E. B. Smith, mayor. Engineer and architect not selected.

Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. will build 1-story 27x61-ft. brick, steel and concrete boiler house and remodeling factory, 3601 Ridge Road. To S. W. Emmerson Co., 1836 Euclid Ave., architects. Estimated \$50,000.

Davenport, Iowa. Power plant. Kohrs Packing Co., 1343 West Second St. General contract. 2-story 100x100-ft. reinforced concrete, brick and steel on West Second St. Contract to Priester Construction Co., Kahl Bldg.

Falls City, Nebr. Ice plant. Nebraska Ice & Cold Storage Co. will build 1-story 65x125-ft. reinforced concrete and brick addition by day labor. \$50,000.

St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. Co. (Frisco) plans spending for improvements in 1927 \$21,000,000. The plans include improvements and enlargements to freight yards and new mechanical equipment at Yale, Tenn., Birmingham, Ala., and West Tulsa, Okla.

Charleston, S. Car. The South Carolina Power Co. have awarded contracts for their new addition in Charleston. This company is a subsidiary of the Southeastern Power & Light Co., New York. The boilers have been contracted to the Walsh & Weidner Boiler Works of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Weleetka, Okla. Power plant. 45,000 kw. Outlining details for a power plant to be built at Weleetka, Okla., on the Canadian River, by the Public Service Co. of Oklahoma. Fred W. Insull, president of the company, wired the Manufacturers' Record that the plant has been designed for an ultimate capacity of 45,000 kw. The first unit, on which construction has started, will have a capacity of 15,000 kw. It will be of the steam-turbine type, operating on a 400-lb. steam pressure. Sargent & Lundy of Chicago, are the engineers.

El Paso, Tex. El Paso Electric Co. will spend \$1,000,000 in improvements this year. The largest expenditure will be the installation of two high pressure boilers of 1,500 horse power each, estimated to cost \$540,000. This company is owned by the Stone & Webster, Inc., of Boston.

St. Louis, Mo. U. S. alterations. Altering

dredge Fort Gage. Work let to Howards Shipyards and Dock Co., Jeffersonville, Ind., and two water tube boilers for same dredge to Powers Specialty Co., 111 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. \$30,000.

Census Railroad Repair Shops. The Department of Commerce states that repair shops of steam and electric railroad companies reported work done during the year 1925 to the aggregate value of \$1,332,679,000, a decrease of 12.3 percent as compared with \$1,520,093,900 for 1923, the last preceding census year. For steam-railroad repair shops alone the total was \$1,248,867,000, a decrease of 12.9 percent as compared with 1923. Of the 2363 repair shops reporting for 1925, 231 were located in Pennsylvania, 183 in Ohio, 181 in New York, 178 in Illinois, 123 in Texas, 110 in Indiana, 86 in California, 79 in Iowa, 73 in Minnesota, 71 in Missouri, 67 in Michigan, 67 in Wisconsin, 54 in West Virginia, 50 in Washington, 47 in Massachusetts, 47 in Virginia, 45 in New Jersey, 44 in Kansas, 39 in Georgia, 36 in Montana, 34 in Kentucky, 33 in Colorado, 33 in Louisiana, 33 in Oklahoma, 30 in Connecticut, 28 in Alabama, 27 in Nebraska, 26 in Maryland, 26 in Tennessee, and 28 were distributed throughout the remaining 19 states and the District of Columbia. More than 500 shops are in the Southern States.

Naval Stores Expansion Program \$400,000. The Newport Company, Pensacola, Florida, announces the following expansion program. Additional buildings will be erected, new equipment installed, etc. Contracts have been let to the following: Worden-Allen Co., Milwaukee, Wis., Steel; Blacknox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., Retorts; Pensacola Shipbuilding Co., Fabrication work; Casey-Hedges Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., Boilers. Delivery of equipment and materials will begin immediately and the plant will be completed about July 15th.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. has awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., of Newport News, Va., a contract for repairing 18 Mallet-type locomotives at an approximate cost of \$700,000.

Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co. has acquired in round figures 35 per cent of the stock of the Western Maryland Ry. Co., which will give it practical control of that road, the main line of which extends from Baltimore, Md., to Connellsville, Pa., 255 miles, connecting at Connellsville with the P. & L. E. division of the New York Central System. It has also acquired a stock interest in the Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry., which extends from Wheeling, West Va., to Cleveland, Toledo, Canton, Zanesville, and other points in Ohio. This last purchase being in combination with the New York Central and the Nickel Plate Systems, the three trunk lines having obtained about one-half of the stock, which is divided among them in about equal proportions. It does not follow necessarily that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will absorb the Western Maryland into its own system. Its control in that property

may continue in much the same way that its share in the control of the Reading Railroad exists, the companies remaining separate but operating in harmony.

Farmersville, La. It is reported that city let contracts to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. for oil storage tanks and Tank and Tower to Chicago Bridge Co., for \$4,955.00.

Dalhart, Texas. Dalhart Ice and Electric and Dalhart Water Co. are expending \$30,000 for water works system. (2) 200,000 gallon steel storage tanks, erect power plant, revamp ice plant, etc.

Heine Boiler Co. The International Combustion Engineering Corporation, 43 Broad St., New York, has purchased the capital stock of the Heine Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo., and will immediately take over the operation of the latter company's boiler shops at St. Louis and Phoenixville, Pa. All types of water-tube boilers will be manufactured at St. Louis, and the acquisition will enable the parent company to supply complete steam generating units fired with pulverized fuel or mechanical stokers, all of its own manufacture. C. R. D. Meier will continue as president of the Heine Company.

Houston, Tex. The Chicago Bridge & Iron Works will build tanks, requiring 3,000 tons, for an oil refiner at Houston, Tex.

Spokane, Wash. Municipal steel water pipe line. Orders for 1,200 tons of steel have been awarded the Steel Tank and Pipe Co. of Oregon and 200 tons have been awarded to the Beale Tank and Pipe Co.

Boston, Mass. 100 tons steel. Power house addition. W. F. Schrafft and Sons Corporation. Contract to Berlin Construction Co.

New York. New York and Queens Gas Co. Power house, 8,850 tons. Office building, Irving Place and 14th St. and shop and storage building for Consolidated Gas Co. Contract, McClintock-Marshall.

Paulsboro, N. J. Vacuum Oil Co., 700 tons. Contract to the Shoemaker Bridge Co.

Granite City, Ill. Steel mill. 850 tons steel. Contract to McClintock-Marshall. Owner, Commonwealth Steel Co.

Kellogg, Idaho. Bunker Hill Smelting & Refining Co. Buildings. 1,500 tons steel. Contract to Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co.

San Francisco, Cal. Feather River Pipe Line. Bids, February 21.

Bronx, New York. The Rubel Coal & Ice Corporation, Glenmore Ave. and Junius St., Brooklyn, has acquired the Ehling Brewery Co. plant in the Bronx, New York, and will remodel for a new ice manufacturing plant. The entire project will cost in excess of \$750,000.

Jersey City, N. J. The Merchants' Refrigerating Corporation, 17 Varick St., New York, has plans for a new 1-story cold storage and refrigerating plant at Jersey City, N. J., to cost \$100,000 with equipment.

Eagle Grove, Iowa, plans electric light plant to cost \$125,000.

Laurel, Mont. The Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Railway Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., is reported as having plans under way for a new 1-story car shop at Laurel, Mont., 100x250 feet, to cost about \$275,000. Bids are expected to be asked on a general contract late in the spring.

Springfield, Ill. The Wabash Ry. Co. has plans for rebuilding its car and locomotive shops recently destroyed by fire. The new building will be 90x300 feet, to cost about \$180,000 with equipment.

Buffalo, N. Y. The Upton Cold Storage Co., 38 Cliff St., Rochester, New York, have authorized plans for the rebuilding of its cold storage and refrigerating plant, recently destroyed by fire. It is estimated to cost in excess of \$1,000,000 with equipment.

San Antonio, Texas. Fehr Baking Co., 1919 Comal St., will soon lay foundations for new 2-story plant, 140x200 feet, with ovens, power equipment, conveying and other machinery. Estimated to cost \$140,000.

East Albany, Ala. The Alabama Power Co., Birmingham, Ala., reported to have preliminary plans for a new automatic power substation to cost \$200,000 with equipment.

Lewistown, Pa. The Penn Central Light & Power Co., Altoona, Pa., will build a new gas-generating plant at Lewistown, Pa., to cost \$500,000, including boilers, pumping units and other equipment.

Toledo, Ohio. The New York Central Ry. Co. has awarded a general contract to the Newton & Baxter Co., 417 Hamilton St., Toledo, Ohio, to build a car repair shop at Toledo to cost in excess of \$75,000.

Paducah, Ky. Illinois Central Ry. Co. has awarded a general contract to Joseph E. Nelson and Sons, 1500 Kentucky Ave., Paducah, Ky., for the construction of four additional 1-story units to its local shops, including wheel works, mill and structural building, and wood-working shop. The cost is stated in excess of \$175,000 with equipment.

Pontiac, Mich. The Oakland Motor Car Co. will carry out an expansion program during the year to cost about \$5,000,000. The work will include three new plant units and power house in the vicinity of the present Oakland works.

Janesville, Wis. The Schlueter Boiler Works, 320 North Main St., has plans for a proposed boiler and welding shop addition, 66x86 feet, one story and part basement.

Menominee, Wis. The Dunn County Board is taking bids on the construction of a \$50,000 power house and laundry building at the county institutional group. It will be 72x100 feet and requires two 60-in. by 16-ft. fire tube boilers, two feed pumps, a 120-ft. stack and other equipment.

Vancouver Island, East Coast, Campbell River. The Crown Willamette Paper Co., San Francisco, Cal., has plans for the erection of a pulp and paper mill, including power plant to develop 100,000 hp.

Jacksonville, Fla. City commission will

spend \$1,500,000 for light plant equipment. Babcock-Wilcox Co. has contract for three boilers with superheaters and soot blowers. Combustion Engineering Corporation has contract for three sets of coil and oil burners, furnaces, boiler brick work, ash pits and additional steel work for same.

Weleetka, Okla. Babcock-Wilcox Co., Chicago, has contract for the boilers, super heaters and economizers for the new electric power plant being erected at Weleetka, Okla., reported elsewhere this issue.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. is reported contemplating the expenditure of \$14,000,000 for new equipment, including 20 locomotives, 3,000 hopper cars and 1,500 box cars.

Durham, N. Car. The Southern Ry. System, it is reported, will soon begin work on classification yards and engine terminals in eastern part of the city, to cost between \$120,000 and \$125,000.

Baltimore, Md. Power house. \$400,000. 56x66 reinforced concrete, brick, plain foundation. Eastern Ave. near 42nd St. Contract to M. A. Long Co., 10 West Chase St.

Vienna, Md. Power plant. 16,000 hp. The Eastern Shore Gas & Electric Co. plans power house and turbines station to cost \$2,000,000.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Canfield Oil Co., 3216 E. 55th St. C. McLean, vice-president, plans brick and steel boiler house at E. 52nd and W. & L. E. R. R. tracks. \$40,000. Private plans.

Frederic, Md. For Hood College. \$45,000 boiler house, laundry and garage. 1-story, 55x140 feet, concrete, brick, steel and stone. L. C. Fuller has the contract.

Nashville, Ark. Ice plant and storage for Southern Ice & Utilities Co. Main building 66x90 feet and 70 feet high. 66x66 engine room, 90 feet high. 70 ton plant ice machinery to the Ball Ice Machine Co., 126 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Architects estimate \$190,000.

San Angelo, Texas. Power plant. \$300,000. Sargent & Lundy, engineers. The West Texas Utilities Co., Abilene, will build power plant addition on Lake Concho near here by day labor.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Standard Transportation Co. is inquiring for three boats, each involving 3,600 tons of plates and 1,800 tons of shapes, a total of 16,000 tons of steel.

Lima Locomotive Works, Lima, O., is figuring on 12 locomotives for the Chicago Northwestern Ry.

Earlsboro, Okla. 675 tons tankage steel for Gulf Oil Corporation. Contract to Kansas City Structural Steel Co.

Wewoka, Okla. 600 tons tankage steel for Barnsdall Oil Co. Contract to Kansas City Structural Steel Co.

Los Angeles, Cal. 275 tons riveted pipe 14 to 24-inch. 215 tons to Western Pipe and Steel Co. and 60 tons to Los Angeles Mfg. Co.

Portland, Ore. Bull Run storage dam proj-

ect. 235 tons steel for Penstock. Bent Bros., Los Angeles, low bidders on general contract.

Locomotives. Canadian National Rys., 20 from Canadian Loco. Co., 30 from Am. Loco. Co. Central Ry. of Vermont, 4 from Am. Loco. Co. Tol., Peoria & Western, 4 from Am. Loco. Co.

Minot, N. D. Minot Gas Co. has awarded contract to American Gas Construction Co., Newton, Iowa, for addition and improvements to the plant.

Foregoing items of construction and railroad news are authentic and should afford interest to the membership, especially those

out of employment in the immediate vicinity of these projects. Some are under way, some planned for early construction, some contemplated for erection during the ensuing year. Our membership will do well to keep these items in mind and make every effort to secure the work for our membership that rightfully belongs to the trade. Each month in the Official Journal these articles are appearing for the information of the membership. They are so arranged that the pages may be easily removed for reference. Fraternally submitted, March 15, 1927, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-president.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD.

(Period of February 15th to March 15th 1927 inclusive.)

During the past thirty days I have visited the following places in the interest of our organization: Borger, Texas; Panhandle, Texas; Amarillo, Texas; Pampa, Texas; Wichita Falls, Texas; Fort Worth, Texas, and Fort Smith, Ark.

I attended regular meeting of Lodge 739 at Borger, Texas, and while there secured the reinstatement of one boilermaker and the initiation of one apprentice with several others promising to come in as soon as possible. At Panhandle I talked to several of our members employed on the Mount-cooper test caulking job, also talked to several that did not belong and while most of them talked favorable they declined to line up. While in Pampa I secured the initiation fee of two helpers employed on tanks and gave them the obligation and sent the money to Brother Lindly, Secretary of Lodge 739 at Borger. While in Amarillo, Texas, talked to some ex-members and am inclined to believe that some results will be obtained in the near future. While in Amarillo had the pleasure of meeting one of our old war horses that had fought many a battle in the interest of the members of our organization on the Mo. P. R. R., Brother Hal Stack, who is now engaged in the automobile business and is making good. While Brother Stack is not working at our trade he carries his card.

From Amarillo I went to Wichita Falls, Texas, at which place we formerly had a local lodge but same being lapsed at the present time. I got in touch with several of our former members who are employed in the contract and railroad shops and they promised to reinstate into Lodge 96 at Fort Worth, Texas, until such a time as they could get enough members to hold a charter of their own. Not knowing what the dues and insurance was in Lodge No. 96, also reinstatement fee, I proceeded to Fort Worth and got in touch with Brother Parmley of Lodge No. 96 and got the approval of the local to reinstate the men at Wichita Falls. Having the addresses of a number of men I prepared and mailed a letter to them and believe that several reinstatements will be secured as result of my visit. While in Fort Worth, I visited the Fort

Worth Steel and Machinery Company plant at noon hour in company with Brother Parmley, Secretary of Lodge 96, and while we have a few members employed there we have several that are not members at the present time, but those I talked to promise to come up to the next meeting of Lodge 96 and reinstate. I also talked to several men employed in railroad shops at Fort Worth and from what information they gave me the company unions in time will be a thing of the past. Very few men that I have ever talked to attempt to defend the "Company Union" and those who have generally admit before I get through talking to them that it is a fake organization and many of the conditions formerly enjoyed by the men have been taken away from them with the sanction of the officers of the fake organization. I am convinced that if the men were left free to decide whether or not they desired to belong to the company union they would refuse to have anything to do with it. I am also convinced that if some of our former members would have a little less fear and more of that old time fighting "pep" that they had during the war we would soon stage a come back on a number of the roads now operating under a company union. In my judgment it is going to require a little backbone on the part of the men now employed in railroad shops if they hope to break the company union shackles and untie themselves and once more become free men. In conclusion I desire to state that I am at the present time assisting the Federated Committee on the Fort Smith and Western Railroad, along with Brother Ware, Vice-President of the Carmen, in their effort to secure an increase in wages and restoration of time and one-half on Sundays and holidays and hope to be able to report a settlement in next month's Journal. With kind regards, I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, I. V.-P.

Remember UNION is the BOND
of all THINGS and all MAN.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

(Period February 15th to March 15th, Inclusive.)

Meadville, Pa., March 15.

The past month I have put in on the west end of the Erie R. R. in an effort to build up our organization. The most of my time has been spent in Meadville, Pa. These shops are not operated by the railroad company. Have been let to the Meadville Machinery Company who have operated them under non-union conditions for the past five years. I am pleased to say the Erie Railroad will take these shops over on or about June 1st, and the Federated Trades are arranging for a conference with the management with a view to applying the Erie agreement to the Meadville shops. About 1,000 men are employed here. Around 150 are eligible to membership in our organization. About one third of these men have already signed applications and I am securing additional applications at each meeting. The Marion shops of the company are also operated by a contracting company. This shop will also be taken over by the Erie

and it is our intention to have the Erie agreement applied there also.

The officers of the Meadville Machinery Company have circulated a petition among the employees which has for its purpose the continuing of the present condition of employment. Piece work, sliding scale, lap shift, the formation of a company union and strong arm methods were used by the foreman to induce the men to sign their rights away with the result that a very large percentage of the men signed. This will interfere to some extent with our efforts, but as it is simply the last kick of a dying mule we are confident of overcoming this obstacle when the Federated Committee meet the management.

The Machinists have assigned Organizer M. J. McMahon to assist in the work here and he is meeting with excellent results. We work together and co-operate in every possible way.

M. F. Glenn, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

The fight won by the proponents of a stronger navy was made a hollow victory for the time being. Modernization of the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada will have to be delayed, and from information at hand these ships will not be available until about next September, but the money asked for in the deficiency appropriation bill died with the last Congress. Continuation of construction of the fleet submarine V-4 is only hoped for at present. Much other work will have to be delayed, too. All this as a result of the filibuster staged during the last days of Congress. The situation for the navy yards are not any too bright at this time. Information is that the two battleships above mentioned has been assigned to the Philadelphia and Norfolk yards respectfully. The gun elevation work is still in the air. Some of the yards are actually facing a shut down, and all of this due to prosperity?

The total sums lost with the bill was \$13,150,000 for modernization of the two ships and the elevation work. \$12,000,000 for the completion of the airplane carriers Saratoga and Lexington, and \$1,000,000 to complete construction of the Submarine V-4. Making a total of \$26,150,000 in all. The aircraft carriers will cost with the above appropriation of \$12,000,000; \$40,000,000 each.

Lodge 410 of the Hull Department at Philadelphia continues to grow, as well as Lodge

450 here at Washington. Lodge 431 is now a full sized lodge, the officers of this lodge certainly deserve all the praise we can give them, for they have worked faithfully as the results will show.

The contract for the reconditioning of the America the ship destroyed by fire last March, has been let to the Newport News Shipbuilding Co., for \$1,894,000 and is to be ready for service next March, 1928.

The ex-German vessels, Mount Vernon (Kronprinzessin Cecilie) and the Agamemnon (Kaiser Wilhelm) if they pass the physical inspection and prove to be worthy of reconditioning for service, will be ordered conditioned for trans-Atlantic service. The vessels have been tied up and out of service since 1921. Perhaps the shipbuilding industry will come again, who knows?

I am informed that the tanks being erected by the Southern Cotton Oil at Savannah, Ga., is being done by other than our members. The secretary of Lodge 26 states every effort was made by our members to secure the work but without success.

Bids will be opened April 5th, for the building of the cruisers authorized by Congress. Six in all. Both private and navy yards were asked to submit bids. The navy has on hand \$15,900,000 and \$450,000 appropriated recently added for the last three of the cruisers. J. N. Davis, Intl. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER.

After the Executive Council adjourned I returned to St. Louis, Mo., and remained in St. Louis looking after the affairs of Lodge No. 27 until just before Christmas. I then went to Portsmouth, Ohio, my home, and spent the holidays with my family. After

the holidays I went to Indianapolis, Ind., relative to the affairs of our members employed on the Big Four Railroad and District Lodge No. 21.

I then went to Peoria, Ill., Lodge No. 60, where I was successful in getting the Yates

Boiler Works and the McConnell Sheet Iron Works to sign an agreement with Lodge No. 60. This agreement was put into effect in Peoria last fall by Brother William Walters, business agent, Lodge No. 363.

I then went to Fort Wayne, Ind., relative to the affairs of Lodge No. 54, but was unable to do anything there at this time due to business being very slack in Fort Wayne. I then went to Mattoon, Ill., Lodge 224, where we still have a few delinquents employed by the Big Four Railroad. I visited the homes of these men and was successful in getting them to sign application for reinstatement payable on their next pay day.

I then went to Green Bay, Wis., where I met Vice-President Patterson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, relative to a dispute between our members and the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen employed on the Green Bay & Western Railroad. We arranged a meeting between a committee representing our members and the members of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. At this committee meeting it was agreed that the work in dispute would be turned over to the Carmen as there was no

question but what the work belonged to them as per agreement between the two organizations. Vice-President Patterson and myself also arranged a conference with Mr. Becker, Master Mechanic, Green Bay & Western Railroad, and he also agreed that the work in dispute in future would be turned over to the Carmen.

I then returned to Indianapolis, Ind., and am pleased to report that Lodge 51 has reinstated and initiated 30 members employed at Beech Grove and Shelby Street shops since January 1st.

I also attended two meetings of Lodge No. 10 in Indianapolis and have visited quite a number of delinquents and expect to report an increase in the membership of Lodge 10 in the near future. I also attended two meetings of Lodge No. 360 at Lafayette, Ind., relative to wage increase and restoration of overtime to men regularly employed on Sundays and holidays, and am pleased to report our members voted to accept the two-cent increase and restoration of overtime.

Trusting this report will meet with your approval, and with best wishes, I remain, Fraternally, M. A. Maher, Int. Vice Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

(Period, February 16th to March 15th, 1927, Inclusive.)

San Francisco, Calif., March 15, 1927.

Activities for the past month were confined to the San Francisco Bay district and adjoining territory. Regular meetings attended: Lodge No. 39, February 18 and March 4; Lodge No. 666, February 21 and March 14; Lodge No. 9, February 23 and March 9; Lodge No. 6, February 24 and March 10; Lodge No. 317, February 25 and March 11; Executive Board, Lodge No. 6, March 3; Bay Cities Iron Trades Council, March 7. Conference: Jurisdictional controversy, General Engineering Company, San Francisco, February 25. Conferences: Disability claim of Brother Albert H. Ahern of Lodge No. 6, California State Industrial Accident Commission and superintendent of Permanent Disability Rating Department, San Francisco, March 5 and 7; Doctor R. J. Nutting, eye specialist, Oakland, March 8.

During the month the various railroad shops, contract shops, ship yards and field jobs were visited in company with Brother M. Gabbett, district representative, and Brother Thomas Sheehan, business agent of Lodge No. 6. Some attention was given matters pertaining to wages and working conditions and with the co-operation of the

officers and members of the several local lodges, the following results were attained:

	Init.	Rein.	W. D. C.	Total
Lodge No. 6....3	3	6		12
Lodge No. 9....0	0	2		2
Lodge No. 39....7	0	0		7
Lodge No. 148....0	1	0		1
Lodge No. 317....0	10	2		12
Lodge No. 657....0	3	0		3
Lodge No. 666....0	1	1		2
	10	18	11	39

Trade conditions throughout this territory are rather quiet in all of our branches, except in the oil industry. The Standard Oil Company are employing two shifts in the boiler department at their Richmond refinery and are still adding to the forces. The Shell, Associated, and several other oil companies are in the market for new storage and refinery construction which should improve conditions somewhat in the near future. The public utilities are also planning additional pen stock and pipe line construction during the coming season.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our Journal, I am with very best wishes, your fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF DISTRICT ORGANIZER AMRHEIN.

Mobile, Ala.

Having been appointed as District Organizer by Brother Franklin some sixty days past and assigned to Mobile upon arriving here found Local 112 in a very poor state with no officers except Financial Sec-

retary and about 8 or 9 members.

We had a very slow beginning owing to the holidays and scarcity of work, but business has been picking up right along and have succeeded in getting quite a number of reinstatements as well as initiations.

There is quite a bit of material here to work with although it is rather a hard place to organize. We have elected a good set of officers with necessary officers being bonded. I believe that they will do all in their power to help make this town a 100 per cent Union town as it is well known that Mobile is the drawback of the South so far as Marine work is concerned.

Conditions here are rotten. All riveting is piece work and most of the burning is done under the same condition and the scale of wage is considerably lower than in the surrounding ports. The Boilermakers are the best organized here. Some of the other crafts are not organized at all—everybody works under the same conditions and receive the same scale of wages.

It seems as if the men working at the different trades would wake up and realize that they never will better their condition until they get together and co-operate for as long as the Boss has the whip in his hand there is nothing but slavery for the working man.

We are having well-attended meetings and the future looks rather bright although it will take a little time to put Local 112 to where it should and could be. So all Brothers coming this way bring your Clearance

cards as we intend to see that this place will no longer be a drawback.

Work is real good here. There is also four 55,000 bbl. tanks to be erected at New Orleans, La., by the P. I. W. Co. J. Robinson has charge of the work and it will be done under the piece-work system.

I have at this writing a suggestion to make through the Journal to get views of other Brothers who have no one to care for them and are too old to follow the trade and as we have a number of Brothers who have no one to leave their insurance to a suggestion has been made to me that they would leave their insurance to create a fund for which to build a home in some desirable place to take care of our old Brothers. I am sure that there are quite a few of the Brothers that will be glad to do so as I have had at least a dozen different ones approach me on this subject who would be willing to leave their insurance payable to a fund for this purpose. This is why I would like to get other Brothers' views in regards to it.

I myself feel sure there is some way that we could put this in a trust fund for the purpose of arranging in some way to take care of our old Brothers in the near future. Yours fraternally, W. L. Amrhein, Dist. Organizer.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

I submit a report for our International Official Journal on the local situation, as well as a synopsis of labor conditions in general. When any member of our International Brotherhood looks around and realizes from observation what's going on in opposition to organization of the men and women who toil for a daily wage, as well as the lack of interest on the part of the workers in a matter so vital to their general welfare, it's a question to ponder over from an organized viewpoint.

When we read the many flim-flam magazines that are published in defense of big business, and against any move on the part of organized labor, with false, misleading and disreputable propaganda, in an effort to influence labor from the path of honesty of purpose which only leads to extreme slavery in the industrial field of endeavor, and for the sole purpose of bolstering up company unions and other similar devices that are but the entering wedge to destroy the only remedy that labor has to protect its present and future welfare; namely, organization and representation when needed and chosen by the organized workers themselves to adjust wages or conditions when necessary, in accordance with accepted rules as previously agreed to between both parties, the employer and employe.

When I read certain magazines that represent hard-boiled and unfair employers, I can't help wondering if our unorganized craftsmen have lost their reasoning power by accepting a slanderous and hypocritical and under cover propaganda that advocates

company unions or the so-called American plan. Such a position for one to occupy makes manhood and principle a farce to all who claim to stand for the ideals of a true American, and many, I hope, are unconscious that their misguided action only leads to the destruction of industrial and political liberty that the best blood of our country was shed to make possible.

May that great and unseen power, through its agency of regeneration, bring the unorganized workers to understand what is right and what is wrong, in order they may grasp the real situation that's working night and day to enslave them by placing them under the absolute control of a financial combination that has no respect for anything but the almighty dollar. If the advice of one who has spent many years in the International Brotherhood amounts to anything, or should be read by any of our unorganized craftsmen, think well on it, as self preservation and liberty is the first law that governs natural rights.

I have noticed in the Passaic Daily News many articles written by one Harvey G. Ellerd who represents the personnel department of Armour and Company, outlining the untold benefits of a flim-flam association known to all trade unionists, "the open shop," that the striking textile workers refuse to be part of, as past experience gives those strikers a practical idea of what a company incubator is intended to hatch out. But Ellerd's writings say nothing whatever about company spies and other devices of a similar unfair character. Nevertheless, he

uses some beautiful bunk to cover up his rank deception of the methods used to bolster up a company union, and tries to make good his argument by telling the textile strikers of the close and pleasant relations that would exist between the employees and employer through the open shop. Mr. Ellerd never attempts any explanation whatever to give any reason why hundreds of textile workers were forced out on strike under an open shop management to prevent a system of industrial slavery and in a country supposed to be dedicated to human liberty, and suffered untold privations during their strike to maintain a decent standard of living for themselves and families.

If that pleasant relationship had existed as so glibly told by Mr. Ellerd, between the mill proprietors and the textile workers it would have made that pleasant relationship a co-operation between both parties instead of a bitter and prolonged strike of the textile workers at Passaic, New Jersey. It should have been the very opposite, for when pleasant relationship exists between both parties, as claimed by the writer of that old propaganda stuff, co-operation as a general proposition functions properly; not otherwise. When that pleasant relationship does not exist co-operation is impossible, regardless of what we read in newspapers and magazines that represent only the company union, open shop, or any other devices to divide the forces of labor. That's why many hard-boiled corporations are using that infamous system of inside, under-over, sneaking methods to deceive and divide labor in order to get the results that the dishonest and fair minded employers and employees desire—namely, industrial peace with honor to all concerned.

There are also many railroad systems that our members know of who continue to use unlawful and continual nagging and discrimination in their efforts to prevent organized labor if possible from improving wage or working conditions. This continual violation of national and state laws is, on most occasions, permitted to go on by those in authority who are supposed to prevent violation of law as well as premeditated injustice so glaring and unjustifiable that it makes liberty weep. No wonder disrespect for law is on the increase when those higher powers are permitted, with impunity, to evade very responsibility of violation of what is now as lawful, constitutional protection. If this open violation is made possible by the lack of organization on the part of those that should be organized, and also by our failure to visit the ballot box on election day to defeat our enemies and elect our friends whose past record is known to be fair to organized labor and entitled to what is just, with full recognition of all rights and privileges. Organized labor wants nothing more, nor will they accept anything less. No threat either—it's fact.

Nevertheless, regardless of open violations against labor, company unions, open shop

and American Plan incubators, as well as other similar devices, organized labor is here to stay and function, when necessary, to cope with conditions so rank and so scandalous that organized capital should be permitted by labor to make industrial slavery possible in an age of so-called progress and civilization. But, perhaps some Brother may truthfully say, those unlawful conditions you speak of go on just the same, and the writer will have to admit that Brother would be absolutely correct.

Let us place the responsibility for such conditions squarely where it belongs. It's our failure to get our legitimate power in proper shape. In other words it is the lack of applied organization and co-operation of our unorganized craftsmen in a cause where conditions demand their united and co-operative efforts when wage conditions and recognition is the issue. That, no one who toils for a daily wage, can deny.

We have entered a new year with the possibility of a change from industrial depression to industrial activity, and should the conditions change as anticipated by those who claim to know, let us take advantage of it by organization, the only practical and peaceful solution of industrial peace, progress and protection of our future as workers in life's battle. Organized labor knows from bitter experience what physical toil means and perhaps on many occasions had to witness the overbearing attitude of a hard-boiled foreman in charge, who organization can change from hard-boiled to right the very opposite. It has been done and can be done again by organization and the harmonized efforts of joint co-operation in any shop, district or yard where workers are organized and realize the absolute necessity of organization and constitutional discipline. That is the key to success in the labor movement, and all know from past experience. Think it over and be governed by that experience because conditions demand it.

I recently received a copy of report issued by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches of Christian America in connection with strikes on the Western Maryland Railroad, the federated shop crafts in March, 1922, and the enginemen's strike, 1925.

The report is quite a lengthy one and goes after the situation and cause of both strikes on the Western Maryland Railroad, but in particular the enginemen's recent strike. The shop craft strike is touched on in a general way but not in detail, unless in paragraph 4, page 14, in report that a notice was posted in the shops of the company that the Dickson Construction Repair Company of Youngstown, Ohio, would operate the shops of the Western Maryland Company, the change to become effective in three days. If that statement is correct, and I presume it is when made by the Federal Council of one of the Churches of Christ in America, that the federated agree-

ment between the shop crafts and the officials of the Western Maryland Railway company was wilfully and deliberately violated when the signed federated agreement called for thirty days' notice to be given by either party before any change in agreement be made. For that reason honest business men along the line of the Western Maryland Railroad must hang their heads in shame because of that violation on the part of the president of that system of railroad, in connection with the federated shop crafts and the enginemens' organization, in his inhuman policy of forcing American freemen to become industrial slaves.

Although the federated shop crafts used every legitimate means in accordance with their agreement to bring about a peaceful and satisfactory settlement between both parties at issue, nothing would seem to satisfy the president of the Western Maryland Railway company but a total surrender of every right that the shop crafts had for many years. The writer had dealings with the old time officials of the Western Maryland Railroad and they were fair and re-

garded the active co-operation of the shop-crafts as a valuable asset in the successful operation of that Railroad system.

Further I desire to emphasize that the shop crafts strike in 1922 was but the entering wedge to cripple other unions on that system of railroad and was so stated by many who were in a position to know, at Hagerstown, Cumberland and Elkins, of the under-cover workings and the scheming propaganda that was hatched in the Baltimore incubator.

Every local of our International Brotherhood should secure a copy of the report just issued by the Department of Research and Education of the Federal Council of Churches at the following named addresses: No. 105 E. 22nd Street, New York City, No. 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.; also Merchants Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. I hope every local of our Brotherhood will secure a copy, price 25 cents, as the action of the Western Maryland Railroad is fully explained in the report just issued, February, 1927. I am yours fraternally, Thos. Nolan, S., Representative.

Agreements

AGREEMENT BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA WITH CONTRACT SHOPS.

The purpose being to protect the best interest of the interested trades and to maintain a satisfactory condition of employment of those engaged in them, to also bring about and maintain a harmonious relation between employer and employe, thereby insuring co-operation.

Rule 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when four hours shall be worked, making a 44-hour week.

Rule 2. All overtime will be paid for at the rate of double time, this to include Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day. When any of the said days fall on Sunday, the following day to be observed.

Rule 3. The present rate of pay for all mechanics will be at the rate of 90 cents per hour. The starting rate for apprentices shall be 31 cents per hour, and will be increased 5 cents per hour every six (6) months until completion of apprenticeship.

Rule 4. When mechanics are sent away from the shop or out on the road, they will be paid straight time while traveling or waiting, and for all time worked other than regular shop hours, double time will be paid, and the company will defray all expenses.

Rule 5. Work which is generally recognized as belonging to a craft will be per-

formed by members of that craft who are in good standing with their respective international organizations. Each craft will perform its work with any of the several improved processes. If the Shop Committee cannot furnish men needed within twenty-four hours and a non-union man is employed he will be in the service of the company and his membership is acceptable to the locals of the different internationals covered by this agreement.

Rule 6. In case of grievances arising the company will make every effort to adjust same with the Shop Committee. If no satisfactory settlement is reached by them the matter will be referred to the officials of the company and representatives of the different internationals parties to this agreement. It is agreed that no strike or lockout will occur until the above procedure is carried out and a strike sanction is obtained from headquarters of crafts affected.

Rule 7. No mechanic will be discriminated against for serving on a committee. Ice water for drinking, fires for heating purposes, lockers for clothes and first aid kits for injured employees will be furnished by the company. Employees covered by this agreement will not be required to work on castings made by firms known to be unfair to the international parties to this agreement.

Rule 8. One apprentice may be employed

for the shop and not to exceed one additional for every five mechanics employed. This ratio will be maintained at all times. No handy man will be employed at any time.

Rule 9. Apprentices will be required to serve an apprenticeship of four years, to consist of 302 days a year. Apprentices when employed will be between the ages of sixteen (16) and twenty-one (21).

Rule 10. Apprentices will be given every opportunity to learn the trade. If within one year he shows no aptitude to learn the trade he will be dismissed from the service of the company. Apprentices will not be allowed to complete work started by mechanics when overtime is required.

Rule 11. Should it become necessary at any time to establish a second or a third shift the same shall be established for a period of not less than thirty days, and all employees working on such shifts shall receive compensation of 10 cents per hour in

advance of same class of employees working on the first or day shift.

Rule 12. These rules and rates will apply to all repair and manufacturing shops of Savannah and vicinity who employ mechanics who are members of their respective internationals, the same to be effective..... and remain in force until revised, either party desiring a change, written notice will be given the other party and a conference held within thirty days.

Representing:

Boilermakers, Wm. J. Stoughton,
J. B. Williams,
W. H. Smith, Sr.

Firms, Georgia Port Machine Wks.,
E. W. Robinson, Gen. Mgr.
Forest City Machine &
Foundry Co.,
W. L. Wingleduff, Gen. Mgr.
John Rourke & Sons,
John Rourke.

Correspondence

PRIZE BEAUTY HELPS BOILERMAKERS.

Preparations for a gala night in Lodge 154 history are being made by the committee in charge of the arrangements for the Annual Ball to be given at the Moose Temple, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday evening, April 27.

In addition to the usual dance program, an innovation is being introduced in the reception to be extended Pretty Peggy Bosza, the motherless daughter of a local common laborer, who has been selected by a committee of nationally famous artists, from among hundreds of competitors, as the most beautiful girl in all Pittsburgh. The title of "Peggy of the Press," in honor of the Pittsburgh Press, the local Scripps-Howard newspaper that conducted the contest, has been conferred upon Peggy and magnificent honors have been but part of the rewards reaped by the little working-girl Venus who vied with the pampered daughters of Pittsburgh's wealth and was returned a triumphant victor.

The story of "Peggy" is like the fable of Cinderella, come true. The little kitchen drudge, who had never before traveled beyond the confines of Pittsburgh, and whose days were spent mothering a brood of small brothers and sisters, was ushered through

the portals of a wonder-world and in starry-eyed amazement gazed at scenes she thought existed only in dreams.

Delightful journeys to New York, Atlantic City, Philadelphia, Boston and Cambridge Springs, followed by wonderful receptions at which Peggy mingled with the famous beauties of the stage and art, not only failed to dim the glory of Pittsburgh's lovely working girl, but rather, her queenly bearing and winsome charm, together with her inherent faculty to adapt herself to any environment, has added new lustre to the laurels won in her home city.

With all the acclaim and adulation accorded the most beautiful girl in a great city, Peggy's level little head has never been turned, and she is still the darling of the neighborhood and the little mother in the Bosza home, where she "spanks the kids" as lustily as of old.

Amid all the honors bestowed upon the Pittsburgh beauty, the one that brings the gladdest memories was the reception accorded her by the neighboring workmen and their families, when she was presented with a massive loving cup by the people in the neighborhood of her home. It was the only time during the hectic period following her victory, that Peggy lost the aplomb that carried her through her triumphant career. But with bands blaring, and the streets before her home packed with a cheering throng, the little mother, caught at her housework, with a soiled house dress and hair in crimps, fled in dismay.

Peggy's triumph has brought shoals of theatrical, moving picture and "personal appearance" offers and she has tentatively accepted an offer from a Hollywood moving picture concern, to star in a picture built



Peggy Bosza.

about her amazing experience, but before leaving for California she is looking forward to another "regular time with her old buddies" at the Boilermakers Ball.—James G. Sause, S. B. A. 154.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As a member of Lodge 57, and is at present employed at the Norfolk navy yard, and why its called the Norfolk navy yard now; I can't understand for its located across the river from Norfolk at Portsmouth, Va. It might be all right and necessary in the years long ago, but conditions have changed to make the change as Portsmouth, Va., has a population of over fifty thousand, with water and rail transportation as well as other necessary facilities to handle all business between the Navy Department and the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Virginia.

Brother Nolan kindly lent me a report of the Department of Research and Education just issued by the Federal Council of Churches in America. In connection with the strikes on the Western Maryland Railroad, that is very interesting and more especially for all crafts employed in the railroad service in shops or the transportation department. The report tells us of the shop crafts strike of 1922, and in particular about the enginemens' strike of 1925.

The shop crafts, although having a signed Federated agreement with the Western Maryland Railroad, owing to the abrogation of agreement by the management the shop crafts were forced out on strike on a three-days' notice, when the Federated agreement called for a thirty-days' notice if either party to agreement desired a change. I know of the former conditions on that system of railroad as well as the harmony and mutual co-operation that existed with the general and local management before the introduction of the Dickson Construction Company, that brought about a reduction in wage and longer hours of labor. The Federated shop crafts used every legitimate means to prevent the introduction of a contract system that no red-blooded American could accept.

I know the shop crafts at the Hagerstown shops, good machinists and forever loyal to the interest of the company, but regardless of that, a floating scum was recruited to take the places of honest trades unionists and tax-payers and citizens of the old state of Maryland, with families and other responsibilities at Hagerstown, Cumberland, Elkins, and other points on the line of railroad that the old officials of that railroad always regarded their co-operation as a valuable asset in the successful operation of the railroad.

Let the shop crafts on the Western Maryland Railroad get busy again and get their local organization, for it is rumored that the Rockefeller holdings in the Western Maryland may be acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and if that rumor is true I hope the shop crafts will get right again,

for the purpose of giving the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad every ounce of active co-operation necessary to make that streak of rust a howling success and to show the president of the Western Maryland Railroad the difference between co-operation and industrial slavery.

And wishing the real men on the Western Maryland Railroad every success in the future is the hope of one that knows the situation on that system since March, 1922. Fraternally, W. J. Williams, Lodge 57.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has been said on many occasions that more attention should be shown by our local lodges toward local ship repair yards and to prove that same has some foundation I feel that it would be well to advise that owners of shipyards and bosses in general are not missing a trick.

On February 23, 1926, at Trenton, N. J., threats and counter-threats on the part of the Manufacturers Association represented by A. Dayton Oliphant and representatives of labor marked the hearing of Senate Bill No. 24 by Senator Richards calling for an increase in compensation to injured workmen, both as to money and time, before Judiciary Committee.

Manufacturers would leave states if the compensation laws were made any more stringent and they would have entire act rescinded, to which labor delegates retorted they would like nothing better than to see the act rescinded in which case labor would have a real act put on statue books with a state fund attached to same. The main objection to the proposed measure was in regards to the clause placing hernia in the compensation disease class. Under the present law labor claims not one case of hernia has received compensation, although there have been at least 10,000 cases within the past few years. The proposed measure would increase the present maximum allowance of \$17.00 to \$20.00 and the time from five (5) to thirty (30) weeks in the case of injuries to thumb, forefinger, hand and arm. These changes, advocates of the Bill said, were the result of conferences held by representatives of Labor, manufacturers and employers, but Oliphant denied that any one represented manufacturers.

Those opposed to the Bill were Abel Klaw representing Du Pont, George Earl representing New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association and National Trades Association, H. J. Aldridge of Spencer and Kellogg of Cliffside, T. F. R. Brown of Association of Railroads; G. H. Kovan and George C. Holland of Hudson County Employers Association. Those in favor of the Bill were Arthur Quinn, President State Federation of Labor, Henry Hilfers of A. F. of L., M. Skinner of Manufacturers Council; Mr. Smith, Mr. Drew, Chas. J. Jennings of Hudson County Central Labor Union, and

last but not least, International Vice President John J. Dowd.

I feel that this information may be of some interest to the members of our organization throughout the state of New Jersey. It may make them realize that bosses are on the alert, watching at all times and these actions are caused no doubt by the untiring efforts of those who are affiliated with our movement and who are always trying to better conditions for everyone in general.

Hoping 1927 holds many happy surprises in store for our membership and with warmest personal regards to all, I remain Fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

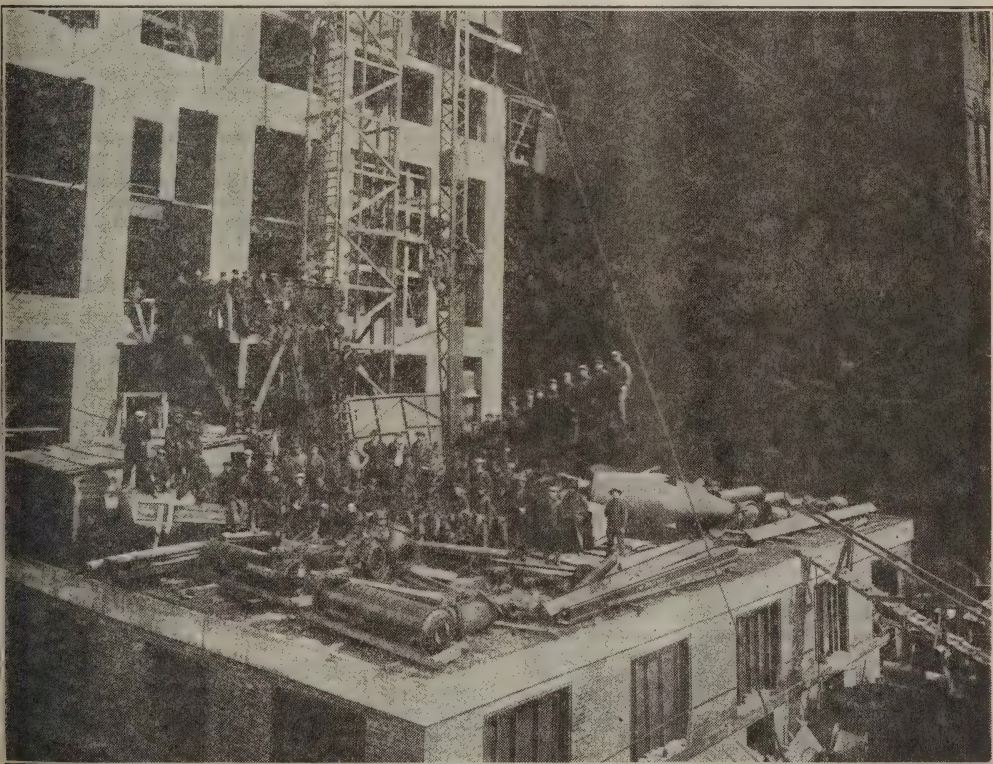
Under separate cover I am sending you a photograph of the brothers of the several lodges in the Port of New York, working on the American Sugar House job in Brooklyn. This is a fifteen million dollar job. Stone and Webster has the general contract, and Power Specialty Co., Connery & Co., Meade Penn Co., Strubler Iron Works and the Astoria Welding Co., have sub-contracts. They are all handling our men. There are two hundred and fifteen of our Brothers

on this job, which is one hundred percent Union.

The conditions prevailing on this job, for our Brothers are to a great extent the results of the untiring efforts of our worthy Business Agent, Harry Nacey, who enjoys to an extent heretofore unknown, the good will and co-operation of the several lodges and Brothers of our organization throughout the Port of New York.

He has the respect of the employers and the friendship of the Delegates and men of various crafts connected with the New York Building Trades Council. Brother Nacey has accomplished wonderful results since he has been in office. Empire Lodge No. 21 is now affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council, the New York Building Trades Council, the Brooklyn Board of Business Agents, the Bronx Board of Business Agents and the Richmond Board of Business Agents, in fact we are connected with every affiliation in the Port of New York, with the exception of those in the state of New Jersey.

Brother Nacey has done business with employers, who have not employed Union men nor conferred with Union officials for the past fifteen years. He placed men on their jobs and now commands their utmost confidence and respect. Results speak for



Men of Local No. 21 Working on Sugar House, March 7, 1924

themselves; the volume of business and our various affiliations made it necessary for us to elect an Assisting Business Agent. We elected our worthy Corresponding Secretary, Charles Yonckert, to the office. He has proven himself an apt pupil, a go-getter, and the results of his work are up to our greatest expectations.

Combined with our new insurance plan, which has proven a boon to our organization, and has done wonders toward stabilizing and increasing our membership, and the business ability and cheerful personality of Brother Nacey, the boilermakers in the Port of New York are enjoying better conditions, fraternally, and financially, than they have enjoyed for some time past. The spirit of brotherhood is very much in evidence and peace and harmony prevails.

With best wishes for the health and prosperity of our Grand President, Brother Franklin, and all the officers and members of our Grand Organization, I am, Yours truly and Fraternally, William G. Pendergast, President Empire Lodge No. 21.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Under the courageous leadership of President Thomas J. Farmer who is constantly driving home the fact to all those men working at our trade with whom he comes in contact, that their material and intellectual welfare, which hundreds of them in this vicinity have sadly neglected by back-sliding from our organization, depends essentially upon their membership and their constant adherence to the principles of this Brotherhood—is striving bravely, despite all the diabolical forces that arrayed against it, and against the A. F. L. in general to increase the prestige of this organization, which is apparent to close observers of the labor situation here by the good work that is being accomplished in our behalf by the Boston Metal Trade Council of which Lodge 585 is an integral part.

Brother Frank W. Lynch, V. P. of Lodge 585, who was for a long period president of a former Quincy, Mass., lodge, wherein he always and invariably with success exerted the influence of his thorough comprehension of practical trade unionism and of his splendid personal example for the tangible benefit of his fellow workmen, regardless of any attempt to lure him from the path of industrial integrity, has been elected vice president of the Boston Metal Trades Council, and he has also been selected by Lodge 585, which holds him in implicit confidence to be their representative in the Executive Board of that Council. The jurisdictional disputes and misunderstandings among various metal trade crafts in this city, oftentimes having a bearing on the status of boiler makers and iron ship builders work, will be handled by this Board and Lodge 585 is indeed fortunate in having Brother Lynch serving in this body to safeguard their interests. Brother Frank W. Lynch is a man of unquestioned

honesty, and whenever the occasion arises he will, as he has done before, call the bluff of any absent minded structural iron workers, machinists, sheet metal workers and steam fitters, who by a system of logic intelligible only to them, have from time to time acquired the habit of performing work that did not belong to them.

The writer had the pleasure a few days since of meeting our worthy Int. Vice President, Brother John J. Dowd, while Brother was in Boston to confer with Int. Representative Brother Robert Henderson on some vital matters concerning the railroad department of this organization, and from the way in which he modestly outlined the scope of his efforts to promote the well being of the rank and file in the territory wherein he operates since the holding of the last convention, I am satisfied that the prediction I made then that this organization would act wisely to retain John J. Dowd as one of its standard bearers, has been sustained.

The members of Lodge 585 who remember the courageous spirit of that battling crusader for human rights, Brother Charlie Scott, likewise feel satisfied that a wise choice was made when he was given the mantle of office so admirably filled by our esteemed Brother Joseph Flynn, and they wish him every success in his recently acquired position of responsibility and activity, and working in harmony all the time, I believe that at the Brotherhood offices at Kansas City, the triumvirate of Int. President Franklin, Asst. Int. President Atkinson and Int. Secretary-Treasurer Scott will in the months and years to come show the industrial world that our organization can keep the proper pace which the adequate requirements of officially conducting an international headquarters demands. Yours fraternally, D. B. McInness, C. S., L. 585.

RETIRES FROM NAVY YARD.

On February 26, 1927, a dinner was given to Brother Daniel Murphy by Shipfitters Local No. 43 at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum upon his retirement from the Government service at the age of 65 years.

"Dan" as he is most familiarly known, has been in the shipbuilding game for the past 45 years, 24 of which was spent in the Brooklyn yard.

After partaking of a very enjoyable dinner Brother Dan was presented with a beautiful gold watch by Brother James McBridge, President of Local 43 after which Brother Dan made a short address to the fifty or more members and friends who were present.

Local 43 can go on record as possessing a wonderful array of talent, they kept the band busy following them in their songs and dances.

The committee in charge of the affair deserves a great amount of credit because we

wanted for nothing. The committee, Thomas MacMurray, Thomas Conklin and John Dunsmore. Yours fraternally, James D. Devlin, S., L. 43.

Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We had a visit on Tuesday, March 15, from International Vice-President W. G. Coyle of Montreal. After a successful business meeting, a banquet-chicken supper was held in the Bridgeburg Cafe and plates were set for fourteen members. A most enjoyable time was spent by all present and the program will speak for itself. Here's hoping that Brother Coyle will visit this lodge again soon, and may success attend all his efforts. The program was as follows:

Address by Brother W. G. Coyle.

Repairing of Front Ends Efficiently, Mr. A. Currie.

To Prossitt Tubes Property (use prossitts, Mr. E. Lorraine.

Address on Hot Work, Mr. S. C. Wilkin-son.

Why I Learned the Boiler Trade, A Member.

My Life and Labors in England, Mr. George Smith.

Lowering Lake Water Levees by Water Hose, Mr. J. Stackhouse.

To Clean Tubes Properly (use air hose and blower pipe), Mr. G. R. Bond.

Financial Economy in Local 642, A Member.

Financial Treasurer's Troubles (brothers, keep dues paid up), Mr. P. Scott.

Music, Saxophone Solo, Broken Bricks, Mr. W. Dytum.

The Night Gang, Oh! Don't I wish It Was Morning, Johnston & Parmiter.

P. Scott, Treasurer Local 642; George R. Bond, Cor. Fin. Sec.; Mr. Frank Amesbury, Chairman.

Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove from this life our worthy Brother Elmer T. Lauderback, who passed to the great beyond March 9 after a long and lingering illness, at the Fitzsimmons Hospital.

We, the officers and members of Local No. 179, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in their loss. Yours fraternally, H. C. Klein, S., L. No. 179.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It hath pleased the Almighty God, our Father, in His divine wisdom to permit the grim reaper of death to invade our ranks and so suddenly strike down our friend and brother, M. L. Hagwood, at his home in Portsmouth, Va., in his young manhood, leaving to us the memory of a true brother

and a loyal member of the Organization and Lodge 298, of which he was a member. In obedience to the Fraternal ties that bind us together in Brotherly love, which we are now enjoying, the members of Boilermakers Lodge No. 298 are desirous of extending their esteemed love and confidence.

We, the members of Lodge 298, appreciate his high character as an upright member and a good citizen, ever loyal in his duty to his fellow members, neighbors and to his God, up to the unexpected moment of his death. Feeling deeply and keenly hurt due to the void made in our lodge account of the death of our departed brother, M. L. Hagwood, the members of Lodge 298, ever cherish and hold in grateful remembrance the noble qualities as a man and a member of Lodge 298. "May he rest in peace."

We extend to the widow and daughter of the deceased brother, M. L. Hagwood, our heartfelt sympathy, and may the Almighty God in His divine wisdom guide and protect them through their life's journey. Members of Lodge No. 298. Committee: E. G. Webb, Geo. Burton, J. T. Morris.

Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Daniel J. Dailey, who died Jan. 9, 1927, at the age of 60 years. Brother Dailey was a life long and consistent member of our organization and was always an active worker in the affairs of our Brotherhood. He was president of Lodge 169 for many years, and was instrumental in organizing Lodge 719. He was well known and highly respected in Lodge 413, St. Thomas, Ont. Brother Dailey was a man of high integrity and never allowed personal gain to interfere in his work for the benefit of our craft and will be greatly missed by all. Committee: Tom Brown, H. F. Terry, Lodge 719.

Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Death, who knocks with equal hand at the door of the cottage and the palace gate, has been busy at his appointed work. Mourning prevails throughout Shubrick Lodge No. 170, and the countenances of all members are shrouded in the mantle of regret.

Our President, L. Russell Britt, died Friday, January 14, 1927, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. He was a member of North Side Lodge No. 292, A. F. & A. M., and Rescue Council No. 1, of Jr. O. U. A. M.

He was a man of proved honor, rectitude and constancy, whose sterling character was a pledge of faithfulness to every trust committed to him.

Well mightst thou, O Death, now recline beneath the laurels thou hast won, and for a while forego thy relentless task, for never since, as the Grim Messenger, thou camest into this world, did a more generous and

loving heart cease to heave beneath thy chilling touch, and never will thy insatiable dart be hurled against a nobler breast.

We, the members of Lodge No. 170, extend to his wife and family our deepest sympathy, and pray that God may sanctify and console them in this, their hour of sorrow.—F. D. Carlisle, S., L. 170.

Joliet, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take unto Himself our esteemed Brother Ed Testen.

In the death of Brother Testen a stricken family has lost a cherished husband and loving father and the members of Lodge No. 93 will miss a loyal friend and sincere brother member.

And we, the members of Lodge No. 93 International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, in regular meeting assembled, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and children of our departed brother and fervently pray that a merciful God will comfort and console them in their hour of sorrow. Joseph Eicher, S., L. No. 93.

Huron, S. D.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother Louis Brandle of Oakes, N. D., was accidentally crushed to death by a locomotive on the morning of February 17.

The members of Lodge No. 496 extend to the family and relatives of Brother Brandle their heartfelt sympathy and commend them to Him who knoweth all things best. Fraternally yours, M. C. Dumdey, C., L. 496.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God in His Divine Wisdom to remove from our midst our dear beloved Brother Frank Kennedy, who died February 27, and we, the members of Lodge No. 24, extend to this dear brother's wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of sorrow, and pray that God may help them to bear their trial with fortitude. May he rest in peace. Fraternally yours, George A. Fitzgerald, S., L. No. 24.

E. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge No. 585 in regular meeting assembled heard with deep regret of the pass-

ing away to the great beyond of the venerable and estimable mother of our honored Brother, Robert Henderson, and while we obediently bow to the immutable decrees of Omnipotence that fixes the span of life of the sons and daughters of this earth, and conscious as we are of the heart aching anguish that comes upon us when the grim reaper separates us from our loved ones, we can find refuge in the consoling Christian belief in the immortality of the soul (which hope is not baffled by the seemingly plausible, but in reality untenable deductions of materialistic philosophy) that belief that bespeaks of a higher and brighter life beyond the time wherein some time sundered ties shall be reunited and all tears shall be wiped away.

Lodge No. 585 extends to Brother Henderson their heartfelt sympathy in the great bereavement that has come upon him. Fraternally yours, Daniel D. McInnes, S., L. 585.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this world the beloved father of our esteemed Brother Robert McCall, and we, the members of Hudson Lodge No. 163, extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy and pray that God may comfort him in these, his sad hours of bereavement. Fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In His unerring province, our Heavenly Father has removed from his earthly life our Brother, Clark N. McLean, who has been a true and faithful member of Local No. 568 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, for nine years. In his death this Local has lost an active member who always worked for its best interests, and his son and daughter, a true and loving father whose every desire was for their comfort and happiness.

Local No. 568 extends our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved son and daughter and pray that Almighty God may comfort and console them, that they may bear their trial with fortitude. Yours fraternally, A. S. Grieb, Jas. R. Martin, W. A. Byers, Committee, Lodge 568.

Foreign Correspondence

Bolton, Street, Newcastle.
J. A. Franklin, Esq., International President
Brotherhood of Boiler Makers & Iron Ship
Builders and Helpers of America.

Dear Sir:

The Commonwealth Government of Aus-

tralia recently decided to send a delegation of representatives of employers and employees to your country to study industrial methods, production, etc., and to that end invited the Trades Hall Councils in the various States of Australia, to nominate

three representatives each, from which the Federal Government would select one delegate. This method of selection did not find favor with the Labor Movement here and the Government were requested to allow each Labor Council to select the one representative in their respective States, and such selection to be accepted by the Government. The Government refused to agree to this request, and a dead lock ensued for some time. Finally the Lobar Councils withdrew their nominations and declared the mission to America as being unrepresentative of organized labor here. However, the Government selected several gentlemen, and despite the efforts of organized labor here, these delegates have sailed to U. S. A.

Among these is a gentleman named Archi-

bald McInnes, who is a member of this organization, and the purpose of this letter is to inform you of the facts of the case, and to state that he is not representing organized labor on the delegation, and certainly has no credentials from this organization.

Should the delegation come in contact with your officials we desire this fact to be kept in mind.

A cable has been sent from Australia to the A. F. of L. advising them of the position, so perhaps this matter is already under your notice.

With fraternal greetings from my Council to yourself and colleagues, I am, Yours fraternally, J. O'Toole, Gen. Secretary.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy.

Members.

Brother Clark N. McLean, member of Lodge 568, Tacoma, Wash., died recently.

Brother Robert Henderson, member of Lodge 585, Boston, Mass., died recently.

Brother Frank Kennedy, member of Lodge 24, Brooklyn, N. Y., died Feb. 27.

Brother Louis Brandle, member of Lodge 496, Huron, S. D., was accidentally killed on February 17 in Oakes, N. D.

Brother Ed Testen, member of Lodge No. 93, Joliet, Ill., died recently.

Brother L. Russell Britt, member of Lodge 170, Richmond, Va., died January 14.

Brother Daniel J. Dailey, member of

Lodge 719, Detroit, Mich., died January 9.

Brother M. L. Hagwood, member of Lodge 298, Portsmouth, Va., died recently.

Brother Elmer T. Lauderback, member of Lodge 179, Denver, Colo., died March 9.

Relatives of Members.

Father of Brother Robert McCall, member of Lodge 163, Hoboken, N. J., died recently.

Rev. Wilson Selner of Luthersburg, Pa., father of Brother Homer K. Selner, member of Lodge 229, Rochester, N. Y., died February 25.

Father of Brother Roland O. Henry, member of Lodge 170, Richmond, Va., died February 13.

Wife of Brother Archie Tickner of Waukegan, Ill., member of Lodge 93, died February 24.

Technical Articles

DESIGNING AND LAYING OUT OF ELBOWS.

By O. W. Kothe.

Possibly one of the most common fittings that Boiler Makers who handle pipe work have to deal with is the elbow. Now most every tradesman knows how to make an elbow after it is laid out, and there are a good many folks who can lay them out without much difficulty, while some percentage are quite expert at it.

Now in these articles our aim is more to reach the younger generation of mechanics as well as many an older member who has never much considered laying out by rules of geometry before. For all those tradesmen who are well acquainted with this form of work—will understand that we are not aiming at them so much, although a re-

view will not hurt them. For such folks we should urge them to take on higher training in laying out as well as Boiler Engineering.

Possibly one of the greatest fallacies among tradesmen is that because a person is a good mechanic—he feels Laying Out Geometry should come easy to him. Well, in most cases it does not. In most cases it must be learned by hard work: it does not filter into the brain by itself. So many men handy with the hand tools have made themselves believe they can do anything, and when they meet with Laying Out work—they also honestly believe it should come easy. If they are unable to understand it;

they say the book or lessons are no good, and you can't learn anything that way. Then when they have a teacher to show them; they still must put in the same hard work that the book or other lessons required. Quite often these handy folks have fooled themselves so long that they quit cold, and say that you can't learn nothing there. They never stop to think that the trouble might be with themselves.

There is of course a difference in Teachers, and there is a difference with authors. When a person writes a school book that is to be used for class work—the author only sets down the bare facts, often only formulas and possibly only one type problem. The intention here is for the Instructor to explain to the class all the things needful for working the problems. But authors who write for Home Instruction work like these articles cover—here plenty of description should be given. This takes more time to review the text; but it expands the mind; it helps the reader see the unfoldment of the problem in the writer's mind, and it expands his scope of comprehension. All that vast realm a writer is silent on concerning any problem—it is doubtful if the reader could "sense" intuitively all those facts omitted. For this reason we are not "brief" with these articles. It takes the writer fully three or four times as long to write up these articles than if we should write them for class room work.

Among our readers we have some who are very brilliant minded men, others are slower to grasp the solution, and still others are much slower to clear the scales off their gray matter and so let understanding creep in. Hence we must write and explain to suit the middle class of folks. The brilliant must exercise patience while the duller, slower minds must use more "thought force," concentrate stronger and stay on the job longer, and then try it over and over again. Such is the secret of mental unfoldment; and it is spelled with the letters W-O-R-K.

There are many shops who still make a practice of using two piece square elbows for smoke pipes as well as air pipe for various purposes. This is one of the most inefficient fittings the mechanic meets with. Whether the flow is by gravity or is accelerated with a fan the action of the air, smoke, and gases is similar to the arrows in illustration "A" Fig. 14. The heel of the elbow causes the flow to rebound and it therefore retards the flow in the main pipe. It is claimed that four such square elbows in a length of pipe is as good as a stopper placed over the far end; that is as far as efficiency is concerned.

Resistance of Elbows.

Research authorities have made tests on the efficiency of the different types of elbows. These have been rated in terms of so many feet of straight pipe. The diameter in any case does not affect the result; since it is supposed the diameter is always as-

signed as becomes the work it must perform. It is only by enlarging the diameter above this selected size that the friction would be reduced, because the velocity would be reduced. The following table shows the results of these tests.

Resistance for 90 Degree Elbows.

Radius of throat of elbows in diameter of pipe	Number of diameters of straight pipe offering equivalent resistance
Square throat	130.0 diameters of pipe
$\frac{1}{4}$	67.0
$\frac{1}{2}$	30.0
$\frac{3}{4}$	16.0
1	10.0
$1\frac{1}{4}$	7.5
$1\frac{1}{2}$	6.0
$1\frac{3}{4}$	5.0
2	4.3
$2\frac{1}{2}$	4.5
3	4.8
$3\frac{1}{2}$	5.0
4	5.2
$4\frac{1}{2}$	5.5
5	5.8
$5\frac{1}{2}$	6.0

Thus we see that if we have a pipe, say 12 inches or 1 foot in diameter, a square two-piece elbow as at "A" Fig. 14, it will consume as much resistance to the flow of material as 130 feet of pipe. However, if the pipe were 15 inches in diameter, we would have 130 diameters or

$$\frac{15 \times 130}{12} = 162.5 \text{ feet of pipe}$$

Or, if we had a 9-inch pipe, and used one 90 degree two-inch piece elbow, we would have:

$$\frac{9 \times 130}{12} = 97.5 \text{ feet of pipe}$$

Therefore elbows are designed to give a certain radius in the throat. Thus at "B," we show this radius as A—a, to be $\frac{1}{2}D$, which is one half the diameter of pipe as, a—B. But this turn is also very abrupt, for in the table we see it equals a resistance of 30 diameters of pipe length. Then at "C," we have a design whose radius in the throat is 1—D or one diameter of pipe as F—b, being equal to, b—E, which gives a resistance of 10 diameters of pipe length. Or at "D," where we use $1\frac{1}{2}D$ as the radius of throat which offers a resistance of 6 diameters of pipe length.

From the table we see the elbow designed so the radius of the throat is equal to two diameters of pipe; the least resistance is met with, which is 4.3 diameters of length. As the radius of throat increases the frictional resistance also increases slightly. It seems that with the two diameters of elbow as radius of throat the correct sweep or curve is produced in the flow of materials, and the least friction is produced. To shorten or lengthen the curve the flow of materials sets up a greater friction.

Establishing miter lines for the gore pieces of all elbows having more than two

pieces gives many tradesmen considerable trouble. The correct theory is to increase the number of gore pieces as the radius of the throat is increased, so as uniform a curve is maintained in the heel of elbow as possible. Thus the aim is to hold the tangent lines of gore pieces close to the arc. For instance if we made design "C" in only three pieces the pieces I—III and IV would be lengthened and the pockets formed in the miter joints would form pronounced angles. This would increase frictional resistance and would not make such a good looking elbow. Hence the ratio in pieces per elbow should be governed by the radius of the throat. The following table gives good results.

Gore Pieces in Elbow to Suit Radius of throat.

Radius of throat in diameter of elbow	Gore pieces in elbow
$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter radius..	3 gore pieces
$\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$	4
$1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$	5
$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	7
2 to 3	7
3 to 4	8
4 to 5	9

From this we see an elbow having a $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 diameter as the radius for throat, we should make 7 gore pieces in the elbow. There are cases where a short radius of possibly $\frac{3}{4}$ diameter is used and the heel is treated into twice as many gore pieces as the throat. But this is a special treatment where it is desired to maintain the heel as near tangent with the arc as possible. It is a simple matter to do this after fully understanding how the usual gore is arrived at.

Hence we always must have three factors established, or knowing one, we can establish the others. The diameter is always first, since this must correspond with some other pipe work; then the radius of the throat is largely governed by the space in which the turn can be made. Some work requires a short radius turn, while others is unimportant. Most mechanics work to guess work—some, if they have all the space in the world, insist on making two-piece elbows as at "A" simply because there are only two pieces to join together. Employers often specify this design because they think it is easier to lay out, does not take so much metal and is assembled more quickly. This may be true, but they are burdening the public with a lot of inefficient work. The third factor or number of pieces in the elbow is then governed by the radius of throat.

With these three factors given we draw the diagram for the elbow, as say at "B," where the radius of throat is $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Draw the right angle C—A—B, and measure the radius of throat as A—a, and the diameter as a—B and describe the throat and heel arc. Observe the heel arc B—c will then be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter. Now notice the end pieces I and III have a miter line on only

one end, while the middle pieces has a miter line on both ends. Hence, this middle gore piece must be twice as long as the end pieces.

For this reason we allow two spaces for each middle piece and only one space for each end piece. Or another way of doing this is to allow two spaces for each gore piece and then subtract one space for each end. Written in the form of a rule we have:

3 piece elbow = 3 pieces \times 2 spaces = 6 spaces minus 2 spaces equals 4 spaces.

This means the heel and arc is divided into 4 equal parts. The first and the third part will represent points for drawing the miter lines as shown from the corner A. This enables squaring up the base lines to the miter and then connect the new intersection points with the heel and throat line for the middle piece. This gives the outline of elevation.

Now the same procedure holds good for any number of piece elbow, as at "C," we have a four-piece elbow while at "D" we have a five-piece elbow. In either case we proceed identically as before, but first we draw the diagrams as G—F—E and L—K—J as well as the arcs of heel and throat. Then we mentally say:

$4 \times 2 = 8 - 2 = 6$ spaces in heel of "C"

$5 \times 2 = 10 - 2 = 8$ spaces in heel of "D"

This procedure holds true, for an elbow or angle no matter what the diameter is, or how many pieces or the angle it must turn to. Some folks prefer to memorize a list of degree lines for each type of elbow. Thus a 3-piece 90 deg. elbow has the first miter line on a $22\frac{1}{2}$ degree, because

$$90 \div 4 = 22\frac{1}{2}.$$

Or a 5-piece 90 deg. elbow has a first miter line of

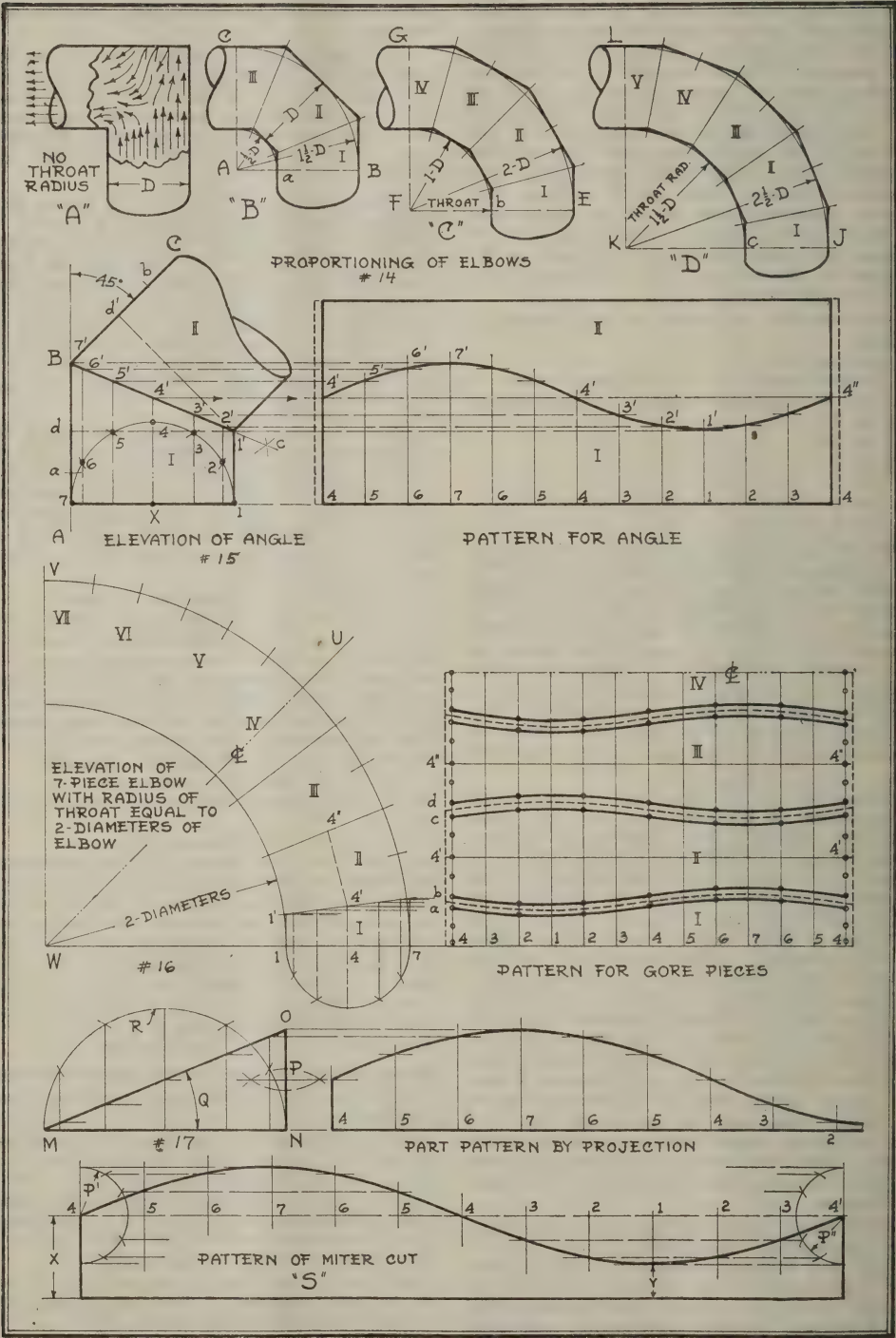
$$90 \div 8 = 11.25$$

degrees, etc. But here it is first necessary to follow the calculation of the above rule to find the number of spaces in the elbow. In memorizing the degrees the miter line inclines to, and not knowing on what rule it is based—that is a slavish piece of work. When a person forgets one figure, all the rest is useless. So it is always better to use a method that works under any and all conditions of elbows and angles.

Development of Two Piece Angle Patterns.

No doubt one of the first problems most tradesmen get to lay out is a two-piece angle. Here we only consider the thickness of the line, representing comparatively thin metal or the neutral axis line of heavier metal is used. The pipe is supposed to bend from a straight line in point B as the angle A—B—C indicates in Fig. 15. The angle in this case is 45 deg., but it can be made any angle desired so long as too abrupt an angle is not produced. Then an added gore piece or two should be filled in.

Now no matter what the end B—C is from a straight line, the miter line must be established to split the angle in half, so there



is an equal bevel on each side of the gore. This is best done by what we call "bisection" in geometry, where we place our dividers to corner B and use any span as radius, we mark the points, a and b, equal distances from B. Then by increasing the radius of dividers and using the new points, a and b, as centers, we strike and cross arcs as at point, c. This enables drawing a miter line B-c and it exactly divides so that the bevel of gore I has the same slant as that of gore II.

Next draw the outline of elevation, having 1-7 as diameter; the length 1-1' can be made at any length, just so it is not too long for convenient handling or too short for working up. If we pass a horizontal line as 1'-d, also 1'-d' square with the sides of gore I and II, we see the distance 1-1', 7-d, is the same as a straight piece of pipe. Here we see, the heel d-7' is that much higher than the throat 1', and this is the angle 1'-d-7' we must cut on our pattern. This is always the condition we must find for any angle or elbow before we can develop the pattern. We call it the rise of miter line and it is this that always requires close attention.

Our next step is to describe a half circle as becomes the diameter of the pipe, being careful so the circle comes tangent with the points 1 and 7. Then divide this semi-circle in any number of equal parts, six in this case—an even number as 6-8-10-12, etc., is always better than an odd number as 5-7-9 etc. From each of these points erect lines into miter line as in points 2'-3'-4'-5' etc. Observe, this establishes the points on the surface in the miter line. So that we can now unroll the pattern.

In setting out the pattern, as for approximate accuracy you can pick the spaces as 1-2-3-4-5 etc. from semi-circle of pipe and step them off on a straight line as 4-4'. But for accurate results it is best to figure the circumference as 3.1416 times the diameter, and this distance is measured as 4-4'. After this, divide the circumference into as many equal spaces as a full pipe section would have, or twice as many as we have in the half circle. Erect lines from each of these points and then from each point in miter line square over horizontal lines cutting off those lines in stretchout of similar number. By starting with the point 4' and marking these points in pattern as 4'-4'-4", we have the side lines and the seam line. The seams placed on the sides make a better elbow than if placed in the heel or throat.

Where it is inconvenient to project the lines; they are picked with dividers as X-4'; and set as 4-4' etc. In this way the full elevation lines from the base 1-7 to the miter lines are transferred into stretchout, and this enables drawing the miter cut line. The lower pattern I is for the lower gore I of elevation, and the piece that falls off II is the second angle pattern. When this is

cut out; and rolled up; it will exactly make the angle of elevation.

Laying Out a 7-Piece Elbow.

In Fig. 16 we show the general design and development for a seven-piece elbow, whose throat radius is two diameters. Here 1-7 is the diameter, and W-I is made equal to 2 diameters, which enables describing the throat and heel arc. Since we desire 7 gore pieces; we simply say:

$$7 \times 2 = 14 - 2 = 12 \text{ equal spaces.}$$

If we draw a 45 degree line as W-U, this will bisect the distance 7-U and U-V, and consequently only half of the above spaces are necessary or six from 7 to U. Many firms use this type of Elbow for most any purpose or angle. Thus, if a slight angle is desired, two pieces as gore I are assembled and this makes an angle of 15 degrees. If a 30 deg. angle is desired, then three gore pieces are used. In fact, the numerous angles that can be made of this elbow pattern are:

2 gores	= 15 degree angle
3 gores	= 30 degree angle
4 gores	= 45 degree angle
5 gores	= 60 degree angle
6 gores	= 75 degree angle
7 gores	= 90 degree angle

The matter of developing the pattern is identical to Fig. 15 and so further comment is not necessary. In the shop the pattern for gore I is cut out and used as a template for marking the rest. Where an elbow must be made to fit into definite measurements; all gore pieces must be made in length to correspond to the elevation. Hence compare the seam line of elevation with pattern, so that 4-4' of elevation is the same as 4-a. This is the rivet line and to this we must add a lap edge, and with dividers step off another rivet line equal to the distance of, a-b. Then pick the seam line 4-4' from elevation and set as, b-4', and draw the horizontal line 4'-4', after which the miter line, c, can be stepped off as gore I was.

Or, we can cut out the pattern for gore I, and lay it on the line 4'-4' which enables marking miter, b, and by reversing also the miter, c. The same procedure is duplicated for gore III, IV, etc., which establishes horizontal center line 4"-4", etc.

Short Methods. Many workmen have reduced some of the work of laying out elbows, and call it "My" method.

A person traveling about can hear that "my" expression quite often. There are a score or more ways of making elbow patterns, much like the many different ways you can kill a cat. You can shoot it, hang it, burn it, crush it, poison it, etc., etc., but in the end the cat is killed and that is the object in view.

With elbows, the geometry can be shortened, but when you shorten it above Fig. 16, you let out certain measurements that must be guessed at. Of course, in the end you make an elbow, but you do not know

if it is made precisely to measurements, for sweep, length and position. Others take a straight piece of pipe; stick it in a pail of water to the bevel or angle the pipe is to incline. Then the water level will mark the cutting line for the miter cut, and if you do not hold the pipe absolutely square to the angle—you still make something that you can call an elbow angle. Often it takes twice as much work to force poorly fitting pieces into line and still do a botch job.

Take in Fig. 17, all that is absolutely necessary is the "rise of miter" M-N-O, which is the angle Q. This can be set down for a 3-piece, or 4-piece, or a 20-piece elbow. Then by describing the section R, the rest of the miter cut can be developed as the patterns in Fig. 15 and 16.

Still other men, when space does not permit projecting lines, or lines are too numerous for picking; they use the method shown in drawing "S." Here we place the circumference on the line 4-4' and square out stretchout lines. Next bisect the rise of miter N-O as in point P, no matter what it works out to be, just so it is the bisection of the rise. Take this O-P as radius, and using points 4 and 4' in pattern "S" as centers; strike the semi-circles P' and P". Divide these in half as many equal spaces as the full girth requires. Then joint the points in P' and P" with horizontal lines, thus cutting the stretchout lines for tracing the miter cut as shown.

This method is very good on large work and can be used in connection with Figs. 15 and 16 if desired. But the one thing we develop here is the miter cut, which is perfectly accurate. However the length of the gore at the side as X or the distance in the throat as Y is not known, unless we use a diagram as in Fig. 15 or 16. If we must guess at the length of the gore X; then we again make an elbow or angle, but we do not know the precise radius it will possess nor the length it will have and so we can-

not work to measurements of a Job or a set of Plans.

Men who must work accurately to job measurements or plans cannot risk slipshod geometry for their correct fits. In fact, the man who does laying out has a greater freedom of time and does not have to work like a cyclone. Tradesmen who think they can gain time by following a few short methods often create the condition of adding a few extra hours on a job before it is done. It is expected for a person who does not do so much laying out, as only a job now and then that it takes longer than for a man who lays out most of the time.

In fact it is much more profitable for a layerout to fold his arms and think the job over for an hour, and plan out the best constructions—that is engineering. After the plans have been made and perfected, then the men are put through the harness with profit. But to force a layerout, a designer, an engineer in crowding the natural functions of his brain—it too often results in large waste and inefficiency. Hence short methods are no good until you know how to use them. We have to learn the old-fashioned arithmetic first before we know how to work rapid multiplication.

If more men would accept this wisdom and prepare themselves accordingly, in a few years they would see the advantages and results from doing things in prescribed ways. It is said that a person becomes of greater value as his mistakes and inefficiency lessens. This does not mean a man rolling flues or driving rivets can improve himself, even though he does 100 percent work all the time. Too often, that is exactly why they are never given anything else to do—it's more profitable to the employer; but certainly a soul-grinding task for the man. So a person can do one single thing too well for his own good—if he does not know how to capitalize on that knowledge.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher.

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

Supply and Demand.

The words "supply" and "demand" are often used carelessly; but in economics they have definite and technical meanings.

In any market there is a different demand for sugar at different prices. We may define the demand at a given price as the amount of sugar which people are willing to buy at that price. In the same way the supply at a given price is the amount which people are willing to sell at that price. If the price of sugar is eight cents a pound, the demand for sugar in a given com-

munity at a give time may be, let us say, 900 pounds a week. But if the price falls to seven cents, the demand would increase. It might then be, say, 940 pounds. If, on the other hand, the price falls to six cents, the demand would rise still further. It might become, say, 1,000 pounds; and so on.

The supply of sugar, we shall suppose, changes in the opposite way. At eight cents it may be 1,100 pounds; at seven cents, 1,050 pounds; at six cents, 1,000; and so on. The following table shows these figures and others, and constitutes what are called

"schedules" of demand and supply in relation to various prices.

The "schedule of demand" (the second column) shows the largest quantity which will be taken at each price (shown in the first column). For instance, the table shows (in its first line) that at eight cents a pound the largest amount that sugar buyers are willing to take is 900 pounds:

Price	Schedule of Demand	Schedule of Supply
.08	900	1,100
.07	940	1,050
.06	1,000	1,000
.05	1,100	900
.04	1,250	750

The supply schedule (third column) tells us the largest quantities which will be supplied at stated prices. For instance (second line) at a price of seven cents a pound the largest amount of sugar offered will be 1,050 pounds.

Running the eye down the table, we see that, at eight cents the supply exceeds the demand; and also at seven cents although less so; but at six cents, supply and demand are equal. For prices lower than six cents we find the reverse conditions, demand exceeding supply.

If the foregoing figures represent the demand and supply schedules showing the amounts that buyers are willing to take and sellers to offer at different prices, it is clear that there is only one price that will make supply and demand equal. That price is six cents, and that is the price that supply and demand will tend finally to fix. The price

cannot long be above six cents, for then supply would exceed demand, and the price would tend to fall. Nor can it be long below, for then demand would exceed supply, and the price would tend to rise.

For instance if the price were eight cents, the supply (1,100 pounds) would exceed the demand (900 pounds) by 200 pounds. Those wishing to sell this extra amount would then be unable to do so except by offering it at a lower price, and their competition would tend to drive the price down. On the other hand, if the price were four cents, the demand (1,250 pounds) would exceed the supply (750 pounds) by 500 pounds, and those demanding this extra amount would be unable to get it except by bidding a higher price, and their competition would tend to drive the price up.

Since then, the price cannot really be either above or below six cents, without being driven back toward six cents, it must always tend finally to be fixed at six cents. A price which thus makes supply and demand equal is said to "clear the market." The only way that any other price than six cents can be reached, and still have supply and demand equal, is through a change in the demand schedule or a change in the supply schedule, or both. As a matter of fact, of course, these schedules are changing every day. In this way supply and demand operate everyday in every market to "clear the market" and change the prices for sugar, wheat, cloth, lumber, land, houses, rent, interest, stocks, bonds, wages and every other sort of price.

Co-Operation

CO-OPERATIVE SELLS MOST OF CONNECTICUT'S MILK.

More than one-half of the entire quantity of milk produced in Connecticut is handled by the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, according to the 1926 report presented by the manager to the eleventh annual meet-

ing. Members of the association produced and sold more than 12 million dollars worth of milk during the year. The number of members, which has risen steadily since the Association was formed, was 3,352 on January 1, 1927.

CO-OPERATIVE GAS STATIONS SPRING UP IN MINNESOTA.

Co-operative buying of gasoline and lubricating oils has become firmly established in southern Minnesota, where there are now over 50 co-operative oil companies doing business or in process of organization, according to E. G. Cort, manager of the Minnesota Co-Op Oil Company, as quoted by the Northern States Cooperator. The movement started in 1921 when a group of Farm Bureau men organized a co-operative oil company at Cottonwood, which was a success from the start. The next company was soon organized at Owatonna and was such an outstanding success that in 1925 its sales were \$171,591 with a net profit of \$26,487.

It paid a patronage dividend of over \$22,000—14 per cent of the sales.

"The oil business readily lends itself to the co-operative plan," Cort says. "Gasoline, kerosene and lubricating oils are used in large quantities by practically all farmers. These goods can be bought on government specifications in tank-cars and drums. Sales are made on the commission basis, with the truck-drivers responsible for the collections. But few items are handled—two grades of gasoline, one of kerosene, about 15 grades of oil and four of grease and hard oil. The cost of sales is small in comparison to the volume of business."

The principle back of the movement, ac-

cording to Cort, is that a limited interest is paid upon the capital stock, and after setting aside a sinking fund the balance of the net profit is pro-rated to the members and patrons on the basis of patronage as a co-operative refund. Most of the companies are organized under the Co-operative Law of

the state. The amount of stock held by each member is usually limited to 10 shares. The stock has a par value of \$10 a share. The most successful companies have their stock widely distributed. Almost all of the stockholders are farmers.

CHICAGO TEACHERS FORM CREDIT UNION.

Chicago teachers have decided to have their own co-operative bank. So they have formed the Chicago Teachers Federation Credit Union, which loans money to members at low interest and whose profits go partly into a reserve fund and after that into interest and dividends to members. Membership is confined to Chicago school-teachers and is obtained by purchase of at least one share of stock at \$5. San Diego, Cal., public school teachers were the first

in this country to form a teachers' credit union.

"The credit union of teachers," says Business Agent Margaret Haley of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, "is a sort of banking system which invests the savings of teachers in loans to teachers on a co-operative plan which makes low interest possible, the whole business being managed by the teachers who compose the credit union. The union operates under the laws of Illinois."

MILLION DOLLAR SALE FOR CO-OPERATIVE EXCHANGE.

The million dollar mark was passed by the Cooperative Central Exchange of Superior, Wis., in its 1926 sales, representing a 25½ per cent increase over those of 1925. Sales for last year amounted to \$1,048,292 as against \$835,532 in 1925. The history of the Cooperative Central Exchange has been one of rapid progress since 1917, when it had 15 member cooperatives with sales of \$25,573, to its present million dollar sales and 74 member societies. Since 1921, when it suffered slightly from the general depression, its sales have increased steadily by hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

Referring with pride to the cooperative's achievements, General Manager Eskel Ronn writes in its official organ the Cooperative

Pyramid Builder: "There was nothing spectacular that brought these results. It was no accident. No trick of fate. It was just the result of slow, painstaking planning and building. They were sober, earnest men who gathered here in Superior in the fall of 1917 and laid the corner-stones of our organization. They were not impelled by the glamor for immediate gains. No, it was their faith in the cause of labor, and their knowledge of what an important duty the cooperative movement had to perform, the emancipation of the working class, that brought them together. In this drab and commercial world of ours, we haven't forgotten this faith. As a result we stand today the strongest unit in the cooperative movement in America, both ideologically as well as organizationally."

News of General Interest

CALVIN LAWRENCE, Locomotive Engineer, Railway Commissioner.

By J. A. P. Haydon.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada corresponds roughly to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States. It is charged with the administration of the Railway Act, and is given control in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railroads. Its most important power is that of the regulation of rates.

On this important board, Canadian labor is represented by Calvin Lawrence, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was appointed November 4, 1921, largely through the efforts of the then Minister of

Labor, Hon. G. D. Robertson, and still has over four years to serve.

Incidentally, he is the only member of the board with any previous railway experience. Of the five other commissioners, four are lawyers and one a newspaper man.

Rate control in Canada is managed under somewhat different rules from those which prevail across the border, in the United States. Here in Canada, passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates are divided into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the board before they are applied

Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the commission.

It is a knotty question to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotia manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies.

By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways.

Since Mr. Lawrence's appointment a number of contentious cases have been disposed of by the board, the most important, perhaps, being an application of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada for increased tolls.

Upon the application of the Bell Co., Commissioner Lawrence refused to agree with the request and was supported by a majority of his colleagues. He was considered as the key to the situation. But the Telephone Company did not give up and only recently again applied for increased tolls and the hearings lasted many weeks. The board has not yet given its decision.

Commissioner Lawrence, with two other commissioners, took strong objection to an order issued by the chief commissioner and one of his colleagues in 1925 establishing lower freight rates for westbound grain and flour. The objection was not based on the question of rates, but upon the manner in which the order was issued.

Commissioner Lawrence believed that as the government had ordered a full and complete investigation into the whole freight

rate structure of Canada with a view towards equalization that no order should be issued until this inquiry was concluded. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was in annual session at Ottawa when this order was promulgated and an emergency resolution was adopted condemning the action of a minority of the board issuing orders in the name of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

It should be pointed out that on minor matters two commissioners may issue orders in the name of the board and the chief commissioner held that this was a minor case. However, such an agitation arose that the case was re-opened, but in the meantime a vacancy on the board had been filled by the government. After argument had been presented to the board it divided three to three and the order remains in effect.

This is the only occasion, since the board was organized in 1904, that a sharp division has occurred and Commissioner Lawrence has been commended for his courageous stand.

Many matters of particular interest to railway workers come before the board and in all of these Commissioner Lawrence is their friend and counselor. He is familiar with most of the problems of the railway workers for he has forty years' service to his credit with the Michigan Central Railway operating out of the terminal of St. Thomas.

As a matter of record he still holds seniority as a locomotive engineer.

Just before his appointment as a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada he was Dominion Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and was mayor of the city of St. Thomas for a number of years. His appointment on the board is for a period of ten years and he may be re-appointed.

During the five years he has served on the board he has demonstrated labor's ability to govern and justified labor's demand for representation on all government commissions.

FACTS JUSTIFY SHORTER WORK-WEEK DEMAND

Shorter work week advocates are in a better position than when they started the eight-hour day agitation.

Then they were compelled to explain and defend a theoretical proposition, though its humaneness was admitted. They could not justify their stand by statistics and experience.

But now the workers are standing on a solid foundation. Their shorter work week demand is not based on speculation. It is justified by statistics and experience.

Scientific processes and labor-saving devices have placed shorter work-week opponents on the defensive.

These opponents ignore revolutionary changes in industry and they cling to shib-

boleths that sound ridiculous in this fact-finding age.

Organized labor asks for a shorter work week only where it can be proven that every requirement of society will be fulfilled under the new system.

This is opposed by men who are alarmed lest the nation's industrial machine produce a glutted market, with consequent shut-downs of mill and mine, through 100 per cent operation.

No less a financial authority than the Wall Street Journal made this confession on September 1, 1925:

"The main cure for over-production is regulation.

"If production is kept within bounds of consumption there will be no dividend cuts

and wage cuts. The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for.

"If all these industries permitted capacity operation, prosperity would be short lived."

Last week the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, after making a survey of the Portland cement industry, declared that if "prosperous conditions" are to be maintained in this industry "it is imperative to slacken the rate at which capacity to produce is being arranged."

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics sustains these financiers that 100 per cent production is dangerous as our industrial machine has slipped from old moorings. The Bureau has examined and reported on nine important manufacturing industries. For every hour a man works in an industry thus far examined, he is producing from one-tenth more to twice as much as before the war. The figures are:

Iron and steel, 25 per cent more in 1924-25 than in 1914-16.

This increase notwithstanding, the business changed from 12 hours to 8 hours per day during this period.

Automobiles, 181 per cent more than in 1916.

Boots and shoes, 17 per cent more than in 1914.

Cement, 57 per cent more than in 1914.

Leather, 28 per cent more than in 1914.

Flour, 39 per cent more than in 1914.

Cane sugar, 27 per cent more than in 1914.

Meat packing, 10 per cent more than in 1909.

Petroleum refining, 77 per cent more than in 1914.

Let labor give wide circulation to the statistics issued by the government and to the statements by financiers.

With scientific production yet in its infancy, "it is a condition, not a theory that confronts us."

COURT UPHOLDS UNION DISCIPLINE; MEMBER CAN'T EVADE OBLIGATION.

St. Louis, Mo.—A disgruntled member of a trade union must resort to every relief in his organization before appealing to the court, rules the St. Louis Court of Appeals in dismissing an injunction plea of a member of organized labor who was disciplined by his union.

The defendants were President Morrin and associate officials of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. The plaintiff, F. D. Hall, had been found guilty of irregularities in the union. He was fined and debarred from holding office or attending meetings for a certain period.

Jones appealed for an injunction against enforcing the decision. He was defeated in the St. Louis Circuit Court and met the same fate in the Court of Appeals. He claimed that the general executive board of the international union was incompetent to try him. In answer to this the Court of Appeals said:

"If this were true, it is manifest that he could not have been tried at all, and he might, as suggested by defendants, have committed any offense with impunity, no matter how derogatory to the interests of the association, so long as he was careful at the same time, to include some slander against the members or the general executive board. Or, if the argument is carried to its logical conclusion and plaintiff's theory adopted that the tribunal could

never be composed of persons having a possible interest in the subject matter, in the event that a member of an organization should slander the entire membership of his association, no one competent to try him could be found and the association would be thus rendered utterly helpless to defend itself against such member's attacks, no matter how vicious or unwarranted they might have been.

"There are many instances that occur to us in which the members of the tribunal before which the hearing is had are either directly or indirectly affected by the offenses alleged to have been committed. Courts cite and try persons for contempt. Directors of boards of trade and stock exchanges try members for offenses which have injured the very directors sitting in judgment, and similar practice is to be found in the case of police boards, medical societies, bar associations, clubs and other social organizations.

"We conclude, therefore, that inasmuch as the manner of plaintiff's trial was governed by the contract existing between him and the international association, and inasmuch as the hearing appears to have been conducted in substantial conformity with the laws and rules of practice provided in the constitution by which he had agreed to be bound, his objections to the validity of his trial and conviction are not well taken."

U. S. MERCHANT MARINE URGED; PEOPLE MUST BE "SHIP-MINDED."

Washington.—An American merchant marine, operated by the government, is favored by the Senate Committee on Com-

merce in a report presented at the closing hours of Congress.

The report states that a majority of the

committee does not favor government ownership, but "at least for a considerable time," the committee believes, "the only way to secure an adequate merchant marine under our flag is through the government and that they are willing to sink their personal preferences to attain an object vital to the public good."

"It was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that because of our lack of ships our people paid in one year in increased charges from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. These figures are estimates. They may be too high or too low, but no one can doubt the industrial conditions," the report states.

"Our people are lacking in one thing that is not pressed enough. We are not ship-minded. The people of our chief shipping competitor know the vital need of ships and are willing to make such personal sacrifice as may be necessary to have a merchant marine. They insist that the goods they import be carried in the ships of their flag and they see to it that the goods they import are carried in their ships. When our people get to the point where they follow this course, the problem of our merchant marine will be largely solved,

"We import and export billions of products. Of our overseas exports and imports our ships only carry about 24.89 per cent, and this is growing less year by year. If even 50 per cent of our imports and exports were carried in our ships, it would insure us a merchant marine reasonably

adequate for our commerce and national security."

The committee makes the significant statement that government-owned ships "would tend to stifle propaganda against, and should stimulate a keen interest in, the development of an American merchant marine."

Other advantages of a government ship policy are:

"Its early enactment will save our shipyards from the fear of failure by assuring steady employment to them.

"It would make the government itself a bulwark and shield for its agriculturalists by becoming dependable low-rate carriers of their surplus products to foreign countries.

"No longer will foreign lines in our trade combine to drive American ships out of business by maintaining ruinously low freight rates.

"Operators of foreign lines engaged in our foreign carrying then would realize that they could not ruin the United States Government by any policy of reduced freight rates, however low they may make them or however long they may maintain them.

"Competing foreign ship owners then will see that the 'losses' suffered by government owned ships become a far greater gain to the American people through the low cost of marketing their exports and bringing in their imports."

CARPENTERS WIN 11-MONTHS' STRIKE; DEFEAT POWERFUL ANTI-UNION GROUP.

San Francisco.—A 11-months' carpenters' strike against the anti-union shop has ended by an agreement between these workers and the Builders' Exchange and the Industrial Association. The agreement provides that "all parties hereto pledge themselves to the practice and principle of adjusting disputes between employers and employes over hours and wages by conferences to the end that strikes and lockouts may be avoided."

The Industrial Association will "suspend" its permit system, and no longer will contractors be compelled to prove to these anti-unionists that they do not employ union labor before they are permitted to purchase building material.

The unionists agree to close their material and lumber yards and sell the equipment. These yards were started by the strikers in retaliation against the permit system.

The settlement is a defeat for these interests that would establish the anti-union shop in this industry. The issue was clear cut—the unions asked for collective bargaining last April. The employers imported a crew of gunmen headed by the notorious "Black Jack" Jerome. These gangsters, often posing as union men, inaugurated their usual reign of terror, while their employers shouted for law and order. The permit system was declared "illegal and a violation of the State anti-trust law" by the city attorney, but the powerful financial and industrial interests behind the Industrial Association blocked prosecution.

The strike was one of the hardest contested in the history of the Pacific coast, and the workers' victory will be a lesson to employers who imagine they can still enforce individual bargaining and other anti-union conditions.

JUDGE IMPEACHED BY INDIANA SENATE.

Indianapolis.—The State Senate has voted to impeach Judge Clarence W. Dearth of Muncie, whose autocratic use of his judicial powers has attracted nation-wide attention.

The articles of impeachment are based on

allegations that the judge violated the Constitution of the United States by suppressing an edition of the Weekly Post-Dispatch, of which George R. Dale is editor.

The jurist and the editor have been en-

gaged in a long warfare. The latter was sentenced to jail for contempt of court. On appeal, the Indiana Supreme Court ruled that the truth of statements made by the editor is no defense. The case was carried to the United States Supreme Court, but

was dismissed on a technicality.

Following this decision, Editor Dale renewed his attacks on Judge Dearth, and the latter, in true czaristic style, suppressed the paper. The editor moved into Ohio to get outside the jurisdiction of the court.

TAX LAW IS EVADED; MONEY MAY BE LOST.

Washington.—Hundreds of millions of dollars have been lost to the people because of the Treasury Department's failure to enforce a levy of 50 per cent on corporations for evasion of surtaxes, according to Congressman Green of Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Green made this statement in discussing a special report by L. H. Parker, chief investigator of the Joint Congressional Committee on Taxation. Mr. Parker states that "not a single dollar" of these penalties has been collected, notwithstanding the formation by corporations of holding or investment companies for the purpose of evading the law. Mr. Parker added that both the corporations and the stockholders escape payment through misunderstandings about the law and its application. Even if

the law is held constitutional, it is believed that the statute of limitations has run against collecting some of the money.

Mr. Parker made no estimate of the money that would be collected if the law were enforced. Some claim the total would reach \$1,000,000,000. Congressman Green said he would prefer to describe it as "several hundred millions."

In the case of one large company, the application of the 50 per cent tax would bring the government \$60,000,000 a year. This company would have paid \$168,000,000 more taxes for the period prior to 1926, if these penalties had been applied.

At the Treasury Department, it was stated, "an investigation would be made" of cases arising under the law discussed by the Parker report.

OLD-AGE PENSION LAW FAVORED IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion House of Commons has passed the government's old-age pension bill. The measure is now before the Senate, where it was defeated a year ago.

If the bill becomes law the government will pay \$20 a month at the age of 70 years provided the provincial government of the province in which the pensioner lives pays

50 per cent of this amount.

Organized labor is supporting the bill and will trust to the future to secure necessary adjustments. The first of these that will be urged will be to make the pension \$30 a month, reduce the age requirements from 70 years to 65 years and have the federal government contribute a larger amount to the pension fund.

DAUGHERTY ESCAPES; AIDED BY APPOINTEE.

New York.—A Federal jury finds Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, guilty of conspiracy in connection with the return of alien property seized by the government. The jury split on the guilt of Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General. This is the second time the government has failed to secure a conviction in this case and the charge has been nolle prossed.

A peculiar feature of the trial was the testimony of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, a Daugherty appointee, as assistant attorney general of the United States.

An important link in the government's case was to show that Jess Smith, who com-

mitted suicide in Washington, and who handled money in connection with the alien property transfer, was intimately connected with Daugherty. While the government, through District Attorney Buckner, was attempting to prove this claim, Mrs. Willebrandt, also connected with the Department of Justice, came from Washington to deny the claim. She testified that Jess Smith was an errand boy who could not possibly represent Daugherty in such a large deal. She was unaware that the supposed "errand boy" had a private office in the Department of Justice. This was common knowledge and had been testified to by other witnesses at both trials.

VETOED FARM BILL IS LIVE SUBJECT.

Washington.—The presidential veto of the McNary-Haugen farm bill will have a far-reaching political effect. This is indicated by Congressman Dickinson: "This veto puts the farm program definitely into both the personnel and policy program of

the 1928 campaign. The question will again be submitted to the new Congress, next December, with additional support behind it."

The veto is a long message and the President's extensive defense of his action in

dicates the importance he attached to the position he has taken.

The claim that the bill is a "price-fixing measure" is being met by the charge that those who hold this view defend the high tariff system. Friends of the bill will also show that just before he vetoed the farm bill the President, under authority of the flexible provisions of the tariff law, increased the tariff on pig iron to the limit.

While it is too early for lines to be def-

initely marked, present indications are that friends of the bill will not form a third party. They have had a practical illustration of the power of non-partisan action, as the bill passed both branches of Congress over the protests of administration and minority party leaders. This will undoubtedly cause the farm bill advocates to continue along lines long advocated by organized labor rather than break off into a distinct political group.

SUPREME COURT'S OIL DECISION SUSTAINS SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

Washington.—By holding that the Elk Hills oil lease was secured through corruption and fraud, the United States Supreme Court brings confusion to opponents of the late Senator La Follette. He started the oil probe when the Senate passed his April 28, 1922, resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys to investigate the oil leases.

"No matter whom it hits or hurts, let us have the facts," said Senator La Follette in a vigorous plea for the resolution.

"The oil monopolists have corrupted government servants, ruthlessly seized and exploited the natural resources which Nature

gave to man and systematically robbed the people through extortionate prices. They could not have done that if they did not have servants on this floor and on the floor of the other branch of Congress and in the cabinets of every administration.

"I believe I have produced this afternoon the outline of enough evidence to suggest to the mind of senators that the rights of the government and the interests of the people are imperiled in these transactions, which involve hundreds of millions of dollars in public property.

"Congress can not escape its responsibility in this matter."

TEXTILE EMPLOYERS USE FAULTY METHODS

:Worcester, Mass.—"It is impossible for human effort to keep pace with capital inflation that demands profits on watered stock," declared Francis T. Gorman, organizer for the United Textile Workers, in protesting at a mass meeting against repealing the women's 48-hour law.

The repeal is urged by textile interests, who insist that Massachusetts can not compete with the long-hour system of Southern mills.

"During the war, and after the war, textile machinery has been speeded up to secure mass production," said Mr. Gorman. "With machinery outworn from this tremendous pace, mills are attempting to main-

tain the war-time pace and to earn dividends with run-down plants. This is impossible. Cheap labor and longer hours are not the remedy for this illogical condition. Seventy-two looms and \$19 a week should answer the plea for cheap labor."

The speaker said that the effect of company insurance and welfare plans is to blind workers to an insufficient wage. He said it would be cheaper for the employee to buy his own insurance.

Other speakers said that when textile employers refer to deplorable conditions in their industry they make no mention of old production methods, faulty equipment, poor management, old-fashioned ideas and a lack of attention to new processes.

PONDEROUSLY MOVES THE LAW

The law moves ponderously, and sometimes it arrives and a rich man gets punished. The Armour Grain Company has just been fined \$3,000,000 damages by an arbitrator in favor of the defunct Grain Marketing Company, a farmers' marketing organization, and the Rosenbaum Brothers. The Armour Company was found to have switched grain samples and to have changed the books when elevators were transferred to the cooperative. This meant that the cooperative got less grain and poorer grain than it paid for.

It has taken a year to get this verdict, but at last it has come.

Moving eastward, we find a jury in United States district court, Washington, D. C., convicting Harry Sinclair of contempt because he refused to answer questions put by a senate committee. For this there is a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 and from one month to one year in prison.

Again the law has arrived in the case of a rich man. BUT—Mr. Sinclair merely smiles and says, "Well, the first round is over." He will appeal.

So, after all, we have to wait a long time yet before we know whether the law will remain where it has arrived.

Compilation of Labor News

STILL HIDING THE SHADY SIDE OF BRITISH OLD PARTY POLITICS.

By Heber Blankenhorn.

Labor's European Representative.

Factional divisions in the British Liberal Party are slowly succumbing to cash—Lloyd George's big war chest. The wily anti-labor Welshman is buying up the opposition to him so successfully that he is now talking in terms of Liberals, not Labor, being the next British government. That is hot air, but back of it lies a tale of the difference in British and American ideas about political corruption.

Nothing is commoner here than to contrast the corruption of American slush funds with the "purity" of English public life. The American scandals are an infamy indeed, but in one respect the exposures there of slush funds are a virtue compared with the vaunted purity here. The comparison, be it noted, is between British and American "old party" honesty. The British Labor Party is not tarred with this particular stick.

The difference is that while American committees are struggling with Pennsylvania and Illinois corruption, in Britain such buying up is simply taken for granted. "Gentlemen do not inquire" into the old party funds here, though their shady origin is widely discussed. But no real investigation "naming names" is ever dreamed of.

Old party funds are simply handed over to the Party Leader, personally, to be used as he sees fit, without accounting or publicity. The Coalition government, headed by Lloyd George during the last of the war and following it, accumulated huge party funds by the simple process of selling honors. Titles of nobility and other favors of the king went by the hundreds to the highest bidder. Whisky barons (ennobled gin makers) sprang up into an impressive company. When the Coalition split, the funds were split between Tories and Liberals.

Exact figures of course were unknown, but each party leader got something like five millions. The patriotic Tory Party invested their sway in British war loan—which since that time has declined so much that the Tory fund lost about 15 per cent. Lloyd George the gambler invested his in a newspaper, the Chronicle, with a huge sporting circulation. It simply doubled in value, in the speculative newspaper shares boom which has been sweeping Britain. Recently Lloyd George sold the paper at a clean profit of a million pounds, to a group of grateful supporters, who were so grateful that they allotted to L.G. a large enough block of shares to make the War Premier independent for life. And meanwhile his personal party war chest has doubled, while the benighted Tories are having to pass the hat among the big interests to fetch theirs up to his.

The Labor Party has taken verbal shots at all this, but even it does not attempt to use parliamentary means for a government inquiry. "It simply isn't done" in England. British candidates and actual electoral expenses are supervised far more rigidly than in America, but to "muck rake" the contributions into old party war chests—heavens, no.

Several American scandals have turned on the matter of government officials having shares in private companies which got government contracts. Quite often the same thing happens here, but the "scandal" somehow is lacking. Not long ago some of the "extremists" of the Labor Party tried to bring up the admitted fact that the Chamberlain brothers, Austen the lordly Foreign Secretary and Neville, the lofty Minister of Health, owned a company which was profiting extremely well from contracts awarded by the government of which they were cabinet members. At the mention of it, by the "wild men from the Clyde" in the House of Commons, a perfect storm of abuse broke out—not abuse of the Chamberlains, but of the Labor men for daring to mention the matter.

Even moderate Labor Party leaders "regretted" the incident. "It was simply an old family firm of the Chamberlains—the thing was a sort of accident—British ministers of the crown would not use their position for private profit." In short, the Labor Party by no means showed the spirit of an old Liberal anti-Chamberlainite at the time of the Boer War. This M.P. alluded to the same scandal—government contracts going to the same firm when the noted Joseph Chamberlain was head of the family, the firm, and in the government. The firm's plants are in Birmingham and the M.P. in a famous pun told Chamberlain, "While the British Empire expands, Birmingham contracts."

Later, Joe Chamberlain boldly claimed the Boer War as "a feather in my cap." "Rather, in your nest," retorted the Liberal M.P. But even such shots are lacking these days from the Labor Party, let alone any effort to tear the business wide open. Nobody does such things in England.

The slush funds of the old parties seem all the shadier in view of the persistent efforts of the Tories, and of many Liberals, to forbid by law the trade unions' open, and publicly accounted for, contributions to the Labor Party. Every union penny paid to the Labor Party is an open book, but the old parties want to make the unions' support impossible. They don't like publicity here. It is not "gentlemanly."

SHIPSTEAD'S INJUNCTION REMEDY WOULD TAKE POWER FROM JUDGES.

Washington.—Senator Shipstead has introduced the shortest anti-injunction bill on record. It contains no legal verbiage or phrases. It smashes through to the core of the anti-injunction issue by taking from Federal courts the power to issue these writs except to protect property or when there is no remedy at law. Property is clearly and tersely defined as anything that is "tangible and transferable."

Senator Shipstead prepared and introduced the bill just before Congress adjourned. He will explain and defend it during the summer months and will urge its passage in the next Congress, which convenes in December.

The bill would reinstate the injunction process, as originally intended, and is as follows:

"Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law, and for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable."

Under the bill an injunction against any action covered by law could not be issued, as this power would be taken from the courts. Violations of law would come under courts of law, as continuously urged by organized labor.

That Congress has the right to take this power from Federal courts was clearly expressed by the United States Supreme Court on October 25 last, when it declared:

"It is clear that the mere establishment of a Federal inferior court does not invest that court with all the judicial power of the United States as conferred in the second section of Article III, but only that conferred by Congress specifically on the particular court.

"It must be limited territorially and in the classes of cases to be heard, and the mere creation of the courts does not confer jurisdiction, except as it is conferred in the law of its creation or its amendments."

"The extension of the jurisdiction of

courts of equity so as to cover personal and police regulations," said Senator Shipstead, "has grown to such an extent that those who are employing their labor power in what in its narrowest sense is called labor, and those who employ their labor power to do business, have come to live under the irresponsible autocratic power of equity courts. This is probably the most serious fact of our present political life. If it is permitted to go on it must inevitably change the whole judicial and political system of the United States.

"Remedy has been sought by control of the judicial power, but these efforts have proven of no value. Redress from these grievances does not lay on that road. It will have to be found in regulating and limiting the jurisdiction of equity courts.

"For purely legitimate purposes, the equity power must be kept within proper limits, but within these limits the judicial power can not be limited without destroying the entire value of equity.

"When equity is permitted to enter the field of personal relations it is in the exclusive domain of law. The fiction that labor or labor power is or can be property, leads to revolution not only in our law but in our whole political system. To do business is to labor. There is not, nor can there be, any purely physical labor. No one can claim to have seen any person either truly feeble-minded or insane engaged at labor."

To sustain his claim that property differs from labor and to do business, Senator Shipstead quotes recognized legal authorities and standard dictionaries.

"The extension to which equity jurisdiction has gone," continued Senator Shipstead, "robs the average working man of his right to equity before the law and of his right to be governed by law as distinct from being governed by judicial discretion, which is another name for the absolutism of kings by divine right."

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Argentina.

Michanovich Strike Ended.—The strike in the Michanovich yards, which was recently precipitated when 350 men refused to work with the pneumatic riveter, has been ended, according to a statement made to the press by the managing director of the company involved.

Canada.

Employment.—Although Canada was noting a seasonal contraction in the volume of employment in January, 1927, the employment situation in its entirety appeared to be more favorable than it had been during

the same month in any of the preceding six years.

Highways.—According to press notices of the Dominion Highways Department, the sum of \$35,000,000 will be spent on Canadian highways in 1927.

England.

Lost Working Days.—The official figures of the Board of Trade for the eleven months ending November 30, 1926, show that England suffered an aggregate loss of 159,800,000 working days.

Sweden.

Government Scale of Wages.—During the

latter part of December, 1926, the central government fixed a scale of daily wages to be paid to persons employed by its institutions. These rates of pay vary for the different cities.

Ireland.

Unemployment. — Considered generally, the unemployment situation in Northern Ireland would seem to be much brighter than at any time during the past two years; and a very large decrease in the number of workers now receiving the "dole" may be confidently expected.

BIG PASSAIC STRIKE ENDS IN ALL MILLS.

Pasaaic, N. J.—The final chapter in the Passaic textile strike was written when workers of the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi voted to end their strike and continue organization inside the mills. A citizens' committee that has been working for a settlement secured a promise from the mill management that there would be no discrimination.

The strike started more than one year ago, when several mills attempted to cut wages. The first settlement was effected in November at the Passaic Worsted Mills. This was followed by settlements with the

Spain.

Compulsory Arbitration.—Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes was established by royal decree on November 26, 1926, with the creation of new bipartisan committees to hear and determine all disputes between labor and capital.

Paraguay.

Colonization.—It is said that the effort is about to be made in Germany to interest large numbers of Germans to immigrate to Paraguay and establish colonies. It is also expected that a number of Russian colonists will locate near Villa Hayes.

big Botany and its subsidiary, the Garfield Worsted, and a week later by the Dundee Textile. Many thousand workers are impoverished as a small percentage have been called back to work on account of slow resumption of operation by the mills, which were badly crippled by the strike. The relief committee states that of 6,000 Botany strikers, but 1,200 are working.

Several locals of the United Textile Workers have been organized. More than 16,000 workers were originally involved, and 1,000 were arrested on all manner of pretexts. Practically none were convicted.

POORLY PAID GIRLS DRIVEN BACK TO WORK.

New York.—Employers in the paper box industry will pay a costly price for their defeat of a low-wage strike by girl employees, declared Jacob Billikopf, impartial chairman of the men's clothing industry. The girls were out 18 weeks, but were forced to yield, despite every aid by trade unionists and a citizens' committee.

"Such a victory by the employers settles nothing; it increases bitterness; it removes no basic cause of trouble in the industry," Mr. Billikopf said. "Wages and work conditions are still subnormal, according to official documents of the State Labor Department."

BRITISH UNIONISTS STILL FULL OF FIGHT.

London, England.—Notwithstanding their disastrous general strike and the miners' strike, British trade unionists are rallying against the government's plan to weaken their movement by legislation.

The spirit of the workers was expressed by Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, who gave notice to the government, in a public speech, that their attacks would be resisted by labor.

"We of the trade unions," added Mr. Cit-

rine, "say to the government, 'We are not afraid of your impending attack. Go on with your legislation. You have forced it upon us and we will do our best to make it unworkable. Your legislation can stay on the statute book until the next labor government orders its repeal.'"

The trade union official urged workers to profit by two-years' experience and build up their industrial organizations.

FIRST CANADIAN UNION FORMED 100 YEARS AGO.

Ottawa, Ont.—This year marks the one-hundredth anniversary of the formation of the first labor union in British North America, according to the Labor Gazette, issued by the Canadian Department of Labor.

"Departmental records show the first Canadian trade union to have been organized in the city of Quebec in 1827, being composed of printers," the Gazette states. "This pioneer union was followed in 1832 by the

organization of another body of printers which was formed in York (now Toronto) under the name of the York Typographical Society. Although both of these organizations lapsed for a number of years, they have had the longest continuous existence as trade unions in Canada, both eventually becoming identified with the International Typographical Union, under charter from which they are now operating."

Poetical Selections

THE OLD MAN.

know a man both brave and bold
A man who now is growing old
A man he is clean through and through
Who will stand up and fight for you.

through my apprentice days
I watched my ways,
And often called me down
Though it might be base to state this case
I often wore a frown.

I did his best with all the rest
And he did the same with me
But I was young and had no sense
And that I could not see.

The years have past, I'm back at last,
He's the same old boy of old
He may be rough but he knows his stuff
And he has a heart of gold.

He may stand about and bawl you out
And cuss you in the end
But through the live long day
You can mark your way
And you'll find him still your friend.

And year before on the old lake shore
He handed me the can
Still he's here through the long long years
I find him still a man.

—"Chip," Local 192.

Smiles

The Wrong Pew.

A little girl was seated on the front porch
When the salesman approached the gate.
She tried to open it but it stuck.

"Mother at home, little one?" he inquired,
Before making further attempt to enter the
yard. "Yes, sir," replied the child, "she's
ways home."

The agent jumped the gate and rang the
door bell. There was no response. He rang
several times more, and waited. The
door remained closed. Somewhat vexed, he
turned to the little girl and asked, "Didn't
you say your mother was at home?"

"Yes, sir, and I'm sure she is," answered
the youngster.

"Then why in the world doesn't she an-
swer my ring, I wonder?"

"I think she will, sir, when you reach our
house," came the prompt reply, "we live
our doors down the street."

Can't Lose Always.

"Did you give your penny to the Sunday
school, Robert?" asked the fond mother.

"No, ma, I lost it."

"What! Lost another one? That makes
three Sundays straight you've lost your
penny."

"Yes, but if I keep it up I'll win 'em back.
That kid's luck can't last forever."—Two
ells.

Help Yourself.

In a small southern town a justice of the
peace who is very popular with the negroes
had just married a couple. The groom made
inquiry as to the fee and the justice replied
it would be a dollar.

"A dollar? Pahson, yo' don' mean 't tell

me yo' is gwine to chahge me a dollah jes'
fo' sayin' dem few words when Ah works
all day fo' dat much?"

"Why, yes," said the justice. "That kiss
you got was worth that much."

"Well, jes' he'p yo'se'f, pahson, jes' he'p
yo'se'f."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Delayed.

A Scotch farmer had agreed to deliver
twenty hens to the local market. Only
nineteen, however, were sent, and it was
almost evening before the twentieth bird
was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with
this one."

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she
didna' lay until this afternoon."

A Vision.

The infantry recruit had been bullied by
the sergeant for day on end. But his chance
came while he was bungling through a mus-
ketry parade.

"It's about time you knew what a fine
sight was," said the sergeant. "Come, now,
what is a fine sight?"

"A perfectly enormous boat," answered
the recruit, "crammed full of sergeants, on
fire, 400 miles from land, in a hurricane."

Out of Place.

The market day was wearing late when
Tam emerged somewhat unsteadily from
the inn door, cranked up his car, and slight-
ly overshooting the mark, planted himself
solemnly in the back seat.

The watchful village policeman ap-
proached him and said, in kindly tones:
"Noo, Tammas, ye'll need to come oot of
that, ye're nae fit to drive."

"Mind yer ain business," was the re-

joinder, and then in magisterial tones Tammas proceeded: "It would suit ye better to catch the chiel that's stolen my driving wheel."

Quite Unnecessary.

She didn't understand football.

"Why did they stop that man and knock him down as soon as he touched the ball?" she asked.

"Because he was trying to get a goal," her brother explained.

"But isn't the object of the game to get goals?"

"Yes; but he was—you see, he's on the other side. He was going the wrong way—that is, towards the wrong goal."

"Well, I don't see why they should knock him down to tell him that. Everybody makes mistakes."

The Clew.

Breathless he dashed into the police station at midnight. In a state of semi-collapse he explained that his wife had been missing since eight o'clock that morning.

"What's she like?" asked the stolid sergeant in charge. "Let's have her description. Height?"

"I—I don't know," gasped the man.

"Weight?"

The man shook his head vaguely.

"Color of eyes?" demanded the officer.

"Er—grayish blue, I think."

"Do you know how she was dressed?"

"I expect she wore her coat and hat. I've just discovered she took the dog with her," said the man.

"What kind of a dog?"

"Brindle bull terrier, weight fourteen and a half pounds, four dark blotches on his body, shading from gray to white. He's got a blackish spot over the right eye, white stub tail, three white legs and right front leg brindled, all but the toes. A small nick in the left ear—"

"That'll do!" cried the sergeant, "we'll find the dog!"

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

Carlton—Lodge No. 39.

Any one of our membership who may chance to run across Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 440962, I would appreciate to have them ask him to communicate with the undersigned or with Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif., as this brother left there owing a bill of \$27.50 for meal ticket. M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.

Casler—His Sister.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of William Casler, boilermaker and tank builder, kindly notify his sister, who is very anxious

to hear from him. Last heard of he was working in Oklahoma and Kansas City. Mrs. Matthew F. Merzig, 1879 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of The Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders Journal published monthly at Kansas City Mo., for April, 1927.

State of Kansas, County of Wyandotte—ss Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. J. Barry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912 embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers of America, Kansas City, Kas. Editor, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.

2. That the owner is (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and addresses of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given). J. A. Franklin, International President, Kansas City, Kas.; Charles F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas City Kas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. J. BARRY,

Editor, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of March, 1927.

(Seal) HOWARD H. THORNE,

Notary Public

(My commission expires May 19, 1928.)

Let's look inside



Outside—all tires look very much alike. Their real worth is told only by the "road" or by looking inside.

QUALITY is seldom visible—more often it is told only by use. The quality of a tire is known by the number of miles it has traveled. And the quality can easily be cut down to fit a selling price.

Riverside tires are made with a heaping measure of quality, without regard to what the price will be. *They are sold at the lowest possible price for equal quality.* We do not believe any power can produce for less money a tire the equal of Riversides.

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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
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LABOR'S INTEREST IN INDUSTRIAL WASTE ELIMINATION

By William Green, President A. F. of L.

Time and experience have developed a new conception of the vital problems which affect industry. Our viewpoint and understanding of the effect of industrial processes upon the welfare of all associated with industry have undergone a most revolutionary change. We now find that the line of separation cannot be drawn between any group or groups either interested in or connected with the producing forces of industry. There is no point which can be definitely fixed where the interest of one group begins or ends. The interests of all are so inextricably woven together as to preclude a diversion of effort or objective. One group cannot permanently prosper at the expense of the other nor is any one group immune from the evil consequences of uneconomic industrial operation. Industry is made profitable and the rewards of industrial efforts are increased in proportion to the co-operation established between employers, employees and management.

The exploitation of the workers on the part of employers and management cannot be defended by those who believe in justice and fair-dealing. Driving processes are regarded as unscientific and inhuman. The successful employer inspires and leads men and women to give their best service and to do so freely and voluntarily.

The workers understand, as never before, that high wages depend upon the degree of efficiency developed among individual workers and the collective productivity of all who are employed. The basis of successful management as well as the basis of our modern wage structure has been changed.

Modern industry requires management to formulate plans, adopt methods and utilize every reasonable and honorable means at its command to promote economic production. Wages very largely depend upon successful management and the sustained service of the workers, made possible through the creation of opportunity for personal initiative and group activity.

There may have been a time when working people did not regard industrial waste as pertinent or important. They felt that it was no concern of theirs but that it was a problem belonging to management. Working people were chiefly concerned with wages, hours and conditions of employment. When conferences were held between the representatives of the workers and management discussion was limited by management to those questions. If the workers suggested changes or improvements in industrial methods or processes as an argument in favor of higher wages such suggestions were resented as an intrusion upon the prerogatives of management. Industrial waste, duplication of effort, increased efficiency and productivity were questions which were considered outside the limit of conference discussion between employers and employees.

Because of this mental attitude on the part of employers and employees no joint effort was made to seek a remedy for this condition of affairs. Where the wage schedules and conditions of employment were formulated and posted by employers without consultation with their employees there was no opportunity for a joint discussion of the questions of management and labor. Under such conditions management assumed full responsibility for industrial success or failure. It autocratically fixed wages, hours and conditions of employment and all other questions connected with the operation of industry were regarded as belonging to managerial control and determination. This state of affairs still prevails in some industries.

The working people were keenly alive to the injustice which they suffered under this form of industrial management. They arrived at the definite conclusion that their position in industry entitled them to recognition. They understood clearly that the losses of industry through mismanagement

and waste fell heavily upon them. They were conscious of the fact that they could make a larger contribution to industrial expansion and development than they were giving through skill, labor, and service and it was out of this state of mind that the demand for the broadening of collective bargaining grew.

There was no other way through which individual and collective expression could be given to the feelings, opinions, ideas and desires of the workers. They insisted upon the right of their representatives to meet with the employers and management upon this common plane of understanding and equality. They believed this to be one of the inherent rights of mankind. It is the recognition of the American principle which served to develop a free discussion of public grievances and public questions.

Back of all the collective skill, strength and power of all the working people of our nation is the soul and mind which give inspiration and impetus to all their physical powers. These unseen forces must be given an opportunity to function in concert with the strength and brawn of labor. From this co-ordination of all the workers' power of production there follows the establishment of a standard of excellency in service which ultimately reaches a maximum of efficiency.

If all the older as well as the newer problems arising out of industrial activities are to be grappled with and dealt with by employers and employees, who in the last analysis, are jointly affected, the machinery of collective bargaining must be more generally and universally utilized and strengthened. Management can do a great deal to prevent waste and further the elimination of waste. On the other hand, labor can assist management not only in dealing with the problem of waste but also in dealing with other industrial problems if given an opportunity to do so. Labor is willing and ready to do its share in the performance of this important work. The Trade Union is an agency through which this character of service can be rendered.

Waste in industry may be divided into three classifications—material waste, human waste and spiritual waste. Labor has given most careful thought to each of these qualifications, putting emphasis upon the human and spiritual rather than upon the material classification.

Material waste in industry, however, greatly affects the economic life of the workers. As waste detracts from the earnings of industry so it detracts from the wages of employees. The value of the services of employees may be completely destroyed through the operation of wasteful processes and the experience of an industry may be changed from a losing venture, because of waste, to an earning enterprise, because of the elimination of waste.

The difference between industrial success and industrial failure is many times found

in the wasteful processes which often attend industrial operations. The unwarranted destruction of raw materials, natural resources and finished products, the uneconomic use of means of production, negligence in the care of machinery and mechanical devices, indifference to the saving and protection of property and the failure to utilize all facilities available which make for economic production fall within the category of material waste. Furthermore, labor realizes that indefensible waste takes place when labor's industrial efforts go for naught or are unnecessarily duplicated through the failure of management to systematize and intelligently direct the working forces of industry. Practically all of this character of industrial waste can either be prevented or materially reduced. It is not a problem impossible of solution. A joint study supplemented by joint efforts can overcome this destructive evil.

The desire of labor to interest itself in the problem of waste is based upon its wish to secure higher wages and to enjoy improved conditions of employment. So long as industry is only partially efficient labor believes that the wages paid can be substantially increased through an increase in industrial efficiency and the elimination of waste. By the same process the cost of manufactured articles to the public can be materially reduced.

The most tragic feature of our industrial development is connected with the loss of human life and the mental and physical suffering caused by industrial accidents and unemployment. It is particularly deplorable because it strikes the breadwinner and, in addition to increasing the expenses, stops the income upon which the family depends for sustenance and life. Much of the loss of life caused by industrial accidents is morally indefensible and well nigh criminal.

For instance, science has demonstrated the fact that mine dust explosions which result in the loss of hundreds of lives, could be avoided through the simple process of rock dusting. Notwithstanding the fact that we are in full possession of this scientific knowledge, it is not used except to a limited extent, consequently an appalling loss of life occurs in the mining industry through gas and coal dust explosions. The death rate from accidents is considerably higher in the mining industry of our country than it is in the mining industry of any other nation in the world.

While industrial accidents cannot be absolutely eliminated, the fact is that both fatal and non-fatal accidents can be greatly reduced. In this respect alone there is great opportunity to prevent human waste. The injury to society cannot be measured by the loss of earnings sustained by a breadwinner through an industrial accident. There is no standard by which we can measure the bodily suffering, deprivation

and mental anguish experienced by the workers, their wives and children who are victims of these industrial tragedies. Human life is so potential, so sacred and so valuable that all scientific knowledge should be used and all practical means and methods employed for its conservation and protection.

Labor has rendered great service through the development and support of legislation for the protection of the lives and limbs of workers in industry. It will serve in every way possible in the furtherance of practical plans for the conservation and protection of lives and bodies of all who are employed in industry.

One of the most difficult problems associated with industry is the problem of unemployment. It is of such grave consequences as to demand the best of our thought and judgment in trying to find a solution. We cannot evade it or ignore it. We must face it frankly and courageously. When acute it is a menace to society and if permitted to continue over a widespread area it serves to threaten the security of government. Reasonably steady, regular and continuous employment creates a happy state of mind, removes the spectre of want, hunger and misery, begets a feeling of confidence and permits workers to make orderly planning for the future.

Surely a stabilized, continuous policy of employment is within the range of human possibilities. Unemployment is waste of the most vicious kind. It constitutes a waste of human opportunity, of effort and of human creative capacity. It is a lamentable state of affairs when industrial plants fully equipped, modern and up-to-date in every respect are idle and many working people are suffering from unemployment. The trade and commerce of entire communities become stagnant and the financial strain imperils the existence of banks and all lines of business. We could render no greater service to the people of this generation than to find the solution of the problem of unemployment.

When we consider spiritual waste we deal with values which are most sacred and precious. We cannot estimate their worth or appraise their importance. Their maintenance is essential to the success of industry. The highest and best type of service is rendered where the workers are enabled to labor under favorable conditions in a satisfactory environment and where the exercise of the right to organize for mutual helpfulness is freely conceded. This is true of both skilled and unskilled labor.

The success of industry requires the maintenance of a high morale and that sort of spirit which is inspired by a zeal and enthusiasm for service. Management should inspire and encourage the development of the moral and spiritual powers of the workers by paying high wages, creating opportunities for leisure and recreation, and by consultation with the workers, through their chosen representatives. Low wages, intolerable conditions of employment, excessive hours of labor and autocratic management dull the intellect, break down morale, crush the spirit and chill the interest of working people.

Treatment accorded workers by a management which classifies them as mere machines and which bestows upon them certain benefits, in a paternalistic way, tends to bring about a decline in spiritual and moral values. Management should recognize the right of the workers to develop their spiritual, intellectual and moral powers. They should be accorded the fullest and freest opportunity to do so. If the workers can help themselves and build up their intellectual, spiritual and economic powers through association in their Trade Unions they must be given the opportunity to do so.

Our nation cannot maintain its industrial supremacy among all the nations of the world unless it fosters and nourishes those spiritual and moral values which contribute so much to the efficiency of the American workers.

EDITORS URGED TO AID WILSON ESSAY CONTEST

Washington.—Basing his appeal on the promotion of education and culture among working people, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., requests labor editors to interest themselves in the Woodrow Wilson prize essay contest. This contest provides for the distribution of \$50,000 in prizes and awards to those who write the best essays upon the subject, "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me."

"I would be very happy, indeed, if some young man or woman connected with our labor movement might be encouraged to enter the contest and win one of the prizes," said President Green. "For that reason I suggested that a set of three volumes entitled 'Literary and Political Papers and

Addresses of Woodrow Wilson' be sent to you. I am of the opinion that you would be rendering a great service if through the columns of your publication you call attention to this contest, to the availability of these three volumes at public libraries, and urge our working people to enter the contest with the hope of winning one of the prizes.

"There is nothing political in this contest. It is divested of any political consideration. This is very pleasing, in that it removes any possibility of a charge of political advancement or the support of any political party. Those who enter the contest will be benefitted because, by so doing, they will engage in a study of liberal, American ideals and popular government. The educational value of such a study is very great."

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

SPRING AND THE WINDS

Winter with all its biting winds is passing on and the soft winds of spring are stealing through the tree tops and the birds are on their way back to the north cheering us with their sweet song. There seems to be beauty in every scene when spring comes back again, and there is a tingle in every heart that is not felt during other seasons. Hope stirs anew in every breast and we are glad we have been spared to see another season like spring.

Yet these soft winds have brought pitiless winds to many of our localities during the past year destroying the work of God and man. Earthquake and storms of the past reveals man's helplessness, but gives us a new understanding of his courage in the face of mighty odds.

And so the soft winds that bring pitiless winds that rush over land and sea make us realize that these catastrophes liberate in us all. Thoughts of the dangers that continually confront us makes us wonder what protection have we made for our loved ones. Have we made sacrifice and self-denial to help them carry on the burden of life when we are gone? We do not like to be reminded of our duties, but these winds they make us feel sure that back of them there is a purpose of the Almighty for "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, nor whither it goeth."

As spring is the new time of the year, when it is nature's time to begin anew, to make the most of her opportunities, let us also begin anew and put joy into the lives of those we love by bestowing upon them that blessing that comes from a feeling of security that they are provided for in case we too might be the victims of a catastrophe such as has happened in other parts of our country.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION NEWS

Important movements are in progress in the field of Workmen's Compensation of which several are noted in the following paragraphs.

South Carolina is one of the few states where a Workmen's Compensation Law is not in effect. A determined effort is being made at this session of the legislature to get such a law on the statute books. Organized workers are united in their support of the bill. It is to be hoped that South Carolina will follow the example recently set by Missouri and pass the law.

At this writing bills for liberalizing the New York Compensation Law are pending before the legislature. Among other things the proposed changes would simplify procedure in compensation cases and would insure against delay in the payment of either compensation or medical.

Efforts are being made in Michigan and Iowa legislatures to liberalize the compensation law by including occupational disease as an injury for which compensation is payable.

A third of a million harbor workers in all parts of the country where there are navigable waters will be protected against work injuries by a new federal accident compensation law enacted by Congress in the closing days of the late session.

Victory for the bill to provide federal accident compensation for longshoremen,

ship repairmen and other harbor workers is greeted with satisfaction by the American Association for Labor Legislation, which prepared it in cooperation with the International Longshoremen's Association. According to Secretary John B. Andrews, it "rescues harbor workers from a legal no man's land in which they were practically without remedy when injured on board a vessel at the dock."

"For ten years," he says, "efforts have been made to relieve the plight of injured longshoremen. The supreme court held that they could not come under state compensation laws if injured aboard the vessel, but were under maritime jurisdiction. Twice Congress attempted to bring the workers thus injured specifically under the state compensation laws, but the supreme court in divided opinions held this could not be done. Compensation was possible only under a federal act, and this has now been won."

The new law does not apply to seamen, but only to longshoremen working on vessels at dock or anchored in harbor. Maximum indemnity for injury or death is \$7,500 with maintenance during disability of two-thirds the worker's wage average, this allowance being between \$8 and \$25 a week.

Although the longshoremen's bill was passed, the model workmen's compensation bill for the District of Columbia was again defeated with the adjournment of Congress.

PROGRESS BEING MADE IN THE ADOPTION OF OLD AGE PENSION LEGISLATION

Old age pension laws have recently been enacted by Colorado and by Canada. With this favorable action five states, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, Wisconsin, Kentucky and Alaska have already adopted non-contributory old age pension to care for aged dependents in their own homes instead of costly and inhumane poor houses. Old age pension legislation has made notable progress in the past five years. In 1922 the American Association for Labor Legislation, with a view to securing improved draftsmanship and more uniform legislation, proposed a representative conference from which emerged what is known as the "standard bill" for statewide old age pensions. This bill has been supported by organized labor, church bodies, fraternal societies and many social service organizations. It has served as the basis for existing legislation.

In addition to the five states and one territory now having old age pension laws, the great industrial State of Pennsylvania has also taken favorable action. In 1923, the old age pension act was held unconstitutional because of an unusual provision in the state constitution, but action is under way in the legislature to have the constitution amended to permit this legislation. In three states, California, Washington and Wyoming, old age pension bills have been passed by the legislature, but unfortunately it was vetoed by the governor. In Indiana, Virginia and Massachusetts official investigating commissions have reported in favor of old age pension legislation and a legislative commission is now making inquiries in New York.

In the majority of the forty-five state legislatures that are meeting this year, the old age pension legislation is a live issue thus far; during the present year substantial new gains have been made. In five states it has passed in one house, and in three states official commissions have been created to study old age pension with a view to legislation. In several other states old age pension bills are pending, but have not yet been brought up for action.

In Canada the bill providing old age pension has passed the Senate and will become law when assented to by the governor general. The measure provides for a maximum pension of \$240.00 yearly for British subjects who have attained the age of seventy years, and has been a resident in Canada for twenty years provided that the recipient of the pension is not in receipt of as much private income as \$365.00 per year.

The matter of adopting old age pension laws to diminish the rigors of poverty for those who have toiled all their lives at low wages is a reform in the right direction. Evidently the legislators and the people generally are beginning to realize that the only practical and humane method of caring for the unfortunate who cannot care for themselves is through statewide old age pensions.

ANOTHER JUDICIAL ASSAULT

In a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court if organized workers simply refuse to handle a non-union product such action is an interference with interstate commerce and therefore illegal. The absence of picketing or boycotting or other activity which courts are pleased to term threats and coercion does not make the workers' refusal legal.

This far reaching decision is the out-growth of long standing trouble between limestone corporations in the Bedford-Bloomington district of Indiana and the Stone Cutters Union. Justices Homes and Branders dissented. The latter made this significant statement: "If on the undisputed facts of this case refusal to work can be enjoined

Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton law an instrument for opposing restraints on labor which remind us of involuntary servitude." The state companies several years ago declared for the anti-union shop and the case has been in the courts since then because the unionists would not handle the non-union product.

The companies were refused an injunction in the Federal District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals. In the latter court Judge Alshuler said defendants were within their right not to work on the objectionable product even though such action "might have tended in some degree to discourage builders from specifying appellants' stone and thus to reduce the quantity of their product which would enter interstate commerce." The companies appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which has reversed the lower courts on the ground of interference with interstate commerce. Justice Sutherland, in the majority opinion, swept aside the question of fundamental rights and emphasized the loss of trade.

Judge Brandeis upheld the union and contended that there was no unreasonable restraint of interstate commerce shown. He showed that the majority decision went far beyond decisions in the Danbury Hatters' case, the Duplex case and the Bucks Stove case. He said that the court permitted the steel trust to combine in a single corporation 50 per cent of the steel industry of this country, dominating the trade through its vast resources. In the Shoe Machinery case, said Justice Brandeis, the court permitted capitalists to combine in another corporation practically the whole machinery industry of the country, necessarily giving it a position of dominance over shoe manufacturing in America.

"It would indeed be strange," said Justice Brandeis, "if Congress had by the same act willed to deny to members of a small craft of workmen the right to co-operate in simply refraining from work when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers. I can not believe that Congress did so.

"The manner in which these individual stone cutters asserted rights to perform their union duty by refusing to finish stone 'cut by men working in opposition to' the Association was confessedly legal," continued Justice Brandeis.

"They were innocent alike of trespass and of breach of contract. They refrained from violence, intimidation, fraud and threats. They did not picket. They refrained from obstructing otherwise either the plaintiffs or their customers in attempts to secure other help. They did not plan a boycott against any of the plaintiffs or against builders who use the plaintiffs' product. On the contrary they expressed entire willingness to cut and finish anywhere any stone quarried by any of the plaintiffs except such stone as had been partially 'cut by men working in opposition to' the Association."

The membership of organized labor cannot reconcile their point of view with that held by a majority of the Supreme Court. Labor must be made free and permitted to exercise perfect freedom in the disposition of its labor power. Interpretation of the Supreme Court, renders the condition of working people to the point where a remedy must be sought and found. The ideals of American citizenship and the Trade Union movement is that every working man has the right to refuse to perform service under conditions which he believes to be objectionable and degrading. It is an inherent right of the workers to exercise his right singly or in cooperation with his fellow workers, and eventually this principle of self-protection will become a recognized right.

WILL DEMOCRACY PREVAIL?

A vital principle is at stake. The Pullman Company is contesting the recognition of Pullman porters' union, whose case is before the United States Board of Mediation. It is seeking to keep out a genuine union by the means of the company union it has established. It is a clear-cut issue between real and fake representation of the workers in wage hearings. While it is of great importance to all trade unions, it is of especial importance to the railroad workers for company unionism threatens all of them to a greater or less degree, and recognition of these fake company outfits under the Railroad Labor Act can seriously undermine the position of all railroad labor. "The eyes of the labor movement are upon our fight and upon the decision of the U. S. Board of Mediation," says General Organizer A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and labor has reason to watch the case closely.

"We have every reason to believe that powerful interests other than the Pullman Company are watching the outcome of the porters' case," Randolph explains, "as it involves the serious question of whether or not a company union, organized and controlled by a company, can be recognized as the true and lawful spokesman of its employees, or whether the principle of self-organization of employees will be recognized

and maintained. Fate has chosen the Pullman porters to be the instrument through which this important precedent will be set up."

Randolph points out that the Brotherhood has "a comfortable majority of the 12,000 men and women in the service enrolled as members." "They have signified their preference for the Brotherhood as the expression of their aims and desires," he says, "as against the Pullman Company's union, controlled and owned by the company and used in every instance against the best interests of the employees. The Brotherhood also has in its possession affidavits and other documents to prove that the so-called "Employee Representative Plan" is a fraud put over on the men against their will and without their knowledge. We are confident of victory and an honest and unbiased investigation of the facts will convince the Board of Mediation as well as the public that the company's case cannot stand up under such an investigation.

BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS SUSPEND WORK

Through the refusal of the United Mine Workers to lower wages to meet non-union conditions a suspension throughout the competitive fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and other coal sections has taken place.

The miners, who are willing to continue present rates until a new agreement is worked out, refuse to accept a wage reduction and the operators insist that a reduction must take place in order to produce coal and compete with non-union fields. The operators refuse to join the miners in solving over-development, high over-head charges, freight preferentials, etc., but continually harp on lower wages.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, characterized the suspension as a "lock-out, not a strike." That it was brought about by the operators' inefficient management. "Every time they suffer financial reverses through their own short-sightedness," he said, "they attempt to retrieve their losses through the pocketbooks of the men who risk their lives in digging coal."

Through this suspension 176,000 bituminous coal miners are out of work and they will be forced to be idle until the operators, who have accumulated a large reserve of coal above ground, dispose of it to the coal consuming public at a great profit. The continuation of such policy on the part of the operators will inevitably arouse the hostility of the people.

THINK IT OVER.

Dues to a local union by its members is in a measure just the same as wages from an employer to an employee. If an employer did not pay his employee for one, two or three months, or even longer after the wages became due the employee, we are sure, would have a grievance and a just one, too. The same could be said of an organization against its members who do not pay their dues for one, two or three months after they become due. When a member receives his weekly or semi-monthly wage, or however, he receives it he should figure that his dues to his organization is a monthly obligation and should be met by him each month just the same as a grocery, butcher or rent bill. In fact his dues should come first as it is only through the efforts of the combined good standing membership of any organization that its members receive the wages and conditions they do and certainly that little obligation should be looked after first.

If the members of any labor organization would look at their obligations to their organization, the same as any other regular obligation they have to pay and always keep them paid up for the month they become due, there would never be any necessity of members becoming suspended and having to pay a reinstatement fee to rejoin, a fee which so many members object to in all organizations, but a fee which was placed against them on account of their own actions in not paying in the specified time.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Word was received at headquarters announcing the death on April 15 of Mrs. Graham, mother of Mrs. Joseph P. Ryan, at her home in Gary, Ind. The funeral was held Monday at Gary, Ind., and interment was in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Chicago. The Journal joins in extending sympathy to Brother and Mrs. Ryan in their bereavement.

The many friends of Brother John Dohney, Business Agent of Lodge No. 1, will regret to learn that he is confined to his bed. We have not yet received any definite information as to the nature of his illness. We join the friends of Brother Dohney in wishing him a speedy recovery, and that he will regain his good health in the very near future.

Brother W. A. Rooksbury, member of Lodge No. 69 of Little Rock, Ark., has been appointed State Labor Commissioner of Arkansas. Brother Rooksbury has for several

years past been one of the State Boiler Inspectors, and his appointment was recommended by the bona fide labor organizations and a large number of citizens throughout the State. Brother Rooksbury has been an active member of our Brotherhood for a number of years and is widely and favorably known to the members of our organization, having been a delegate to our conventions several times. The Journal joins with his many friends in wishing him success in his new undertakings.

QUOTATIONS

The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverb.—Bacon.

I do not think much of a man who is not wiser today than he was yesterday.—Abraham Lincoln.

Be at war with your vices, at peace with your neighbors, and let every new year find you a better man.—Franklin.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next, to escape the censures of the world.—Addison.

The human race is divided into two classes: those who go ahead and do something, and those who sit and ask, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"—Holmes.

God's sweet dews and showers of grace slide off the mountains of pride, and fall on the low valleys of humble hearts, and make them pleasant and fertile.—Leighton.

Forget not that the man who cannot enjoy his own natural gifts in silence, and find his reward in the exercise of them, will generally find himself badly off.—Goethe.

A better principle than this, that "the majority shall rule," is this other, that justice shall rule. "Justice," says the code of Justinian, "is the constant and perpetual desire to render every man his due."—Bovee.

If spring came but once in a century, instead of once a year, or burst forth with the sound of an earthquake, and not in silence, what wonder and expectation there would be in all hearts to behold the miraculous change! But now the silent succession suggests nothing but necessity. To most men only the cessation of the miracle would be miraculous, and the perpetual exercise of God's power seems less wonderful than its withdrawal would be.—Longfellow.

Beneath me flows the Rhine, and, like the stream of time, it flows amid the ruins of the past. I see myself therein, and know that I am old. Thou, too, shalt be old. Be wise in season. Like the stream of thy life runs the stream beneath us. Down from the distant Alps, out into the wide world, it burst away, like a youth from the house of his fathers. Broad breasted and strong, and with earnest endeavors, like manhood, it makes itself a way through these difficult mountain passes. And at length in old age it falters, and its steps are weary and slow, and it sinks into the sand, and through its grave passes into the great ocean, which is its eternity.—Longfellow.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorhead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
Mellvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc., Jefferson, N.Y. (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON

Since submitting my last report I have made two trips to Minneapolis, Minn., also a trip to St. Louis and East St. Louis to assist in adjusting several matters of importance to our members while in East St. Louis. I visited Granite City, Ill., in company with Business Agent Walter of Local Lodge No. 363 and International Representative LeBlanc, where our members were installing several large boilers.

I am pleased to advise our readers, while in East St. Louis, we were successful in straightening out another large boiler and breeching job that was being installed in that city. Brother LeBlanc and the undersigned visited the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers with a view of securing the work on a large water tower, and am pleased to report that this job has been straightened out and the water tower is now being erected by the members of Local Lodge No. 27. I am very sorry to say that work in St. Louis is very slack at this writing. A large majority of the members of Local Lodge No. 27 are out of employment, but I am in hopes business will pick up in the very near future.

For the past several months the federated shop crafts have been endeavoring to secure a conference with the officials of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad for the purpose of negotiating a new agreement. Up to this writing the officials have refused to meet a committee representing a majority of the federated shop crafts in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act. Governor Morrow, one of the Govern-

ment Mediators, has been assigned to assist in securing a conference, and I am confident that the federated shop crafts employed on the Minneapolis & St. Louis will be successful in securing a conference and that a new agreement governing the shop crafts on this railroad will be negotiated in the near future.

There was never a more opportune time than the present time for the shop crafts to improve their working conditions, also secure increases in pay. All it takes is a little determination and cooperation on the part of the members of the organization affiliated with the Railway Employees' Department. I am pleased to report we are receiving splendid cooperation from some of our individual members, and am sure if the members will do their part as loyal trade-unionists we will be able to report a large increase in membership in the near future, and in closing I am going to urge every member of our International Brotherhood to become an organizer for the next ninety days; also to submit a report to this office, giving us the number of applications of new members, also reinstated members secured. A labor organization is just what the rank and file makes it, and there can be no reasonable excuse given by anyone why our organization should not be one of the most progressive organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor if each and every member will take an active interest and do their part as loyal trade-unionists.

With very best wishes to one and all, I am, yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT

Below will be found a list of claims and the amount paid to the member himself or to the beneficiaries of our deceased members from March 21st to April 19th inclusive, also the total amount of Insurance and number of claims paid since the adoption of the Insurance Feature September, 1925.

DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS SINCE MARCH 21, 1927

Lodge	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary—Relation	Date	Amount
238	John Hutchinson...	Loss right eye	Himself	Mar. 23	\$500.00
93	Edward Testin...	Carcinoma of prostate	Cathrine Testin, wife	Mar. 23	2000.00
154	Andrew Gillespie...	Injured arm	Himself	Mar. 23	800.00
298	M. Hagwood...	Fractured skull	Mrs. M. L. Hagwood, wife	Mar. 23	2000.00
394	Sam Trotter...	Permanent disability	Himself	Mar. 24	800.00
1	H. L. Sorey...	Loss left eye	Himself	Mar. 24	500.00
6	A. H. Ahern...	Loss left eye	Himself	Mar. 24	500.00
149	M. J. Stuhlsatz...	Loss right eye	Himself	Mar. 25	500.00
164	A. H. Bull...	Disability	Himself	Mar. 25	1000.00
244	J. P. Hamilton...	Loss of use of arm	Himself	Mar. 25	800.00
249	J. G. Mill...	Loss right eye	Himself	Mar. 25	500.00
267	Wm. Roberts...	Paralysis Agitana	Himself	Mar. 26	1000.00
497	Robt. Duncan...	Gastric ulcer	Himself	Mar. 26	1000.00
585	Thos. Keehan...	Chronic myocarditis	Mrs. M. Dorgan, daughter	Mar. 28	1000.00
607	Jno. Andrews...	Loss right eye	Himself	Mar. 28	500.00
711	Thos. Keehan...	Paralysis—disability	Himself	Mar. 28	1000.00
11	J. Bush...	Lobar pneumonia	Jennie Bush, wife, and Jennie Bush, guardian for sons Marshall and Clarence	Mar. 29	1000.00

Lodge No.	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relative	Amt.
24	Frank Kennedy	Lobar pneumonia	Mary Kennedy, wife	Mar. 31	1000.00
416	John Korosec	Gas poisoning	Anton Korosec, brother	Mar. 31	2000.00
254	Jack Detloff	Pulmonary tuberculosis	Louise Detloff, wife	Mar. 31	1000.00
134	H. B. Foster	Disability	Himself	Apr. 5	800.00
363	C. W. Wilson	Heart disease	Mary Wilson, wife	Apr. 7	1000.00
88	Walter Alexander	General paralysis	Anna Alexander, wife	Apr. 13	1000.00
Total					\$ 22,200.00
Benefits paid as per April Journal					251,300.00
Total benefits paid to date, April 19, 1927					\$273,500.00
Natural Death Claims, 187					\$187,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 26					52,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 32					17,500.00
Total Disability Claims, 11					11,000.00
					\$267,500.00
Natural Deaths under Voluntary Plan					6,000.00
					\$273,500.00

In submitting this summary, which we feel deserves the closest kind of attention from the membership, we just wish to make a few remarks in connection with a matter that we know has caused no little annoyance to the members and has worked a real hardship on some of the Local Secretaries. I refer to the number of Insurance policies and cards it was found necessary for some of the Locals to return to this office for correction. We are sorry that these mistakes happened and that some of the Locals were put to this inconvenience, but we assure you that we did the best that could be done under very trying circumstances and we feel that there is no use now in offering any excuses or explanations for what has happened.

Furnishing every member of this Organization and all those who are carrying Voluntary Insurance, through the Organization, with a policy and a registration card within a limited time is no small job and when the responsibility for doing this work was divided it was bound to follow that mistakes would happen no matter how carefully the data secured had been compiled. We know that there has been some criticism and that possibly a lot of it has been deserved, but we have no desire even to discuss that. The job is completed now with the exception of a few corrections and every member as well as every member of his family, who is carrying Voluntary Insurance,

through this Organization, should be in possession of his or her policy. We are just the least bit proud of this achievement and we wish to thank the Secretaries of all the Locals for the support that was given us in making it possible to bring this about.

We also wish to advise that the new rosters have been printed and mailed out to the various Locals. We believe that this roster is correct and contains any change that has been made in Local officers up to April 1st. We would ask that this office be kindly notified from time to time of any changes taking place among Local officers during the year so that a record may be kept of these changes.

We are now working on a statement of the money due Local Secretaries from the Insurance Company for the collection of premiums on Voluntary Insurance. This is another matter that has caused some annoyance and over which there has been considerable misunderstanding, but it has been gradually ironed out and a statement will be sent out, within the next few weeks, to each Local Secretary showing the amount of Voluntary Insurance written through his Local, accompanied by a check covering the 5 per cent commission. It will, therefore, not be necessary for any Secretary to make out a statement covering this matter as he had been advised to heretofore.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. F. SCOTT,
Intl. Secy.-Treas.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN

(For the period from February 15th to April 15th, 1927.)

Winnipeg, Man., April 16th, 1927.

From February 15th to March 23rd, was devoted to the situation here in Winnipeg, where we have had a steady increase in membership, as 42 additional members have been secured for Local No. 126, since the first of the year.

March 23rd until the 14th inst., I was visiting Melville, Watrous, Saskatoon, Biggar, North Battleford, Humbolt, Prince Albert and Hudson Bay Jct., Sask., and Swan River and Dauphin, Man.

Pleased to report that Local No. 600,

Saskatoon, has increased their membership by 13 who had paid up and the promise of ten others to do so this 15th, which will make them an increase in membership of 23 members since the present organizing campaign was started, and only leaves nine possible members under their jurisdiction, whom we could not convince to join up.

It is however hoped that those who have not already done so, will join up before long, and thus do their part to maintain what we have, and whenever the opportunity arrives, to get better.

Of 84 boilermakers and helpers employed by the C. N. R. in Saskatchewan, all but seven of them are now paid up members or had agreed to pay up this 15th, so it can be seen that our people are getting in good shape on the C. N. R. in that Province.

While in Saskatoon, I also audited the Local's books and found everything in proper shape. During my stay there, I had the able assistance of Brother Wm. Hinde, President of that local, in visiting a number of prospective members.

Since making my last report for the Journal, I have been informed that Local No. 321, Brandon, Man., has their membership up to 31, with only six more members to get before our people in their jurisdiction are 100 per cent organized.

Local No. 478, Moose Jaw, also reports putting on a campaign, with prospects good

for increasing their membership. Local No. 279, Edmonton, has had an increase in membership of four with more in prospect.

Local No. 392, Calgary, reports an addition of four members, and starting a campaign to secure others.

Local No. 194, Vancouver, has recently secured ten members, from the C. P. R. and one each from the C. N. R. and P. G. E., with prospects good to have the boiler department in the C. P. R. at Vancouver 100 per cent lined up.

Hence every Local in Western Canada, whose possible membership was not already 100 per cent organized, has been increasing their membership.

This is also true of the different local lodges of the other Bona-fide International Unions in Western Canada. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of March 15th to April 15th, 1927, inclusive.)

At the conclusion of my last report I was assigned to the Ft. Smith and Western Railroad to assist the federated committee in their negotiations for an increase in wages.

Conferences were held with the Superintendent of Motive Power and failing to reach a satisfactory settlement the matter was appealed to General Manager and a conference held after which he informed the committee that he would give consideration to their request and would give them an answer within fifteen days. In addition to the federated committee being present and taking an active part in the conferences held with the Superintendent of Motive Power and General Manager was Brother Harry Carr of the Machinists and Brother Ware of the Carmen. I might state that Brother Carr acted as chairman and handled the employees' side of the matter in a very able manner.

After meeting adjourned with General Manager I notified President Franklin and was instructed to go to Springfield, Mo., and investigate a water tower job that is to be constructed there by the Springfield Water Works in the near future. I arrived in Springfield on April 1st and got in touch with one of the City Commissioners and was advised that the Springfield water works was owned by private individuals and that the city had nothing to do with it. Upon receiving this information I proceeded to get in touch with the superintendent of the water works, Mr. Gray. I was successful in getting a conference with Mr. Gray and through him learned that the building of the tower was to be done by the Chicago Bridge Company and that the job would start about the first of May. This tower will set in the air 100 feet high and has a capacity of 750,000 gallons, which will give it a natural pressure of about fifty pounds. Should this reach the eyes of any of our

members who follow high work I would suggest they write the superintendent of the Chicago Bridge Company at Chicago, Ill., as it may be possible that they will have to have a few men for this job. Should any of our members land on this job would suggest that they notify President Franklin of conditions and wages being paid.

After completing my work in Springfield I came to International Lodge headquarters and on account of President Franklin and Assistant President Atkinson being away from headquarters on business I have been looking after matters during their absence.

I am sure our members everywhere will be glad to learn that Brother Rooksbury of Lodge 69 of Little Rock, Ark., has recently been appointed State Labor Commissioner of Arkansas. Brother Rooksbury has for several years past been one of the State Boiler Inspectors and his appointment was recommended by the bona fide labor organizations and a large number of citizens throughout the state. Knowing Brother Rooksbury as I do I feel sure that he will serve the people of the state with honor and credit and that organized labor will be able to point with pride to the record he has established. Together with many other members of our Brotherhood I wish Brother Rooksbury success in all his undertakings.

The railroads that are operating under company union conditions are busily engaged at this time making a desperate effort to keep the men from deserting said company unions. The best evidence of this is that they have sent for their hand picked committeemen and granted voluntary increases in pay, for no other reason than to keep the men from being dissatisfied and deserting the company union. The average shop worker who has any intelligence at all knows full well why these things are being done and is only waiting for the opportune

time to arrive to break the shackles and get back into the regular bona fide organization of their craft and assist in restoring many things that have been taken away from him the past few years.

Will close with best wishes and kindest regards. I remain,

Faternally yours,

C. A. McDONALD,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1927.

Reporting for the month ended April 15, 1927, while in my home city, several matters received attention which I shall report on at a later date. The lingering illness and ultimate death on April 15 of Mrs. Ryan's aged mother has necessitated a great deal of attention, especially since March 29, on which date it was necessary to return her to Mercy Hospital at Gary, Ind.

During the period referred to, the writer had occasion to meet with the president of the Chicago National Life Insurance Co., at their offices in Chicago in connection with the disability claim of Brother Andrew Gillespie of Pittsburgh, Penna., and a member of Lodge 154. This claim, which was in the making for months, owing to actual injury in July, 1925, requiring surgical and medical care throughout the entire 19 months involved, was adjusted last month satisfactorily. Payment was made through Lodge 154 and the \$800.00 disability for the loss of the use of his right arm paid the Brother by the Chicago National Life Insurance Co.

This month I have submitted some interesting items pertaining to construction, which should be of interest to the Journal reading membership.

Construction News.

State Line Generating Co. The 208,000-kw. turbo-generator ordered by the State Line Generating Co. for the new power station to be erected on the shore of Lake Michigan, immediately east of the Illinois-Indiana state line, will be supplied with steam by six Babcock & Wilcox boiler units built for 800-lb. working pressure, with superheaters, economizers, air heaters, Bailey furnaces and burners, and Fuller-Lehigh unit-mill pulverized coal equipment. The boiler units are similar in design to, but somewhat larger than, the Babcock & Wilcox pulverized coal boiler unit that has been in service since November in the Calumet Station of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Chicago.

Millinocket, Maine. 200 tons. Power house addition. Great Northern Paper Co. Contract to Maguire & Jones, Portland, Me. Rochester, N. Y. 450 tons steel. Power house for Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Contract to Leach Steel Corporation.

Toledo, Ohio. 800 tons steel. Boiler house for Toledo Furnace Co. Contract to McClintock-Marshall Co.

Flint, Mich. 150 tons steel. Dismantling and re-erection of gas-holder. Contract to Stacy Mfg. Co.

Manitowoc, Wis. 3,000 tons steel. Car

ferry for the Pere Marquette Ry. Contract to Manitowoc Shipbuilding Co.

Duluth, Minn. Goegebic Boiler Works has contract to fabricate 600 tons miscellaneous steelwork for the Great Northern Ry.

Portland, Ore. King Bros. Boiler Works has the contract to fabricate 720 tons platework for the United States Bureau of Public Road at Olympia, Wash.

Medford, Ore. 100 tons gates for the California-Oregon Power Co. Contract to Pacific Coast Engineering Co., Oakland, Cal.

Avon, Cal. 225 tons plates, (2) 25,000 bbl. tanks for Associated Oil Co. Contract to Steel Tank and Pipe Co., Berkeley, Cal.

Los Angeles, Cal. 400 tons plates for the Water and Power Commission, placed as follows: 300 tons of 8-gauge well casing Union Tank & Pipe Co., and 100 tons of riveted steel pipe to Los Angeles Mfg Co.

San Francisco, Cal. 200 tons plates for the Standard Oil Co., to unnamed Eastern mill.

San Francisco, Cal. 700 tons riveted steel penstock job for the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., with one alternative specification for Lockbar pipe. Bids March 14.

Duquoin Ill. The City Council is planning the installation of pumping equipment and auxiliary apparatus for a proposed municipal water works to cost about \$400,000. T. B. Wilson, Marion, Ill., is engineer.

Vernon, Texas. The Roxana Petroleum Co., Arcade Building, St. Louis, Mo., is considering the construction of a new gasoline refinery in the Fluhmann oil field near Vernon, Tex., to cost \$150,000 with equipment.

Waco, Texas. The Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., St. Louis, Mo., is reported as having plans under way for extensions and improvements in its locomotive shops at Bellmead, near Waco, Texas, to cost \$60,000 with equipment.

Noodle Creek Oil Fields, Texas. The Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., has plans for a new gasoline refinery in the Noodle Creek Oil Fields of Texas, estimated to cost \$185,000 with equipment.

Slaton, Texas. The Panhandle and Santa Fe Ry., Amarillo, Texas, plans enlargements in its engine house at Slaton, Texas, to cost about \$40,000 with equipment.

Los Angeles, Cal. The Department of Water and Power, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal., has plans for a two-story automatic power sub-station, 74x85 feet, to cost \$100,000 with equipment.

Hynes, Cal. The Richfield Oil Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has disposed of a preferred stock issue to total \$5,000,000, a portion of

which is to be used in making extensions and improvements. The company has begun work on an addition to its Ricco refinery at Hynes, Cal.

Yale, Tenn. The Mechanical Department facilities maintained by the St. Louis-San Francisco Ry., at Harvard, Tenn., and Memphis, Tenn., are to be discontinued and re-established at Yale, Tenn., six miles southeast of Memphis, where \$1,450,000 will be spent in enlargements and improvements. Preliminary work has already begun with the sinking of two 500-gal-per-minute wells. During 1927 about \$750,000 will be spent on the erection of power houses, a roundhouse, machine, boiler and blacksmith shops, a storehouse, two coal chutes with electrically driven conveyors, a mill shop and several car yard buildings. The power house will have (2) 450-hp. boilers. It is expected that two years will be required to complete the work.

C. P. R., Ontario Region. General Supt. H. C. Grout announces the following improvements among others of interest to shopmen: New water tanks to be erected at Crow Lake and Blyth, a new 50-ton coaling plant at Goderich, and new engine houses at Peterborough, Orangeville, and Guelph Junction, which, with the development to the engine house at Port McNicoll, will enable heavier power to be maintained there.

Calais, Maine. Chicago Bridge & Iron Works has the contract to erect a 50,000-gal. capacity water tank for the Maine Central Ry.

Ft. Wayne, Ind. The Wabash Ry. plans construction of a 10-stall roundhouse, a 100-ft. turntable, a water tank and a trainmen's service building at Ft. Wayne, Ind., at a cost of \$200,000.

Boston, Mass. Metropolitan District of Boston has let contract to the Biggs Boiler Works, Akron, Ohio, for 1,500 tons of steel plate for water pipe line.

Somerset, Mass. Two standpipes. Contract to Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co.

Mingo Junction, Ohio. The Bartlett-Hayward Co., Baltimore, Md., has secured the contract to erect another field type gas scrubber at Mingo Junction, Ohio, for the Carnegie Steel Co. This will be in addition to the previous installation. Additional installation of the field type scrubbers are to be made at Granite City, Ill., at the St. Louis Coke and Iron Corporation; Birmingham, Ala., at the Woodward Iron Co.; at Indiana Harbor, Ind., at the Inland Steel Co.; and at Cleveland, Ohio, at the Bourne-Fuller Co.

Thief River Falls, Minn. The contract for a new power plant has been let by the city of Thief River Falls to the McKenzie Hauge Co., 1502 Nicolett Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Ottawa, Ont., Canada. Canadian Government Merchant Marine will build instead of purchase the additional ships required for special service between Canada and the British West Indies, provided for in the

trade treaty effected some time ago. Five ships will be required, and tenders will be called immediately for their construction. Three of the ships will be built in Canada, and two in the United States. The cost is estimated roughly at \$500,000 each.

Honolulu, T. H. The Pacific Coast Engineering Co. has been awarded the contract to build a dredge for the Hawaiian Dredging Co., involving 500 tons of plates and shapes.

Long Beach, Cal. (Pending). 3,500 tons of steel for a 10,000 cubic foot gasholder. Bids being received.

San Francisco, Cal. (Pending). 2,100 tons of steel for pipe line for the Feather River Power Co. New bids being called for.

New York State. Buyer unidentified. 2,000 tons of riveted pipe line. Bids being taken. Pittsburgh fabricators figuring.

Tulsa, Okla. 400 tons plates for tankage, for Standard Oil Co.

San Angelo, Texas. The San Angelo Water, Light and Power Co. have let the contract to Austin Bros. to erect a power house involving 400 tons of steel structural shapes.

Minneapolis, Minn. The Minneapolis Mfg. Co. will build a power house with 600-hp. boiler and complete equipment. Pillsbury Engineering Co., 2344 Nicollet Ave., is engineer.

LOCOMOTIVES:

Oliver Mining Co., 10, to Lima Locomotive Works.

Texas & Pacific Ry., 15, to Lima Locomotive Works.

Texas & Pacific Ry., 5, to Baldwin Locomotive Works.

STEEL CARS:

Norfolk & Western Ry. has contracted the re-building of 1,000 hopper cars of 57½ tons capacity to the Ralston Steel Car Co. of Columbus, Ohio.

Southern Pacific Ry. has ordered 1,000 general service cars from the Standard Steel Car Co. and 200 tank cars from the General American Tank Car Corporation.

The foregoing items of railroad, shipyard, refinery and miscellaneous construction are authentic and our membership will do well to keep in mind this work, so that our membership may secure the work rightfully belonging to them. Each month in the Journal these items appear for the benefit of the men who follow the trade.

Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, 7533 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Little DAILY efforts

Little THOUGHTS released

From all TRADE UNIONISTS

Means membership INCREASE.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

(Period March 15 to April 15, 1927)

Since my last report I have visited Meadville, Pa., Cleveland, Marion, and Akron, Ohio, also attended conference of Erie R. R. System Officers to meet Vice-President Baldwin of the Erie R. R. for the purpose of taking up with him the application of shop crafts agreement to the Meadville and Marion shops. These shops are still being operated by outside Contractors, but the Company has officially announced that they will annul all contracts June 1st and begin operation of the shops on that date. These shops have been under contract for 7 years and the men in both the Meadville and Marion shops are pleased that they will once more be operated by the Railroad, as this means the restoration of Employees passes and mileage book, and will also result in placing the men under the protection of our agreement.

Due to the illness of Vice-President Baldwin the conference was postponed, but expect we will be called into New York in the near future, when the question of applying the agreement will be discussed and the seniority question considered. I am pleased to say we are meeting with success organizing the Meadville shop; about 65 per cent of the men having made out applications and more are joining at each meeting.

At Marion, Ohio, the work of organizing is in the preliminary stages. In Cleveland, Ohio, where all crafts employed on the Erie R. R. have been in bad shape for a number of years it begins to look that shortly we will get a number of the men back in the organization. In the past month

many changes have taken place in various points on the Erie R. R. which will seriously effect the shop crafts. Reduction of forces have been put into effect in the following Division points on the West end of the Erie R. R.: Huntington, Ind., Marion, Kent, and Youngstown, Ohio and Meadville, Pa. At this writing I have not learned to what extent reductions have been made on Eastern Divisions of the Erie R. R. I am informed these changes are the result of the new management of the railroad requiring longer hauls out of their locomotives.

I visited Akron, Ohio and while there I called on the men employed at the A. C. Y. R. R. shops. The men employed in this shop belong to an organization but not the Boilermakers. All of them are ex-members of the Boilermakers and I believe we will shortly get them back.

Work in Cleveland at our trade and the building trades is very slack and the prospects are not encouraging. It is estimated there are 75,000 unemployed wage earners idle in Cleveland.

While in New York City waiting for a conference with the Erie officials, I had the pleasure of spending the time with Brother Dowd, B. A. Nacy and Yongert, and visited a number of construction jobs in the Port of New York where I met many Brothers employed on these jobs from all over the country. Also attended a joint meeting of our membership held at the Boilermakers' headquarters, and attended a meeting of the Building Trades Council in Brooklyn, in company with Brother Nacy. M. F. Glenn, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

Savannah, Ga., April 15, 1927.

The general conditions in the Navy Yards is nothing to brag about at this time. There is considerable work planned, but not much available at this time. Some of the yards have enough work to tide them over until other provisions can be made, and until there is money available for work authorized, but then there are some that have none. Therefore it appears that the next few months in these plants will be lean ones. Bremerton has been fortunate in getting two tankers to repair for the Navy. This was a life saver for this yard. It has now developed that much of the moneys which was supposed to be in the naval appropriation, was in the deficiency appropriation bill and was lost because of the filibuster.

I have been informed that there was not a yard on the Atlantic Coast which submitted bids for the new cruisers. This is unfortunate, for we had hopes of getting at least some of this work. I understand Mare Island and Bremerton both submitted

bids. These were opened April 5, but I have no information which would indicate who were the successful bidders. New York I understand, did not bid, owing to the scarcity of skilled labor at the prevailing rates as paid in the New York yard. Philadelphia, and I suppose the other yards, had their excuses, too. Personally I feel there should be some effort on the next Congress to provide for a certain per cent of all building to be done in the Navy Yards. This would at least assure us of the employment of American citizens on the work. It's common knowledge that much of the work performed for the Navy and other Departments in outside industries is done by other than Citizens of the United States. This is a condition that would not be tolerated in any other Nation in the World. Why I understand, though I have no definite proofs, that some of the bidders for the cruisers are composed of foreign capital as owners. That is another condition which should be remedied by Congress, assuring us that none but American owned corpora-

tions would be allowed to bid on the work. Give this matter some thought and write your sentiments to your representatives and senators (NOW).

Lodge 410 at Philadelphia continues to grow, and at the last meeting had a good class of candidates for initiation; too much cannot be said about the efforts of the officers and members, for they have and are now doing everything in their power to build a bigger and better lodge, and they have been having fairly good success.

Lodge 431 is now doing business and can be considered among the many good lodges in this section.

Lodge 703 is also doing well, and con-

tinues to show some progress, they have been fortunate in getting a few new members who have been transferred; these new members I believe will be of material help to the lodge.

Upon instructions from headquarters, I am now in Savannah in the interest of Lodge 26. I find there is not very much activity in this section, and it is my belief those who have work in other sections should remain away, until work picks up. I perhaps will have more to say regarding the conditions here in my next report.

With best wishes and regards. I am, yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE

Period of Feb. 15th to March 31st, 1927, Inclusive.

For the past six weeks, my time has mostly been spent in Montreal. With the assistance of Brother Corrigan, Financial Secretary of 134, together with the active members of this local, and believe me we have a number of real workers. We have secured 75 re-instatements and initiation with prospects good for a further increase.

On a trip over the Central Region, the following points were visited: London, Toronto, St. Thomas, Bridgeburg, Stratford, Lindsay, Smith Falls and Carleton Place.

At Toronto, a few days were spent by the writer and the different shops visited. Also attended a Regular Meeting of Local 548. At this meeting an Organizing Drive was started under the direction of President Keegan. I am advised that the drive was very successful and that all points under jurisdiction of this Local are now very nearly 100%.

Attended a Regular Meeting of Local 413, St. Thomas, and found the membership of this Lodge had increased since my last call at this point. The same is also true of Local 372.

Attended Regular Meeting of Local 642, Bridgeburg. This meeting was well attended and a number of matters thrashed out that I trust will be the means of promoting the best interests of the men involved. After adjournment we all repaired to the Bridgeburg Cafe, where the inner man was well taken care of. I desire to thank the Committee in charge of the banquet for the trouble taken on my behalf and to assure the members of Local 642 that my visit to their Local will always remain a pleasant memory.

Assigned to Lindsay by International President Franklin to investigate disability claim of Brother S. Trotter. A full report has been forwarded on same to headquarters. While at this point I had a noon meeting with our members and found everything going along nicely.

At Stratford, I attended a Regular Meeting of Local 297 and find that our members are doing everything possible to increase the membership of their Local. I am confident that their efforts will be crowned with success in the near future.

Now that Spring is here we are hopeful that our men employed in contract shops and ship yards will be able to find employment. Work in this line has been scarce in Montreal for the past few years.

In this workaday world of ours, the trials and tribulations that beset the working class are many and varied, all of which can be traced directly to lack of organization.

Our International Brotherhood has demonstrated its ability to get results for its members under the most trying conditions. If you are not a member you should remember he who hesitates is lost, so get busy and pay up today—tomorrow never comes.

If by chance this should meet the eye of some of our non-members employed on different railroads where our organization has an agreement, I want to ask you in all fairness to yourselves and the man who works alongside of you who does carry a card, are you playing the game?

Do you realize the benefits attached to a signed agreement? If you need any convincing take a look in some shop where no agreement is in force. One glance will suffice to convince the most hard-headed that the benefits of a signed agreement are worth a whole lot.

Then get busy and join the organization. Do your part to make the present agreement a better one and prove to your shop-mate that you are really sincere in wanting to make this world a better place to live in.

Trusting the above report will be of some interest to our members and with best wishes to the entire membership, I am, yours fraternally, W. J. Coyle, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period March 16, 1927, to April 15, 1927, Inclusive)

Jerome, Arizona, April 15, 1927.

At the conclusion of my last Journal report, March 15, 1927, I was at San Francisco, California, assisting the officers and members of our several locals in that district in connection with a membership drive and various other organization matters. March 16th, left for Sacramento, California, where with International Representative Mount, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, a few days were devoted to the railroad situation in that territory. Conferred with Executive Board members of Western Pacific System Federation No. 117 on matters pertaining to proposed revision of the system federation constitution and by-laws, and arrangements for their bi-annual convention which will be held at Sacramento beginning Monday, May 2, 1927. Attended a meeting of the local federation and advised with the delegates regarding their program for the convention. Also visited the Western Pacific shops and took up some local organization matters with the president and financial secretary of Lodge No. 743.

March 19th, at Vallejo, California, to attend an open meeting and smoker arranged for Lodge No. 148 for organizing purpose. It had been decided, however, to postpone this affair until a more opportune time, due to a temporary furlough of all men in the hull and boiler departments at the Mare Island Navy Yard. Construction work on the new submarine has not been started on account of several changes in the plans which are now being worked out at Washington, consequently, conditions of employment at the yard have been rather slack for the past two months. No doubt these conditions will prove but temporary as the Navy Transport "Grant" is at the yard scheduled for heavy repairs and alterations, and the officers of Lodge No. 148 predict that all furloughed men will have been recalled to service by April 15th.

Returning to San Francisco, the next several days were devoted to our organizing campaign in conjunction with district and local representatives, and I am pleased to report that we are still making some progress in that district notwithstanding the irregularity of employment which exists in all branches of our trade. While in that district meetings of lodges 6, 9 and 317 were attended, and conferences were held with International Representatives of the Machinists and Electrical Workers. This conference was held for the purpose of working out details for a joint metal trades organizing campaign in Arizona which had been decided upon early in the year. However, it developed that the Machinists and Electrical Workers representatives had received special emergent assignments which prevented them from active participation at this time, but it was agreed that they would

endeavor to take an active part in the campaign at an early date.

Leaving San Francisco on March 28th, a short time was spent in Los Angeles and vicinity where some organization matters were taken up with Brother Frank S. Dunn, business agent of Lodge No. 92—and Brother Charles G. Wylie, financial secretary of Lodge No. 351. The officers and active members of these lodges are putting forth every effort to build up their membership and to establish better working conditions for our craftsmen in Southern California. They are to be commended for their untiring efforts—which I am sure would bring better results were they receiving the whole hearted co-operation of traveling members entering that district in quest of employment. It would seem that our members coming from other sections regard Los Angeles as open territory, large numbers coming there without their clearance cards and many others with clearance cards fail to deposit their cards upon securing employment in the district. This practice is in violation of Article X, sections 1, and 4, of the Subordinate Lodge Constitution and should be discontinued. I trust that the secretaries of our various local lodges will co-operate with the officers of lodges 92 and 351 regarding this matter, and that traveling members entering that district will get in immediate touch with the local business representatives; deposit their clearance cards and become active workers, assisting in the upbuilding of the Brotherhood.

Brother Dunn advises that conditions of employment are rather quiet at present, but that contracts have been awarded for considerable oil refinery equipment and steel tank storage to be constructed in the immediate future. While at El Segundo, Brother Wylie advises that the Standard Oil Company have suspended all work on their five million dollar construction program and reduced their force in the boiler department by two-thirds, thus creating a large surplus of our tradesmen in that district.

Arriving at Jerome on April 4th, my activities since that time have been confined to this district, assisting the officers and members of Lodge No. 406 in connection with an organizing campaign, the details of which will be made the subject of a later report.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our official Journal, I am with very best wishes, yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

**PULL TOGETHER; THAT IS
WHAT WE ARE ORGANIZED FOR.**

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

In accordance with the present and old time custom of our Brotherhood, a report in the columns of the Journal is always in order, space permitting, on any subject matter that is for the interest and general welfare of the members of our International Brotherhood, or in connection with any job, shop, yard or district if organized under the jurisdiction of our Organization it's good news. Otherwise the question of organization becomes a necessity as well as a duty on our part to use every honorable means in our power to organize the unorganized, never looking behind but always to the future, for if labor wants justice and recognition it has to be done sooner or later; or we will revert backward to the times that were dark when working conditions were revolting, which the old time members have some knowledge of when organization was unknown in Uncle Sam's Dominion.

The writer well remembers, as a boy, the working conditions that existed in the contract boiler shop of Martin & Estell, South Brooklyn, New York, in the year 1861, and I doubt very much if there is a Boilermaker in greater New York that worked in that particular boiler shop during the years from 1861 to 1865. If there is any living that worked in the Martin & Estell contract shop during that period let him or them say so in the columns of our Journal, also the name of the boiler foreman during the years mentioned.

There was pretty hard skidding in those days, believe me. A ten-hour work day and straight time for all overtime, including Sundays and holidays. But later on, when organization was effected and the Boiler Makers and Helpers saw the necessity of it, even after years of trials and struggles, I lived to see the situation in the shop change. From a ten-hour day to nine, and later on to an eight-hour day, with double time for all overtime, including Sundays and holidays. What made the change possible from oppression to complete recognition? Was it the individual worker, through individual effort? Not by any means. It was the result of organization and mutual co-operation, with trades union efforts and good judgment—thrown into the melting pot of organized labor that made possible the changes referred to above.

But let us not fail to remember that organized labor will continue to get results in accordance with the activity of its membership and no more. For organization, co-operation and constitutional discipline never fails to get results when all three function properly, having a clear understanding of what is essential for organized labor's industrial emancipation, not industrial slavery, which is represented by the open shop, the company union, and the American Plan Incubator, which hatches when necessary everything contrary to the ideals of American home life, while organized labor advo-

cates the very opposite—justice and full recognition of all that's fair and honorable. It's the only path that honest people can travel with safety to principle and character.

I have written for the columns of our Journal on several occasions, of a condition that has existed in the so-called boiler shop at the Norfolk navy yard for the last few years that's unfair to the Boilermakers who are employed in that department, because it is almost impossible to carry on the work with that degree of efficiency expected by the local management owing to the lack of a properly equipped boiler shop. The Boilermakers' shop committee has appealed on several occasions to the local Naval management in charge, also to a Naval representative at Washington, D. C., but up to date no official action has been taken to correct a glaring wrong that should have been corrected long ago, namely, a boiler shop that Boilermakers can safely work in, not a dump that is dangerous to health during the winter season and life and limb at most all times.

The above is rather a broad statement to make relative to that so-called boiler shop at the Norfolk navy yard, nevertheless it's true just the same and none can deny who understand the real situation in that junk shop, commonly called a boiler shop. First, lack of sufficient floor space to work in an efficient manner; second, the proper machinery not available to turn out the work when necessary, owing to the number of trades in the same shop; third, poor ventilation in shop that, under certain conditions, forms a gas that is not very agreeable to inhale and produces a sickly feeling on those who inhale it. Investigation will substantiate the above named conditions, which are sufficient to place the Boilermaker's back in their old shop, if nothing more.

For many years there was a boiler shop located in the steam engineering section of the Norfolk navy yard, and later on, as the boiler work increased, a more modern equipped boiler shop was located in another section of the yard that was close to the steel rack and general store houses, where material of all kinds is kept in stock to repair Uncle Sam's war ships when necessary. The new shop, now closed, had plenty of floor space and also the necessary machinery generally found in an up-to-date equipped boiler shop, but, strange to say, in the face of all that, by some unknown act of official legerdemain, our up-to-date boiler shop was closed with a bang and remains closed unless for the purpose of a store building where rats and bats now hold sway in knawing silence. At one time the home of hustle and activity, now deserted and a standing disgrace to some one responsible for the present shop the Boilermakers are compelled to work in, as their efficiency as mechanics is well known to the local officers at the Norfolk navy yard

and also the Navy Department, and for that reason, among others, deserve better treatment.

However, the Boilermakers at the Norfolk navy yard have shown their patience and worth on many occasions, and still have every hope that our local naval officials in charge of operations will recommend to the Secretary of the Navy that the Boilermakers at the Norfolk navy yard be returned to their old shop from where they were transferred to their present location, the Shipfitters' shed. By doing so the Navy Department will confer a lasting favor on the Boilermakers who desire and need it so bad, in the interest of health, and also for the future protection of life and limb in our struggle for existence. For these reasons, I trust, the Navy Department will act favorably on our justified request.

I am very sorry to have to report in the Journal the accidental death of a member of Lodge 298, the late Brother M. L. Hagwood, who was killed in an automobile accident near Portsmouth, Va., February 25, 1927, and was buried at Olive Branch Cemetery on February 28th. Funeral services were conducted from the undertaking parlor of Mr. Snellings at 3:30 by the Rev. T. W. Lowe, pastor of Elm Avenue Christian Church, and Rev. Sam W. Hudson, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church. Mrs. W. E. Franklin and Mrs. Wainwright, with Mrs. R. J. Maddaford, accompanist, sang a beautiful duet, entitled "Some Time We Will Understand." Mrs. Franklin sang a solo, "Face to Face," and at the grave side she sang "Now the Day Is Over." The following were the pall bearers: Brothers Gaskins, Riddle, Jerrett, Kelleum, Campbell, M. A. Garriss and E. J. Webb. There were many handsome floral tributes and among others was one from Lodge 298, of which the late Brother Hagwood was an active member and officer. He was also a member of Tidal Wave Lodge A. F. & A. M., and in respect for the late Brother Hagwood and his many friends the Seaboard Air Line shops suspended work on the afternoon of funeral in order to give his many friends an opportunity of taking the last view of the remains before laid in his final resting place, Olive Branch Cemetery.

In concluding this report relative to the death and funeral of the late Brother M. L. Hagwood, we, the officers and members of Lodge 298, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Shops of Portsmouth, Virginia, extend to the widow of our departed Brother and the members of his family our most sincere and fraternal sympathy. May he rest in peace.

Let our watchword be organization, greater and greater, in the future, as very few will reject organized labor when they thoroughly know and understand its principles and the benefits of it, and let us make our local lodges schools of economics of organized labor that in the future will produce

new defenders for the cause of truth, humanity and justice.

Let all persevere and continue to persevere in our efforts to organize, as perseverance will accomplish things that sometimes seem impossible. When organized labor acts as a unit then and there the situation changes in our industrial fight for economic liberty, for we should all remember from past experience that it takes time, with patience and hard work, to win in most cases what we are after, and what is desirable is sure well worth fighting for and worth, in most struggles, a sacrifice to accomplish. With all striving and working as Brothers should to advance the interest and requirements of our organization it is a duty we owe as members of it.

We want nothing but justice and that right we are going to have, as we see the light (organization), to secure for the members of our organization that necessary recognition and justice so long denied. Therefore let organization, co-operation and courage be our future slogan. "Each for all and all for each" should be the watchword of every member of the labor movement. There is no sound excuse that any unorganized craftsman can offer to stay out of our Brotherhood. If he is at work he can afford to keep in good standing. If out of work for any one calendar month he can receive out-of-work receipts as per the constitution. If any of us have fallen down let us review the past and examine our motives, and if we find that we have done wrong let us make up our minds to do better in the future, for we are all human and bound to make mistakes. And bear in mind it's no disgrace to repent, but on the contrary, it's both honest and manly, as a real hero is the one that confesses a wrong. It's only a battle against false pride and it takes a real man to conquer pride. Yes, I was wrong when I permitted myself to become delinquent, and fully realize it as it was a sad mistake of mine. I will right the wrong and become an active member of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America which leads to that road known as justice and recognition.

For a quitter is a knocker,
And a knocker never wins.
As our future hope from efforts,
Is continual perseverance to the end

I am yours fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

REMEMBER THIS

You hold the solution of what kind of service the organization shall give.

Big MEMBERSHIP means more service;

Small MEMBERSHIP curtailed activities.

Correspondence

Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir and Brother:

This is to inform you and men of our craft that I have prepared a course of instructions that will qualify a person who is contemplating, advancing and adding to his store of knowledge to enter a competitive examination.

Its specialty is on inspection, the features are to present the principles that are involved in the construction, inspecting, testing of boilers and locomotives with reports of investigations.

My method makes the "Series" clear and simple that any person can comprehend what is dealt with.

The present day inspection demands men much better equipped with general knowledge than has been required in past. The educational requirement and technical skill and ability of a constantly higher standard, with an ever increasing demand for men of still broader general knowledge.

This course of instructions will enable those with limited experience to more quickly understand the "WHATS" or knowledge of subject; and will aid the more experienced to make the best practical application of knowledge gained by observation, experience and study.

To those unable to take a college course this Series will be of inestimable value.

To those that are interested I will be glad to give them any information that will aid them in preparing for a competitive examination. Yours fraternally, James Donohue. 547 Dorman Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Buds are swelling; all nature is throbbing with a new life. This old, drab, worn world of ours is preparing to put on her spring raiment, presenting to you and me most pointedly the realization that life is wonderful and worth living after all. With the elation of the thought comes the buoyancy of our realization that there is much good that you and I can do.

The welfare of our lodge and the efficient administration of its affairs is very much more important than the ambitions of any one member, or any small group of members and the meetings should be conducted with that thought in the minds of all.

The fullest expression of gratitude for benefits enjoyed through the assistance of those who comprise our membership can best be demonstrated by making some one else just as happy as yourself, sharing what we have with those who stood by our lodge through long periods of hardships, one should never lose sight of the fact that conditions

often reverse themselves and that one never knows whom they may need for assistance.

Let's share the benefits of our organization by bringing a member into the ranks, by stopping for a brother and taking him to the lodge meeting. This increased attendance will make possible the greater sharing of happiness and helpfulness with the less fortunate. A better knowledge of the happiness, results of the past, will make possible still greater achievements tomorrow.

With warmest personal regards to all, I remain, Fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

East Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Lodge No. 585 who attended the meeting of that local on April 5 were highly gratified that the first death claim of a beneficiary of Lodge No. 585, deceased member had been paid. Brother McInnes exhibited the receipt signed by Mrs. Mary Dooring acknowledging receiving a check from this International Brotherhood for \$1,000.00 on account of the death recently of her father, former Brother Thomas R. Keenan.

The writer "hopes" he voices the sentiment of all the members when he expresses his appreciation of the assistance rendered in the approving and the payment of this claim by International President Franklin, Assistant International President Atkinson, International Secretary-Treasurer Charles E. Scott, and it is to be further hoped that the moral effect of the broadcasting of the payment of this claim shall be far reaching enough to convince "company union apologists" and "navy yard associations" and kindred comic opera mechanical "leagues" that the safest way to insure adequate disability and death benefit protection is for American working men to enlist in genuine union labor organizations sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, one of the greatest forces in the uplifting of humanity that was ever conceivable in the mind of man.

That the prestige of our International Brotherhood is on the crest of the world of deserved recognition in quarters where it has often been neglected, if indeed, as often ignored and mocked, is evidenced by the fact that Vice President Brother Frank W. Lynch of Lodge 585, has been elevated to the important position of chairman of the Executive Board (that looks after the cause, conduct of jurisdictional disputes, etc.) of the Boston Metal Trades Council. This will not of course be welcome news to the trade union pirates sheltered and petted by the Boston Building Trades Council, whose sense of honor and of justice is as yellow

as the facial and bodily surface of the contending belligerent forces now holding the center of the state in another frolic of Hell in the celestial empire republic.

Lodge 585 is conscious of the fact that Brother Robert Henderson, Int. Rep., has a tremendously hard task in his hands to advance the cause of trade unionism in this trade in this part of the country, but it is encouraging him in his endeavors and with him it is hopeful that his earnest efforts to add to our membership and to obtain better conditions and higher wages may be ultimately successful.

Brother John J. McMahon is slowly recovering from a long and severe illness, which is good news to us all, as Johnny McMahon is "white" in the union sense as the milk white eternal snows of the Arctic wastes. Fraternally yours, Daniel B. McInnes, C. S., L. 585.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Lodge No. 380 are attending the meetings regularly at the Polish Union Hall, and we also had the pleasure of having Brother Bowen and Int. Vice-President Glenn with us at our last meeting.

We were all there pretty late, but it was worth while for the sleep we lost, and we hope Brother Bowen and Int. Vice-President Glenn will make regular visits to Buffalo.

Things are going along wonderfully in Buffalo, and we are taking in new members at every meeting. We have a few that cannot see the light but the Lord knows they will, or we hope they will before long. Yours fraternally, F. E. Cole, C. S., L. 380.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Local No. 703 realize that to organize is to progress. That without organization very little if anything has ever been accomplished, and the man who does not belong to the organization of his calling or craft is selfishly reaping the fruits of his fellow workers sowing, as all are depending on another in some way or other. We cannot stand alone and expect to go forward.

We are striving to make the Mt. St. Clare shops 100 per cent and due to the untiring efforts of the officers and the co-operation given them by the members since October 1, 1926 to March 30, 1927, we have taken twenty-five old and new members into our local, and with the continued assistance of our members we hope it will not be long until we are able to report Mt. Clare shops 100 per cent. Yours fraternally, Abraham I. Amass, C. S., L. 703.

Kentville, N. S., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On behalf of Brother R. Duncan and family it is their wish for me to write and thank you and all the officers in securing and sending his claim of \$1,000 for total disability,

which was appreciated very much, and they wish the International and all the members every success in the future. Yours fraternally, J. G. Doel, F. S., L. 497.

Des Moines, Ia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst and taken into that great beyond to rest in peace and contentment Brother Fred Voss, and we the members of Capital City Lodge No. 47, wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and others who share her sorrows in this hour of bereavement. Yours fraternally, R. Witkowski, C. S., L. 47.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God, in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved mother of our worthy Brothers William and Charles Weigle, and we, their brother members, extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement. Fraternally, D. C. Johnston, M. Reagon, J. B. Cuddy, Joseph Conley, Committee, L. 154.

Ocean Park, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The brothers of Local No. 351 wish to express their deepest sympathy for our esteemed president, who left for Watonga, Okla., March 13 to attend the funeral of his beloved mother, Mrs. Rose Bixler. Fraternally yours, Charles G. Wylie, S. T., L. 351.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this world the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother George Berwanger, and we, the members of Key City Lodge No. 15, extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy and pray that God may comfort him in these, his sad hours of bereavement. Fraternally yours, Fred J. Homan, S., L. No. 15.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in His divine wisdom has removed from our midst, our worthy and esteemed brother, Elmer Koppes, and we, the members of Key City Lodge No. 15, extend to the widow and son our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and earnestly pray God may comfort and console them, that they will bear their trials with fortitude and that their sorrows may be softened with the comforting thought that his spirit has departed to a better world, where parting is no more and sorrow is unknown. Fraternally yours, Fred J. Homan, S., L. No. 15.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Gentlemen:

You don't know how much Elmer and I appreciated the many kindnesses shown me,

during our long siege, so many times Elmer spoke of the many visits and words of good cheer passed on to him, while he was slowly passing on. Your organization has one grand spirit, no one knows what a favor this means, until in need, as we were for so long. Again I want to thank you in behalf of my son Donald, as we share alone in the many conditions, achieved, by your concerted effort in our behalf. Very truly, Mrs. Elmer Koppes and Son Donald.

Bayonne, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God to call to rest the beloved mother of our esteemed brother, Patrick Divers on Saturday, February 26, 1927.

And we, the members of Local No. 607, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, in regular meeting assembled, do extend our heartfelt sympathy to our brother and his family and fervently pray that a merciful God will comfort them in their hour of sorrow. Fraternal yours, Wm. J. Browne, F. S., L. 607.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Death has again appeared in our midst and in leaving he has taken with him another of our brothers. On March 26 Brother George Cissler passed away at his home in this city.

Lodge 589 greatly mourns his loss, for he was a charter member as well as its first president. He also served as treasurer for many years. It wishes to take this opportunity to express its sympathy to the be-

reaved family. Fraternal yours, A. P. J. Heimsch P. Schmitt, Jesse Knight, S., L. 589.

York, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the members of Lodge No. 295 of York, Pa., wish to express our deepest sympathy to Mrs. John Boner and family on account of the death of the husband and father, who departed this life March 26. The death of Brother Boner leaves a loss in the ranks of the Boilermakers and Helpers of York that will be deeply felt. May he rest in peace. Yours fraternally, Charles J. White, F. S., L. 295.

Boone, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this life the wife of our worthy brother, Mack Davis.

We, the members of Lodge 161, wish to express our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Davis and family in this, their sad hour of bereavement. Hugo Samuelson, Rec. Sec., L. 161.

Anaconda, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to take from amongst us Brother Walter McManus, and the members of Local No. 80 extend to the departed brother's sorrowing relatives deepest sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement.

Brother McManus died on February 6, 1927, from lobar pneumonia and the body was sent to Fergus Falls, Minn., for burial on February 8. Committee: Wm. P. Clucas, Wm. Perry, R. T. Gordon.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy.

Members.

Brother Fred Voss, member of Lodge No. 47, Des Moines, Ia., died recently.

Brother George Cissler, member of Lodge No. 589, Milwaukee, Wis., died March 28.

Brother John Boner, member of Lodge No. 295, York, Pa., died recently.

Brother Marion Bletner, member of Lodge No. 549, Middleport, Ohio, died March 11.

Brother Walter McManus, member of Lodge No. 80, Anaconda, Mont., died Feb. 6.

Brother Elmer Koppes, member of Lodge No. 15, Dubuque, Ia., died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Grandchild of Brother J. E. Webbs, member of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died recently.

Wife of Brother G. H. Thomas, member of

Lodge No. 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died recently.

Father of Brother C. C. Beam, member of Lodge No. 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died recently.

Peter C. Carey, father of Brother Phil C. Carey, member of Local No. 93, Joliet, Ill., died March 17.

Anna Reagan, mother of Brother Bernard Reagan, member of Local No. 93, Joliet, Ill., died April 7.

Julia Desmond, mother of Brother Dan Desmond, member of Lodge No. 229 of Geneva, N. Y., died recently.

Mother of Brothers William and Charles Weigle, members of Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., died recently.

Rose Bixler, mother of Brother J. C. Bixler, president of Lodge 351, Ocean Park, Calif., died recently.

Mother of Brother Patrick Divers, mem-

ber of Lodge No. 607, Bayonne, N. J., died Feb. 26.

Mary Hinkle, wife of Brother George H. Hinkle, member of Lodge No. 295, York, Pa., died March 5 at Warren, Pa.

Wife of Brother Mack Davis, member of Lodge 161, Boone, Ia., died recently.

Emma Jane Davis, wife of Brother Mack Davis, member of Lodge No. 161, Boone, Ia., died May 18.

Wife of Brother George Berwanger, member of Lodge No. 15, Dubuque, Ia., died recently.

Technical Articles

DEVELOPING OF ELBOWS—CONTINUED

By O. W. Kothe

It is strange, but rather true that all tradesmen are taught to enter at the back door of homes, offices, stores, etc.—never at the front door, if it can be avoided. There is a world of truth in this habit that governs the lives of so many people—they always go to the back door where tubs, pots and other things are scattered about and you have to pick your way through. The Lady is never as tidy, or as friendly or as obliging; but is often short, cross, and even slams the door in a person's face.

But go to the front door, and there you are treated with an altogether change of front by the same lady, because—she is ushering you into the best part of the house, she is friendly, patient, obliging in a hundred ways. Everybody knows they must not lose their temper at the front door; neighbors or passerby might hear or see. But at the back door—that is private, nobody cares even though the same neighbors or passersby do see or hear. So we see the psychology of this has more meaning than just a local application.

Mother teaching is the strongest trait we humans have. At home we were all taught to go to the back door of our own home as well as all the neighbors and friends. So when we grow up it is the most natural thing to always try to go around back of a thing—its seldom direct, where because of the straight application, the solution is solved and the thing is under way long before the back door is reached. There is nothing worse for tradesmen than always beat around the bush to gain their objective. Its always the longest way around and it is therefore also the most expensive way. It is not uncommon that right good mechanics will wind and twine around and spend years of their life when they could as well strike out boldly and gain their advantage before you could say Jack Robinson, as the story goes.

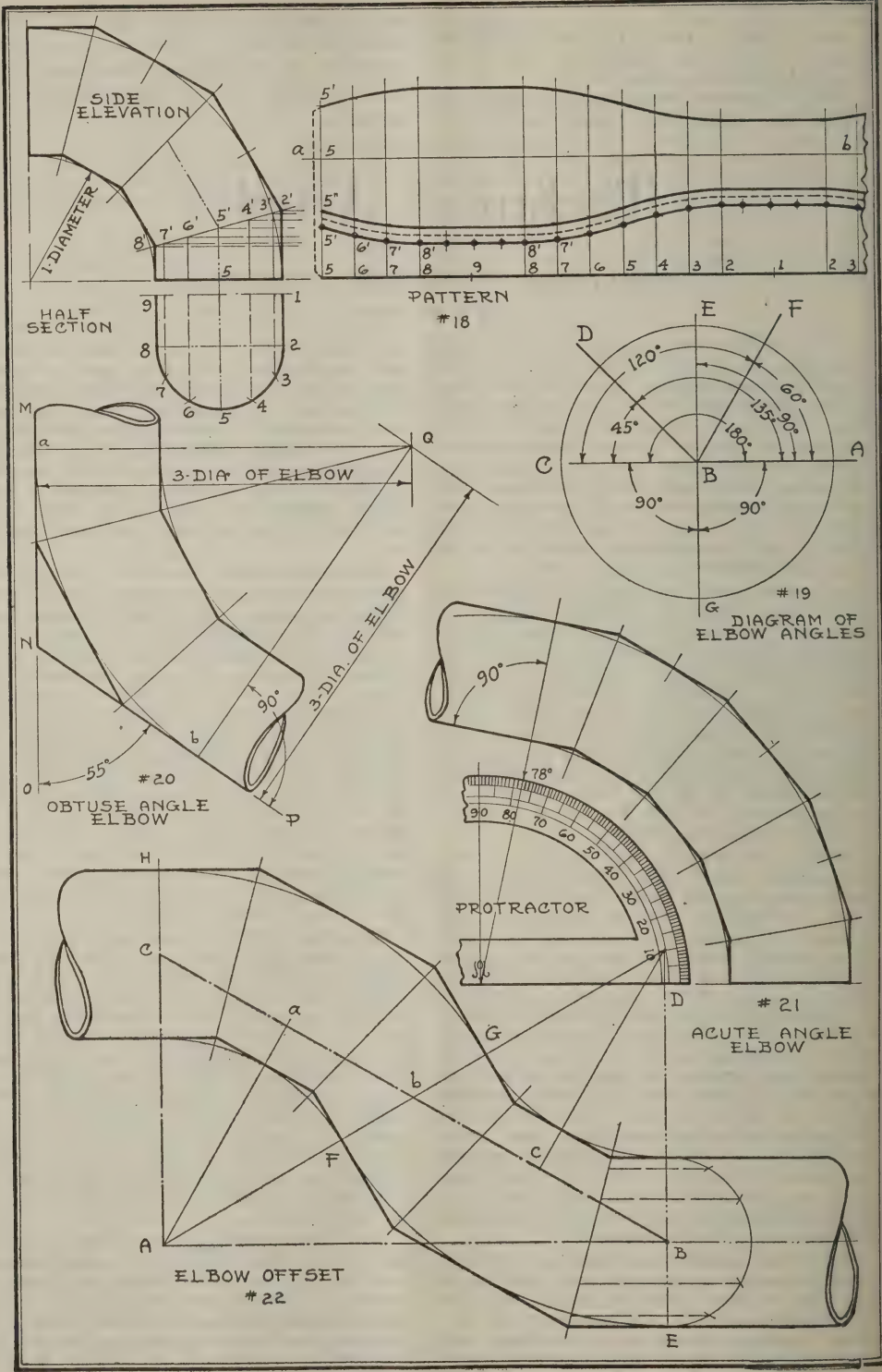
There is another psychological attitude that is equally as harmful, and that is always go to the basement. So many men continually work in the basement on furnaces, boilers, stacks, etc.—that their natural bend is to always go downstairs where it is darkest, dirtiest and cramped up with

junk that nobody else can make use of; its just saved, that's all. For men to be surrounded by such conditions they soon feel at home and eventually they become gloomy and pessimistic. Everything is always for the other fellow, nothing is ever possible for themselves; they are never able to take anything along mentally, and they don't leave nothing but some work they done, and that is just so much pay—no more or less.

Now let me show you what I mean: take elbows for instance—they are a most simple thing to lay out; still thousands upon thousands make hard work of it. They always go around to the back door—they try to achieve the same object in a hundred different ways. One cuts and fits until he has made something; another wants to save ten minutes in laying out accurately and then spends 30 minutes or more trimming, drifting, etc.—still another sticks the pipe in a water tank to mark the miter line cut—always figuring he can guess it close enough. And so the endless procession goes, when to spend the allotted time in correct planning and developing their work is like going to the front door where you have clear sailing afterwards.

Then too with the basement folks—they never take the trouble to work out these problems—they see them, yes; but it is junk to them, they don't know what to do with it—so what is the use bothering around with it. There is not many of these folks appreciate the amount of work put into these articles to make them inspiring as well as useful to the trade at large. They never stop to think it has cost real big money to publish them in your paper, and that accounts why so many merely glance through the pages, throw it to some corner, and later it is resigned to the furnace or the Salvation Army.

The illumination of the Mind and the Soul is the only solution for going forward. Look at the people of India, of China, of Africa, of South America—do they have comprehensive technical training? No! Do they do great works in helping develop the wild forces of nature? No! Why, because they are not trained to stretch their minds



into the unseen and there develop a higher service to mankind. It is this that accounts for the far-reaching scientific accomplishment and wealth achieved by Europe and North America.

Geometrical laying out is one of the greatest brain developers we know of. It trains men to project their mind's eye into unseen nooks and corners of fittings, and there visualize the construction. After this power is once developed it can be used in many other avenues of accomplishment. That is why we always lay stress in doing things in a recognized way, using the front door instead of walking around to the back door. Elbows are nothing more than turns or bends in pipe. The same pipe must be bent around, and the cross-section of the pipe must not be changed.

In our former article of this series, we took up definite and scientific methods for arriving at miter lines, for arriving at the correct number of pieces a certain radius elbow should have, and the general procedure for developing them. In our diagram No. 18, we have an elbow made to an oblong section, like is used on breechings for heaters, boilers and other purposes. The first object is to always draw the right angle diagram, and then sweep the arcs for the throat and heel of elbow to the radius of throat and diameter it is desired. Beneath this elevation, the half section is designed, giving it length as measurements may require, and the width is made as becomes the elbow.

Observe the side elevation cannot be distinguished from what would otherwise be a cylindrical elbow. The flat portion is only noticeable in the section where the oblong is placed this way. Here the flat sides will be in the throat and heel. But if the section were reversed—that is the long side horizontal, then the flat side would be on the sides of elbow. Hence it depends where the flat side must be placed that we locate our half section. If the elbow is elliptical or some other odd shape—we simply draw the section beneath the elevation, and the rest will work out in the development.

Next divide only the curved lines of the half section in equal parts, the flat portions will work themselves in as they are. From each point as 2-3-4-5 etc. of section erect lines to intersect the miter line as in points 2'-3'-4' etc. Now to layout the pattern, we draw a line as 5-3 as a continuation of the base of elevation, and on this line measure off the spaces in numerical order as 5-6-7-8 etc. Observe, we start with line 5, which places our seam line in the center of side of elbow. This is a more workmanlike job than placing them in the throat or heel, and makes assembling also easier. Now erect stretchout lines and then from each point in the miter line 2'-3' bring over horizontal lines to cut off stretchout lines of similar number as 5'-6'-7' etc. Through

these points draw a uniform line, and you have the pattern.

In riveted work, the development lines can be the center of rivet holes. But where rivets are not placed so closely; then every other space can be used for a rivet hole. Lap edges must be added, and this is about $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for average work. The middle patterns can be developed by merely picking the throat and heel lengths and setting them off as 5"-5 or 5', and then use the pattern as a template. The line a-b is the same as the center line, or the base of the pattern, which makes it convenient to place the template pattern for marking off. The distances can also be lifted or transferred with dividers.

Elbow Angles and Offsets are also a thing that bothers many workmen. Here again most folks know to make something, and in many instances it is all right, and in others, it could be better. Now, since all angles, elbows and off-sets are nothing more than a straight pipe cut to make such angles; it becomes a simple matter to arrive at a correct miter line. Thus, in diagram No. 19, if we have a straight pipe A-C that must be bent at point B as B-G, we have a 90 degree turn, which is clear, we are sure.

But if we wish to bend pipe B-C as B-D, then the pipe A-B-D will be an obtuse angle. The measuring is then considered from the straight pipe B-C bent to B-D, and is a 45-degree angle in this case. Observe, we do call it a 135-degree angle, since the pipe angle B-D does not swing from A-B to B-D, but rises from line B-C as B-D. Therefore the angle B-D is an obtuse, a 45-degree bend, and that is what we mean by it.

Notice that the 90-degree line B-E divides what can be interpreted as the difference between an obtuse and an acute angle. Thus the angle B-F is 60 degrees from A-B, and it is not 120 degrees from B-C—that is if measuring is done correctly. Hence, in an acute angle, the pipe sweeps in the distance of A to F, and it does not sweep from C to F. Hence the distinction between an obtuse angle and an acute is important, in that it avoids confusion. We admit many workmen, and draftsmen also for that matter, show their angle measurements incorrectly; but as long as both parties know what is meant—no harm is done. However, the correct interpretation hurts no one and is always on the side of safety.

This we show in diagram No. 20 where a straight pipe M-N-O must be bent in point N at an angle of 55 degrees. This then bends the pipe N-O as N-P and gives the correct treatment. Now if a two-piece bend is too abrupt, and we desire to fill in three or more gore pieces in the angle, and if we desire the radius of the throat to equal 2 diameters of pipe, we can achieve this easily. Set dividers to equal 3 diameters of pipe and from line M-N measure as at Q and draw a line parallel to M-N. Then from

line N-P measure and draw a line parallel to N-P to intersect at Q. Then from Q draw Q-a, perpendicular to M-N, and also draw Q-b perpendicular to N-P. Set dividers to Q as center and strike the arc a-b for heel and throat of elbow. Then divide the arc a-b in four equal parts, and this will establish your miter lines for the three gore pieces in this case. This same principle can be followed no matter what the angle of the obtuse is, or what the diameter, or what the radius of the throat or the number of pieces.

But where an acute angle is met with as No. 21, then we measure the degree in the manner shown. This is quite similar to a 90-degree elbow, only the degree line cuts off the quadrant. But otherwise the radius of throat, the number of pieces and the pattern development is identical to a 90-degree elbow.

Now and then we meet with off-set angles, such that make a graduated off-set, not one of abrupt kinks. This is a problem that involves two acute angle elbows as we show in No. 22. Here A-B is the length allowed to make the off-set, and A-C is the off-set in center lines, while C-B is the slant. Now an off-set like this can be made in numerous ways, but we believe the way we show is the most practical as well as in relieving friction.

The geometry for describing an offset is used in this case. Here the line B-C is divided into 4 equal parts, giving points a-b-c. Now at right angles to C-B square out lines from points a and c as shown, which will

establish centers for describing arcs in heel and throat as at A and D. In our case we used a 30-degree triangle for the off-set and therefore the radius centers fall in the corners A and D. But where this off-set is changed; the centers will fall above or below the base line A-B, and will always make themselves. That is why they must be squared perpendicular to the slope line B-C to intersect the vertical lines C-A and B-D where they will.

By drawing a line from A to D, it will pass exactly through the center b, and will subdivide the off-set into two equal parts. This will make two acute elbow angles, as shown by E-F and G-H. The arcs for same are described from the centers A and D, and miter lines are also drawn to these centers. The pattern can also be developed, but space here does not permit, and would be done identical to other examples on this order.

Possibly why so many thousands of tradesmen really never "think these things out" or "clear through," is because they spend their lives on mostly straight work. When angles, etc., are met with, they simply chop it out as best it will go and then resume their former routine again. To do over and over again the things that were learned as apprentices certainly proves to any person whether they are progressive or whether they are just marking time. It takes 100 per cent ambition to be a master of drafting and laying out work and it is the most interesting work in the world—always something different; always something better to accomplish—it puts pep, vim, and courage into a person.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher,

Professor of Economics, Yale University.

Changes in Supply and Demand.

We have seen how supply and demand tend to fix a market price. The process was shown by means of supply and demand "schedules."

If, for any reason, either schedule changes there is a tendency to change the market price. This is shown by the following schedules where the supply schedule is exactly the same as that shown in the last story but the demand schedule is changed (the figures of the old schedule are within parentheses, the new figures without):

Price	Demand	Supply
\$0.08	(900)	1,000
.07	(940)	1,050
.06	(1,000)	1,100
.05	(1,100)	1,200
.04	(1,250)	1,300

The figures show that the demand for sugar at 8 cents per pound has increased

from 900 pounds to 1,000 pounds; the demand at 7 cents, from 940 to 1,050; at 6 cents, from 1,000 to 1,100; and so forth. At every price people are willing to take more sugar than before. The effect is to raise the market price at which demand equals supply from 6 cents per pound (which it was in the last story and at which both supply and demand were 1,000 pounds) to 7 cents at which both supply and demand are now 1,050 pounds.

We see that the six cents price will no longer clear the market, because at 6 cents people are willing to take 1,100 pounds which is more than the 1,000 pounds which suppliers are willing to supply at that price. So the prices rises.

The cause of this change in price from 6 cents to 7 cents has been an increase in demand in the sense of an increase of the amount demanded at any particular price—

an increase of the whole demand schedule, all along the line.

There has been no change in the supply schedule. It consists of the same figures—1,100, 1,050, 1,000, 900, etc.—for the same prices—.08, .07, etc. The only sense in which the supply has changed is that, because the market price has risen from 6 cents to 7 cents, the supply has increased from 1,000 to 1,050. But the supply which suppliers will offer at 6 cents is 1,000, the same as before and the supply at 7 cents is 1,050, the same as before. There has been no shift of the supply schedule as a whole though there has been a shift in the supply schedule of the market price.

There can never be a change in the market price which will clear the market unless either the demand schedule changes, as here supposed, or the supply schedule changes, as the reader can readily illustrate for himself. A shift of either schedule causes a shift in, but not of, the other schedule.

In the last few years an increase of the demand schedule for works of art increased prices and so brought about an increase of supply in the supply schedules of works of art. On the other hand during the last twenty years an increase of the supply schedule of automobiles decreased their market prices and so brought about an increase of demand in the demand schedule for automobiles.

To take another pair of examples, motor-ing has increased the demand schedule for fur coats, and has, therefore, raised their price; while improved machinery has increased the supply of shoes and has consequently lowered their price.

The causes which shift the schedules are innumerable. Changes in taste or fashion, as in the case of works of art will affect demand schedules, while changes in methods or production, as in the case of automobiles, will affect the supply schedules.

One cause of shifting demand and supply

schedules needs special emphasis. This cause is a change in the purchasing power of the dollar. Suppose the purchasing power of a dollar to be cut in two, or that the level of prices is doubled, then both the demand and supply schedules of sugar will have been affected so as to double every price in them. If previously people were willing to take 1,000 pounds at 8 cents per pound they are now willing to take 1,000 at 16 cents per pound, because this double price, 16 cents, means, in purchasing power, exactly the same thing as the original price, 8 cents. And so, as to supply, if, before, 1,100 pounds would be supplied at 8 cents now it will be supplied at 16 cents.

When the two schedules are thus changed it is evident that the new price which will clear the market will be 14 cents or double the 7 cents which cleared it before. Simply the doubling of the general price level carries with it a doubling in the price of sugar.

In actual fact the supply and demand schedules are constantly being changed—sometimes by changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, which affects both supply and demand schedules alike, and sometimes by other causes which do not affect them alike.

We can now see more clearly than before the shallowness of the idea that the supply and demand of each individual commodity fix its price independently of other commodities.

The price level is determined by a comparatively simple mechanism, that of the equation of exchange. It is the result of the quantity of money and deposits, the velocities of their circulation, and the volume of trade. The general price level thus fixed then helps to fix individual prices, although not interfering with relative variations among them, just as the general level of the ocean helps fix the level of individual waves and troughs without interfering with variations among them.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

By Bruce V. Crandall.

Man's Place in the Universe.

It is a good idea to stop railroading once in a while and attempt to get some conception of our relative importance as to time and space and size. We find ourselves on a tiny ball, that we have named the "Earth", which is not much more than an astronomical cinder, whirling thru space. A glance at the universe that we know gives us something as to the comparative smallness of the earth that looks so big to us when we take a trip by rail from Chicago to California.

Lay a dime on a sheet of paper and with a pencil draw a line around it. The circle you make will represent the size of the Sun. Then make a dot—a small one—with your pencil and that will represent the

Earth on which we live. In volume our own Sun is about 1,000,000 times larger than the Earth, yet the star Betelgeze is 27,000,000 times as great in volume as our Sun. Multiply 1,000,000 (our Sun) by 27,000,000 (the star Betelgeze) and then make some attempt to understand what a million really means and you can agree with my definition of our Earth as an "astronomical cinder".

Then as to distances. Astronomers don't measure distances with miles; that is all right for locomotive runs but it won't do for running around in stellar space. Astronomers measure distances by "light years", that is by the time taken for light to go a certain distance. Light travels about 186,000 miles per second. Multiply this by the number of seconds in 365 days and you

get the number of miles light travels in a year, which is about 6,000,000,000,000 miles. Try multiplying it out—I did as I wrote this. It will give you something of an idea as to what the distance of a light-year is.

Sirius, the nearest star that can be seen by those of us who live in these northern latitudes, is distant from the earth about 8 light-years; the North Star is 40 light-years; the Big Dipper is 70 light-years, and the Pleiades 300 light-years. Multiply the one light-year (6,000,000,000,000 miles) by the 300 and you are getting a long way from home. It makes the division on which you and I work or have worked seem pretty small. Going over a division is not much like taking a trip to the Pleiades, which is not so far after all for there is a cluster of stars called the Great Hercules that is said by astronomers to be distant from us 20,000 or 30,000 light-years. Now try some more multiplying to get the number of miles. Then on your next day off walk 10 miles and then figure out how long it would take you to walk to the "Great Hercules" if you did not stop even for a moment to eat, rest or sleep.

This ought to cause us to get some idea as to the relative importance of our Earth in space. But I don't like to stop with a mere 20,000 or 30,000 light-years of distance because I was reading, only the other day, that in 1925 astronomers had "positive evidence that what has been called the Andromeda nebula, instead of being a vast mass of gas lying out among our stars, is in reality a distant galaxy (a large group of stars), so distant that 1,000,000 years are required for its light to come to us, a galaxy similar to our own in shape and size and composed of a comparable number of suns." My son Willard tells me that according to one of his college professors there was discovered, a few months ago, a nebula much further away than Andromeda.

Now multiply a million light-years by the six trillion miles in each light-year, and then take that ten mile walk over again. Or for easy figuring suppose a locomotive ran a hundred miles an hour, and never had to stop to take coal or water or change crews, to say nothing about putting it over the ash pit, or washing out or going into the back shop, how many crews would it need to go from the Earth to Andromeda? Oh, it is not much of a job to figure it out on paper though it is an impossible trip even if we had the rails and road bed and section foremen enough to keep the track in good condition. But the figures are so large as to be beyond our comprehension. At any rate you can agree with my statement that this Earth of ours is but an "astronomical cinder." If you want to pursue the subject further read a book like "Man's Place in the Universe" by Wallace, who was one of England's great scientists. Another book is the "Nature of the World and of Man" recently written by 16 pro-

fessors at the University of Chicago. My son Bruce and I have been reading this book aloud this winter and discussing it. There is a lot to be gained by discussion.

And how great is the contrast between these millions of gigantic suns, each with their planets similar to our earth, and the tiny Rotifer that we were looking at last month thru the microscope. And yet that Rotifer, less than a hundredth of an inch in length, is made up of molecules, and molecules are the units in the structure of the myriad of compounds that make up the worlds. The molecules are made up of atoms and atoms are made up of electrons. These electrons, the positive being the nucleus and and the negative electrons whirling around the positive behave in a way similar to the planets in the solar system in their movement around the Sun.

Each succeeding generation we peer further into the infinite and still no end. "Canst thou by searching find out God?" was the way Zophar the Naamathite answered Job centuries ago. We have enlarged our horizon tremendously since that time but still we are bounded by the infinite which knows no bounds.

This much I wrote one Saturday night. On Sunday my sister, who is secretary to one of the University of Chicago professors, was out for a visit. I read her what I had written. Then she said: "It is only a couple of weeks ago that the astronomers at the observatory found a new cluster of stars in the region of Orion." I don't know where Orion is. I might look it up for I have to look up a lot of things when I get off from the railroad right of way. I thing Orion is to the left and down a little from the Big Dipper. But what difference does the location make. I was interested to know that by the use of a special new and powerful camera attached to the telescope this particular group of distant stars had been found in what was apparently a vacant place in the sky.

Then my two boys and I discussed what I had written and they suggested that I had left out a good deal. For instance I had not described spectrum analysis; how astronomers measure distance; calculate speed of stars; measure their diameter; determine their mass; weigh them; tell of what they are composed; the satellites that accompany them; how fast we on the earth are traveling thru space and in what direction we are going, and so on and so forth. I explained to the boys that what I was after was just a glance at those things that might give us in railroading something that would help us by broadening our outlook.

I was much interested in what Professor Moulton had to say in one of the books that I have referred to. It has an application to those of us in railroading. He said: "To an astronomer the most remarkable and interesting thing about that part of the physical universe with which he has become acquainted is not its vast extent in space,

nor the number and great masses of its stars, nor the violent forces that operate in the stars, nor the long periods of astronomical time, but that which holds him awe struck is the perfect orderliness of the universe and the majestic succession of celestial phenomena. From the tiny satellites in the solar system to the globular clusters, the galaxy, and exterior galaxies there is no chaos, there is nothing haphazard, and there is nothing capricious. The orderliness of the universe is the supreme discovery in science; it is that which gives us hope that we shall be able to understand not only the exterior world but also our own bodies and our minds." It reminds one of those words of the poet, Pope, "Order is Heaven's first law."

Wonderful lesson we learn from the stars, and a very practical one, orderliness; useful to railroad men in their own organizations. The very meaning of the word "organization" is to systematize or to get into working order, to arrange in parts each having a special function, act, office or relation; this applied to products of the human intellect or human institutions. An organization fails oftener to survive because of a lack of orderliness within its own ranks than because of outside resistance and op-

position. It is for this reason that I emphasized, as I did last month, the value of education—education as I defined it by quoting Ruskin.

I remember a story that I read some years ago of a fight between some ignorant Africans and some Arabs who had attacked the negroes' village and had captured the women and children and some of the men. The men who had escaped to the forest came by accident under the leadership of an Englishman whom they knew and trusted. The poor Africans, in their desperation, were for attacking the Arabs as they camped in the village. I can't give all the details but the cause of the Englishman's ability he was able to maintain discipline, which is law and order. Under his leadership the Africans hid in the woods, waited until the Arabs started back, and then one at a time picked them off from behind trees until the last Arab was killed and the women and children rescued, and returned to the village. Had it not been for the education of their leader the Africans would have accomplished nothing except their own destruction. They were victorious because they knew enough to pick the right leader, trust him, and obey orders.

Co-Operation

CO-OPERATION SAVES MILLION DOLLARS FOR MINNESOTA FARMERS

More than a million dollars was saved to farmers of the northwest last year through the Land o' Lakes Creameries. This is the cooperative selling organization for nearly 400 farmers' cooperative creameries in Minnesota and a number of similar creameries in South Dakota and Wisconsin, with a total membership of over 90,000 farmers. The organization started six years ago but did little selling until three years ago. Its first concern was to raise the quality of the butter to insure a better market than then existed. The work of selling began three years ago with one creamery, and in that year 1,000,000 pounds of butter was sold. By last year the cooperative had increased its business to distributing 80,000,000 pounds of butter in some 80 city centers of the country.

The following extracts from the speech of President John Brandt of the Land o' Lakes Creameries at the recent sixth annual meeting in Minneapolis indicate some of the remarkable achievements of this flourishing cooperative.

"We started without a dollar and without a member. Today the association stands as an outstanding success in cooperative marketing with over 400 of the finest creameries in the world as members and with as-

sets and working capital of over \$900,000, having its home and headquarters in the finest dairy building in the northwest.

"Our first activity was the organization of the creameries into car-lot shipping units. This work in itself, while it is not wholly dependent upon the association for its continuance, brought about a system among the creameries of this territory, both member and non-member creameries, that has saved the dairymen represented by these creameries over \$750,000 annually.

The establishing of a supply department so as to make possible for our creameries the purchasing of supplies at as near the manufacturing cost as possible, has brought about a net return to our creameries in actual cash savings of \$361,774.29. This department did a business of nearly \$2,000,000 in the year of 1926. The dividends of this department alone in the year 1926 represent a sum of 323 per cent of the entire capital and preferred stock investment made by the member creameries in the association, and yet we consider this department only a very small part of the activities of the association.

"Improvement in quality brought about through the work of our field service has meant many hundreds of thousands of dol-

lars in returns to the creameries. The percentage of 93 scoring butter has steadily increased each year to where we have now

reached a point where approximately 70 per cent of all the butter manufactured during the month of January scored 93 or better."

LABOR BANK AIDS CO-OP APARTMENT BUYERS

Workers will be able to obtain their apartments in the cooperative housing project of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in New York through the cooperative credit facilities which the union itself provides, according to President Sidney Hillman. The housing scheme consists of six units comprising 300 apartments now being erected on Mesholu Parkway near Van Cortlandt Park. They will cost \$1,750,000 and will be ready for occupancy in October. Loans by the Amalgamated Bank and the Amalgamated Credit Union, both strictly cooperative enterprises, will enable the union member who has not sufficient money for an apartment to borrow three-fifths of the amount from the union bank and part of the remainder from the credit union, Hillman said.

Coperators taking apartments will be expected to pay \$500 for each room and rent of \$11-11.50 a room. Rents will go down as

the amortization proceeds, until it is expected rents will be only \$7 a room. The rooms will be as large if not larger than other apartments in the neighborhood which rent for \$18 to \$22 a room. The stock of the borrower will be pledged with the bank or credit union, and the purchaser will pay 5 per cent interest for the loan. As the stock in the cooperative apartment will pay the same rate of interest, the purchaser will be freed of further interest obligation. He will be expected to pay off the loan in small monthly payments.

Cooperation will be the keynote of the new apartment scheme. There will be cooperative commissary units in it where tenants may buy groceries and other necessities, an assembly room, a cooperative laundry and a cooperative restaurant. There will also be ample recreation facilities for children, indoors and out, a kindergarten in the house, and special buses to take the workers' boys and girls to school.

WHY BUY YOUR SHIRT AT EIGHTH-HAND?

Don't kid yourself that your shirt is not second-hand or worse than that because you buy it new at the store. Statisticians have recently produced figures showing that the material in every shirt worn, or in every piece of goods containing cotton or wool, has been sold at least eight times before the consumer buys the finished article. Every time it is bought and sold the price advances. The cotton producer gets a miserable price for his cotton, yet the worker who wants the shirt has to pay a big price for it. The benefits which both producer and con-

sumer desire are lost to non-producers in the eight times of buying and selling.

This is where cooperation has a message that shouts from the housetops. Strongly organized cotton producers through their cooperative marketing organization could see to it that they got a fair price for their cotton, while strong consumers' cooperatives could pay this price and still sell the finished article at a lower cost to the consumer by eliminating the string of profit-taking middlemen that interfere between the cotton in the field and the shirt on your back.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE SEEKS WORLD RECORD

Five million dollars increase in trade in one year, despite a \$400,000 loss due to the long mining lockout, and a membership increase of nearly 20,000 is the record of the London Cooperative Society. With a membership of 200,000 and total sales for the year ended March 5, amounting to more than \$25,000,000, the London society is looking for the world's record not only as the largest but as the fastest growing cooperative. One result of the great growth of the society has been that it has given employment to 1,000 additional workers during the year.

The special membership campaign of the London Co-Op conducted from January 1 to March 5 resulted in the enrollment of 19,767 new members. Plans for increasing membership and trade were carefully laid a year ago. The management committee set a

quota for each department, detailed down to a weekly average for every branch. New branches and services were mapped out and a general "watch us grow" psychology created. Then came the general strike and the prolonged mining dispute, and in the attendant depression the society lost as much as \$400,000 in trade. This unexpected and temporary drop did not abate the enthusiasm of the cooperators, and they actually succeeded in spite of it in adding more than \$5,000,000 to their trade before the year was out.

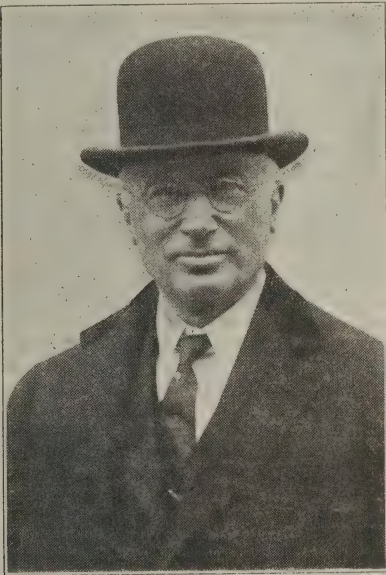
The London Cooperative Society has grown rapidly in the last few years from a membership of 110,659 in March, 1923, with sales of \$13,252,000 for that year, to its 200,000 membership in March of this year and sales of \$20,225,000 for the year. Share capital of the society now totals \$10,000,000.

News of General Interest

SPEECH DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT DANIEL WILLARD

At LABOR'S Dinner, Washington, D. C., March 16, 1927.

Mr. Willard received a superb ovation when he rose to speak. The crowd stood up and applauded. Plainly touched by this reception, the speaker expressed his embarrassment but said that personally he was feeling much more at home than when he



PRESIDENT DANIEL WILLARD OF THE B. & O.

first came. He then launched into the body of his speech:

"I have held the belief that one way to stimulate labor unions was to put indefensible objections in their way. Someone referred a moment ago to my having once belonged to a labor union. I did. I joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers long ago when I was running an engine in Vermont. There was only one division or lodge in the state at that time, with only five or six members. They had absolutely no economic strength and, as a matter of fact, we had no particular grievances on the road that I worked for; we had no consciousness of being badly treated or anything of that kind, but still I joined a labor union. Why?

"I think it was largely due to the fact that it was generally understood that the management did not want unions of any kind on that railroad, and that a man who joined one would be dismissed. I had to be 21 years old before I could join the union and I had also had to have one year's ex-

perience running an engine. As soon as I was 21 and had the one year's experience, I joined. I think I was largely stimulated to that act by the feeling which I had that the management really had no right to forbid my joining the union. I was young; I grew up in Vermont where the people were traditionally independent and where everyone was as good as everybody else, and it did not seem to me right that I should be subjected to this unfair restriction of what I felt to be my rights. I suppose if I were running an engine today I would join the union again, for I think it is a proper thing for a workman to do if he wants to. I am not saying that I always like everything the unions do, because I don't and I grant that very likely the unions don't like all that I do.

"When I came to the Baltimore and Ohio as President some eighteen years ago, there seemed to be a state of distrust on the part of the men toward the officers and on the part of the officers toward the men. I tried to find out why such a condition should exist, if it did exist. I discovered that while we made agreements with the men and signed them, that some of the officers sometimes followed a course which they had no right to follow in view of the agreements that had been made. The little changes they made might seem to them unimportant, but they might mean a good deal to the men, and the men thought that if the Company change this matter today, they might change something more important tomorrow, and that situation developed a feeling of distrust on the part of the men.

"The men were no more perfect, however, than the officers." On that point, let me say that I have found just as fair and upstanding men among employers and officers as I have found with labor, and I found just as fair and upstanding men associated with the group referred to as Labor, as I have found among the employers. As a matter of fact, the basis of my philosophy, I think, rests upon the thought or belief—that in any given number of men a very large percentage want to do what is right. I have tried to decide what that percentage is and in my own mind I have been willing to concede that 95 per cent of all men in all classes want to be fair and square and do the right thing, if they only know what the right thing is. Now, believing that to be true, it has not been hard for me to accept the principle of co-operation.

"When we found in 1922 that a good many of our men had quite work in connection with the shopmen's strike, the question

naturally came to me—what is wrong with the Baltimore and Ohio? What is wrong with our methods? It seemed as if there must be some condition that needed correcting and I set about to find it. I could not expect to bring about all at once a complete correction. It usually takes some time to do anything really worth doing. The men infrequently did things that irritated the officers, and the officers did things that irritated the men and stimulated in them a feeling of distrust. I tried first to correct the things that seemed to be wrong with our side—the side of the management. It was made clear to all that agreements must be lived up to. I could and did say that in all matters having to do with the payment of wages where there was a difference of opinion, we would give the employee the benefit of the doubt. The Company could better afford to take that position than to even seem to be unfair. In the course of time the men found we were trying to be fair and we gained their confidence. And, finally, having confidence in each other, being willing, so to speak, to take off the implements of war; to sit down and talk out the problems before us fairly and frankly, we did develop a plan which seemed fitted to our case.

"It required first of all, however, a changed state of mind; it required a definite will on the part of both men and managers to do the thing that both of us thought was a good thing to do. With that determination we went ahead. We had some disappointing experiences. We moved slowly. We made some mistakes, but as we became better acquainted and gained a better understanding of each other's viewpoint, we made better progress with our program.

"Since we first set up our Co-operative Plan with the mechanical crafts the men have brought in over 18,000 suggestions—suggestions that were of course thought by someone to be good; if not for the benefit of the company, at least for the employees. Out of that 18,000 over 15,000 have been adopted. Many of them were small matters; many were only matters of convenience to the men. They might not mean much, if anything, in the matter of economy or efficiency, in the way of immediate results for the company, but we tried to keep in view all the time, the importance of a right state of mind. Without a right state of mind or point of view, we were sure we could not go ahead at all. If the things that some of the employees wanted—a better

water cooler, more conveniently placed, for example—if that had the effect of bringing about the state of mind that we desired, why then it was a desirable thing to do from our standpoint.

"Some suggestions, if carried out, would have cost so much we could not afford to adopt them at the time. 1,700 were found to be impracticable and were turned down. Each one of the 1,700 suggestions that were turned down might have originated with a separate individual. If so, then 1,700 individuals in our service saw things going on that they evidently thought were wrong. The thing they wanted or suggested was either good or it was not good, and if it was not good, we ought to be able to explain it so that they would see that they were mistaken and not the management, and, of course, if their suggestions were good we wanted to adopt them.

"We have joint committees of management and men who investigate and report on all suggestions that are brought up. If a suggestion is turned down as being impracticable, the decision is the result of the joint conference of management and the men.

"It is just as valuable to convince a man that an idea he has is wrong, if it really is wrong, as it is to give him better water to drink, or something of that kind. They both lead to the same thing—proper state of mind. I am confident that a large majority of our official group are governed by the thought that the worker is a human being like themselves and that the final test to be applied in any given case is this: What would I want, if I were in his place? How would I wish to be treated?

"We feel that a company like the Baltimore and Ohio, which is a public servant, can afford to follow that principle, and even if it should cost more, I am enough of a believer in the fairness, honesty and upstanding character of our people as a whole to think that they would be willing to pay more if it were necessary to do so in order that we might treat our employees fairly. However, I do not believe that such a policy will cost more—it has certainly not cost us more so far.

"Now, I took my cue from what you said, Mr. Chairman, and I have talked about co-operation. I am always glad to talk about co-operation, and I want to say that so far it has been a most interesting experiment and the results have been more than we expected when we started."

"YELLOW DOG" IN SINISTER ANTI-UNION PLOT

Columbus, Ohio—The "yellow dog" is "sinister, deep-seated and dangerous," says George B. Okey, attorney for the Ohio State Federation of Labor, in a brief on the constitutionality of Senate Bill No. 30, which provides that these contracts, that compels workers to forego their right to join a trade union as the price of employment, is

"contrary to public policy and is wholly void."

"These so-called 'yellow dog' contracts, against which the proposed legislation is directed, upon their face, bear the impress of duress upon the employee," said the attorney. "Who, in his sane mind, would voluntarily and unnecessarily, except under stress of

circumstances, surrender any of his natural rights? The right to join a labor union is such a right, upheld by judicial decisions and opinions, and by statutory provisions, so numerous as to no longer call for citation of authority. Such unions are as legitimate as any organizations of individuals formed to promote their common interests.

"There is no class of people who would rejoice more profoundly over the enactment of Senate Bill No. 30 than the very men about whom the opponents of the bill show such solicitude, viz: the employees who have been forced and are being urged to barter away their inherent natural rights in order that they and their families may continue to exist. To them it would be a veritable proclamation of emancipation and freedom.

"Their purpose in this matter is sinister, deep-seated and dangerous. It is no less than a determination to destroy, root and branch, all organizations of labor. Armed with these contracts, their next step is, through their attorneys, to notify trade unions that any attempt to organize will be tantamount to an effort to prevail upon their employees to breach their contract and lead to immediate proceedings before courts.

"In an industrial State like Ohio, nothing

is of greater public concern than industrial peace. The public welfare calls for and demands it. Great progress has, in recent years, been made within our borders in that regard. All this ground, and more, will be lost if the practices referred to are permitted to grow and flourish. No greater disaster could overtake the State.

"The enactment of Senate Bill No. 30 would go far in the direction of halting this sinister and dangerous movement. It is entirely within the police power when subjected to the test of fairness and reason. The public welfare calls for and requires it.

"It ought to be, it seems to be, it is a deep-seated fundamental principle, that, while a man may waive a right, when confronted with conditions which require action upon his part, one way or another, such as trial by jury in a civil action, and consent to arbitration or trial to a judge without a jury, he can not barter away his freedom or his substantial rights through an agreement in advance.

"That principle of morality and legality is applied in the provisions of Senate Bill No. 30, to the effect that if an employee, in advance, signs away his freedom and legal right to belong to a labor organization, it shall have no legal effect."

NEW METHODS MEAN 5-DAY WEEK, WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST PREDICTS

New York—"The five-day week will come when it is economically practical, and when that is the case nothing can stop it," said Daniel J. Tobin, treasurer of the A. F. of L., writing in the New York Times.

Organized labor's espousal of the five-day week has aroused less bitterness among industrial capitalists than did the eight-hour demand, a score of years ago, said Mr. Tobin.

"This may seem strange to the disinterested observer, but the reason is not far to seek: Labor and capital are now talking the same language—that of the informed economist. Their differences are still acute but better understanding of industrial problems on both sides renders the danger of widespread disturbance less immediate.

"Leaders of the American labor movement are not desperately demanding the five-day week as a relief from inhuman oppression, but rather are urging it as economically logical and generally advantageous. They hold advantages of the plan are threefold: (1) improvement of individual efficiency, (2) remedial effect upon unemployment,

(3) greater opportunity for cultural development.

"Mechanical genius and worker skill have made astounding advancements in recent years, as everyone knows. Productivity in 11 principle lines of manufacturing increased an average of 59 per cent in proportion to the time worked between the years 1914-1926, according to studies made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"It is also knowledge among economists that American productive capacity, even now, is far greater than can be utilized in the present state of markets. This is true not because we as a people can not use all the merchandise we can produce, but because we lack the money to buy it. Hence labor's proposal that wages—the buying power of workers—shall be increased apace with increased powers of production.

"The five-day week is not a new idea. It prevails in a large part of the clothing industry, in some of the important building trades and in many seasonal occupations where employers as well as workers have recognized its advantages."

CONFUSING PUBLIC BY FALSE TERMS IS OLD TRICK

Social progress is slow because experience, rather than reason must often overcome emotion and sentiment. These are effective weapons of privilege.

False cries have always been used to divert men from their objective. Gustave Le

Bon, in "The Crowd, a Study of the Popular Mind," says:

"A pyramid far loftier than that of old Cheops could be raised merely with the bones of the men who have been the victims of the power of words and formulas."

Psychologists employed by anti-unionists are aware of the point made by Le Bon. They know the ease with which legendary heroes and catchy phrases sway large sections of the people.

They know that sophistry can be "put over" by a highly-organized propaganda machine.

When trade unionists urge collective bargaining, opponents pretend to approximate union recognition by their "open shop cry" that no distinction is made between organized and unorganized workers.

This has been repeated so often it has become part of our national vocabulary. Its seeming fairness appeals to unthinking and emotionalists who glibly repeat the formula with no idea of the sinister purpose of those behind the scenes and who encourage its use.

Those who understand crowd psychology

stress the "open shop" value. They know it conceals trade union opposition; that it is an opiate and is more effective than clear-cut antagonism.

An untruth affects the will to do. When men lack conviction—when they are not sure of their ground because of tricky and confusing propaganda—their activity is lessened and their cause is weakened.

A shop is either union or anti-union. An employer concedes collective bargaining or he does not. When men talk of "open shop" or the "American plan," they confuse the issue to the joy of anti-unionists.

The foundation of trade unionism rests on collective bargaining. Incorrect phraseology bewilders men engaged in this struggle. They should refuse to accept the program of attack developed by opponents.

They should insist that issues be correctly stated.

WASTE COSTLY TO WORKERS; DETRACTS FROM EARNINGS

Organized labor is interested in the elimination of waste in industry, said William Green, president of the A. F. of L., at a waste elimination conference called by the Central Labor Union and the local Labor College.

"Formerly," said President Green, "if the workers suggested changes in industrial methods as an argument in favor of higher wages, this was resented. Industrial waste, duplication of effort, increased efficiency and productivity were considered outside the limit of conference discussion between employers and employed.

"Waste in industry may be divided into three classifications—material waste, human waste and spiritual waste. Labor has given most careful thought to each of these qualifications, putting emphasis upon the human and spiritual rather than upon the material classification.

"Material waste, however, affects the economic life of the workers. As waste detracts from the earnings of industry so it detracts from the earnings of employees.

"The difference between industrial success and failure is found many times in wasteful processes. The unwarranted destruction of raw material, natural resources and finished products, the uneconomic use of means of production, negligence in the care of machinery and mechanical devices, indifference to the saving and protection of property and the failure to utilize all facilities available which make for economic production fall within the category of material waste.

"Treatment accorded workers by a management which classifies them as mere machines and which bestows upon them certain benefits in a paternalistic way, tends to bring about a decline in spiritual and moral values. If the workers can help themselves and build up their intellectual, spiritual and economic powers through association in their trade unions they must be given the opportunity to do so.

"Our nation can not maintain its industrial supremacy among the nations of the world unless it fosters those spiritual and moral values which contribute so much to the efficiency of American workers."

MILK DRIVERS HELD UP; BOSSES BREAK PLEDGE

Boston—Superior Court Judge Morton has ordered that \$60,647 damages be collected from individual members of the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers' Union for the benefit of Alden Bros. Company. Interest and court costs are also assessed and the unionists are perpetually enjoined from picketing or boycotting the unfair concern.

This is the first time a Massachusetts court has applied the Danbury Hatters' decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The Alden company and the union maintained friendly relations for 15 years. When the last contract expired the union was asked to postpone negotiations until an agreement with Whiting & Sons, a competitor,

was reached. The Aldens promised to accept the same contract. The union and the Whiting concern signed a contract and the union called on the Alden company to live up to its promise. It was then found that the concern was amalgamated with two non-union concerns, and the combine announced an anti-union shop policy.

The milk wagon drivers called on their friends not to patronize the pledge-breaking firm. The injunction and assessment for damages on the ground of injury to business is the result.

The unionists will appeal the case to the State Supreme Court.

SEAMEN'S UNION PROTESTS AGAINST ACTION DEPRIVING AMERICAN SAILORS OF JOBS

By Joseph A. Wise.

Chicago.—Despite the fact that there is a surplus of American seamen on the Pacific Coast, the United States immigration authorities are furnishing shipowners with aliens awaiting deportation for the purpose of manning vessels about to sail for foreign ports, according to officers of the International Seamen's Union of America.

A protest wired to James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, by Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union of America, brought no satisfactory results.

Larsen Wires Davis.

First information in reference to the matter came to the seamen's international headquarters here from George Larsen, acting secretary of the Sailors' Union at San Francisco. Larsen had wired Secretary of Labor Davis that two sailing vessels, the Chillicothe and Tonawanda, which had taken on cargoes on the Columbia River, were about to sail for Australia with crews composed of alien deportees furnished by the immigration authorities at Seattle and Portland.

Receiving no reply to his telegram within a reasonable length of time, Larsen then wired to Victor A. Olander of Chicago, international secretary-treasurer of the seamen's organization. Olander sent a telegram to Secretary Davis setting forth the facts and concluding as follows:

"It is manifestly wrong even for a private employment agency to give preference in employment to persons unlawfully in the country, and it is even worse for the Government to indulge in such unfair practice."

INVEST NO MONEY; "MAKE" \$1,200,000

New York—How a group of bankers "made" \$1,200,000 without putting up one cent of money was revealed by Robert E. Christie, vice-president of Dillon, Read & Co., in a suit brought by minority stockholders of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

The bankers floated a \$30,000,000 bond issue, and between themselves organized a "purchase" group, a "banking" group and a "distributing" group. By merely assuming liability for taking over the bond issue and charging for paper transactions between the various groups, the \$1,200,000 profit was possible.

NEW YORK'S AMENDED LAW FOR PAYMENT OF PREVAILING WAGE NOW HELD JUDGE-PROOF

Albany, N. Y.—Labor gained as the result of the legislative session just closed and both Democrats and Republicans are laying claim to the credit. Governor Smith will sign all of the labor bills that escaped the old party executioners, his only regret being that all of the labor legislation which he sponsored did not prevail. Many of his own bills, including the executive budget and safeguarding of waterpower resources were killed by the reactionaries.

The outstanding gain was the perfecting of the eight-hour and prevailing rate of

wages law for public work, the compromise 48-hour working week law for employed women and minors, and amendments to the workmen's compensation law increasing the maximum weekly payments to injured workers from \$20 to \$25 a week and the total sums to \$4,000 and \$5,000.

Law Held Constitutional.

The wage law is now held to meet every constitutional requirement and its provisions therefore are of interest nationally for in many states such laws are dead letters be-

Matter Is "Considered."

Assistant Secretary of Labor White replied to Olander's telegram sent to Secretary Davis by saying that the matter was "receiving the careful consideration of the Department."

Patrick Flynn, first vice-president of the International Seamen's Union of America, also sent a long protesting telegraphic message to Secretary of Labor Davis from San Francisco and received no satisfactory replies.

Vice President Flynn's telegram to Secretary Davis was as follows:

"Two American sailing ships, Chillicothe and Tonawanda, will sail in the immediate future from Columbia River manned by aliens exclusively who have been held for deportation.

"This practice is surely not conducive to the young American to seek the sea as a livelihood," continued the telegram; "neither is it for the best interests of establishing and maintaining 100 per cent American merchant marine. It surely is not in accord with the fundamental principles of our country. As a matter of fact, it is nothing short of slavery.

Lodges Emphatic Protest.

"On behalf of the organized seamen of this country in general, and of the Pacific Coast in particular, I respectfully but most emphatically protest against such practice and ask that an immediate investigation be had and instructions sent nullifying same in reference to the two vessels mentioned and for all time to come."

cause they are not enforceable. As the law now operates it provides the prevailing rate of wages in any locality where public work is done shall be part of the contract and the contractor may be called upon at any time to furnish a schedule of the wages he is paying his men.

The prevailing rate of wages is defined to mean the rate paid the majority in the same trade or occupation in the locality.

The Governor twitted the Republicans for at last passing only a compromise instead of a sweeping 48-hour week law he has advocated for seven years. The law declares 48 hours to be the standard week, but permits a variation of 49½ hours a week where the employer agrees to establish a Saturday half-holiday. In this event five days at nine hours are worked and a 4½-hour day ending at noon on Saturday. The law permits 78 hours overtime during the year on rush

or seasonal work when the Industrial Commissioner is notified.

Big Teachers' Salary Raise.

A salary raise of \$16,500,000 was won for school teachers with labor support throughout on behalf of the Teachers' Union and public policy. The fair rent laws were retained and a referendum approved for the \$300,000,000 subway expenditures for subways in Greater New York.

A large group of bills, including those breaking down the six-day working week, censoring the stage and the press, obstructing continuation schools for working boys and girls, breaking down the child labor law, were defeated.

Labor stood guard for these laws and in maintaining them and in advancing long-sought measures the millions of workers, union and non-union, in New York State were served.

CITIZENS EVADE COURT; INVOLVED IN OIL CASE

Washington—Possibilities of heavy fines do not alarm two American citizens who are sought by the government as witnesses in the conspiracy trial of Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, and Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior.

The missing men are H. M. Blackmer, former head of the Midwest Refining Company, and James E. O'Neil, former president of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company. They disappeared two years ago and are supposed to be in Paris.

The missing men are key witnesses for the prosecution. Without their testimony on the affairs of the Continental Trading Company of Canada, the mysterious concern from which Fall received \$230,500 in Liberty bonds, allegedly as a bribe for the Teapot Dome lease, the government's case is incomplete, for the only other witnesses who might shed light on it are the defendants who can not be forced to testify against themselves.

PROSPERITY PROPAGANDA

By Frank E. Wolfe.

From day to day the newspapers carry editorials and stories reflecting considerable complacency over the widespread prosperity in this country. Much stress is laid on the high wages that are being paid to workers and the good clothes their families wear. Sight seems to be lost of the fact that wages are relative and the true measure is what will the dollar buy.

It is true there has been much prosperity for most of the people, especially the people in the cities and industries. We are glad to record this. We want prosperity and would like to see it go deeper and farther and be more and more evenly distributed. We would like to see the farmer participate in it as well as the city workers and merchants.

It might be well for us to stop and analyze the situation from time to time and see if we are not deluding ourselves or allowing a cleverly devised and efficiently executed system of propaganda to mislead us.

Frequently we hear some old resident say that the climate is changing; that it is a drier climate than formerly, or that it is colder or warmer or wetter. This opinion may be shared by others, but when one goes to the meteorological report for half a century back they find there is no such change

and that the old-timers are merely reiterating a statement not founded on facts.

We hear these echoes of stories of prosperity and accept them without question. What will the statistics show when they have been compiled? What of the number of bank failures for the year as compared to former years—as compared to the worst years? What will the figures show regarding the condition of the farmers of the United States? The reports on this sort of thing are slow in coming in, but they do arrive.

Conditions in some rural districts are admittedly worse in 1927 than they were in 1926. Actual statistics will not be available for some time but we have at hand the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, indicating that approximately 123,000 farms changed ownership by reason of forced sales or other default during the 12 months ending March 15, 1926. This was at the rate of 21 farms per thousand. In addition 170,000 farms, or 30 per thousand, changed owners through voluntary sale or trade also including contracts for deeds.

About 41,000 properties, or at the rate of

7 per thousand, were estimated to have passed by inheritance or gift. Of the 21 farms per thousand which involved a more or less compulsory change of ownership, four were classified as forced sales on account of delinquent taxes and 17 were classified as caused by mortgage foreclosure, bankruptcy, default of contract or by sale or surrender of title to avoid foreclosure.

Sectional averages for total forced sales and similar defaults showed the lowest rate in the Middle Atlantic division where 12 farms per 1,000 changed hands due to these causes, and the highest in the Mountain States in which 50 farms per 1,000 were estimated to have changed ownership outright or conditionally within the 12-month period on account of financial difficulties.

All of which would indicate to any calm observer that the boast of prosperity is hollow when it comes to the farmers and agricultural workers of the country. It would also seem to indicate that organized industry, conducted by the use of organized labor in the cities, had far the better of the unorganized farmers who produce and buy and sell on an individualistic basis with little cooperation and almost no organization or cohesion.

Meanwhile, let us take a sober view of the situation and stop re-echoing parrot-like the cry of prosperity and try seriously to see what is the cause of the unfortunate situation of the producers of food and other necessities and to find a remedy to apply to it.

WORKERS' SPIRIT OF FREEDOM IMPELS THEM TO FORM UNIONS

Hanover, N. H.—In an address to students of Dartmouth College, President Green said that absentee ownership so vitally affects the workers' welfare that they cannot fuse their fortunes with shifting forces of management. Mr. Green discussed "How Trade Unionism Benefits Working People." "There must be agencies through which the workers' difficulties can be considered," he said.

"With the growth of the spirit of democracy among workers there has developed a sense of dignified importance and a feeling of equality and partnership with management in industry. Because of this state of mind the workers demand the right to negotiate with employers regarding wages and conditions of employment. They become resentful when a schedule covering wages, working rules and conditions of employment has been arranged for them without consultation or negotiation. They regard such action as autocratic. It injures the workers' sense of pride and self-respect. Through such a process they feel they are reduced to a position of inferiority and are regarded as mere fixtures in the scheme of industrial operation.

"This mental attitude is also directed to-

ward those well-meaning employers who seek to confer upon employes social, recreational and medical benefits gratuitously. The workers oppose paternalistic care and consideration. Their spirit of independence rebels against such treatment.

"It is this spirit of Americanism and independence so characteristic of American working people which caused the formation of trade unions. The workers wished for an opportunity to present their own ideas regarding wage rates, working rules and working conditions. They are not mere cogs in the industrial machine.

"The trade union increases the workers' self-respect and arouses within him a feeling of independence.

"The members of trade unions are not the only beneficiaries of organized labor's activities. Millions of workers outside the movement have been benefited by the service which trade unions have rendered. This is shown in the character and operation of workmen's compensation legislation, of sanitary and factory inspection laws, of child labor legislation and of legislation to protect women in industry."

INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT DENIES FREEDOM

A. F. of L. Convention Declaration.

There is no mutuality in a contract between an individual worker and a billion-dollar corporation employing hundreds of thousands of workers. The principle that gave vitality to individual freedom and to the individual contract is dead in modern life unless it also means a like freedom of action to groups of men associated to promote a common interest.

The "individual contract" which employes separately are forced to sign as a condition to secure work and by which they must agree not to acquire or retain membership in labor unions, means jobless starvation or acquiescence by the workers under coercion.

The giving up of one's sovereignty and

manhood under such conditions, is like agreeing with a thug at the point of his gun to give up one's purse and regard that transaction as a contract entered into by the highwayman and his victim. As manipulated by employers for the denial of individual rights, under the protection of anti-combination and conspiracy laws, such "individual contract" is one of the most pernicious, subtle and dangerous devices ever used for the suppression of humanity.

In our industrial civilization, where the individual right and individual liberty is so largely dependent upon a similar freedom for the group of which the individual is a part, the freedom of the individual is fre-

quently either abridged or denied by a denial of group rights.

The whole issue of freedom today turns upon the question of group rights. The rights of the individual, the relations between workers and employers, can be safe-

guarded only as the rights of the group are guaranteed. Those who seek to oppress the workers see this clearly. Through old and new laws and through contractual devices under the protection of these laws they seek to destroy the workers' freedom.

ELECTRIC POWER UNITS ARE GETTING TOGETHER

Washington.—In an appeal to Governors of States for support of a movement to insure regulation of power corporations, Gifford Pinchot says: "It is no longer denied that a gigantic, unified, nation-wide electric monopoly is forming with lightning swift-ness."

The former Governor of Pennsylvania and former chairman of the National Conservation Commission says he is not advocating public ownership when he urges that these corporations be regulated.

"But I do contend," he says, "that Federal and State governments alike may properly safeguard the small consumer of electricity in his right to pay no more than it

costs to serve him, with a reasonable profit added. Anything beyond that is extortion.

"As the great electric engineer, Charles P. Steinmetz, pointed out years ago, electricity is 'taking over the energy supply required by civilization as the only form of energy which is capable of supplying all the energy demands, from the smallest domestic needs to the biggest powers.' And this is true whether the current comes from water power or from coal.

"It would be hard to overstate the industrial, financial and political domination an uncontrolled monopoly of electric power could exert over every individual, every business, every community. The Insull case shows how far electric monopolists will go."

FEDERAL COURT AIDS DEPORTABLE SEAMEN

New York.—Federal Judge Bondy has ruled that two alien seamen, who deserted their ships and who were listed for deportation, can remain in the United States, as they have been here continuously for more than three years and have no police records.

James Thomas, former assistant Federal attorney, said the decision affected thousands of former seamen who left their ships on arrival in this country and have been here three years or more. They are ineligible for citizenship, however.

Judge Bondy's decision will please foreign vessel owners who ship these aliens as seamen, and who are then permitted to go

ashore and are lost in the large cities.

In the last Congress the Senate passed a bill that would check this practice by authorizing Federal officials to refuse clearance papers to foreign vessels that sailed from an American port with a less number of seamen than on arrival. The House Committee on Immigration did not report the bill, although members of this committee are loud in their opposition to "bootlegging" seamen.

The bill, which was urged by the International Seamen's Union, was opposed by foreign vessel owners. The British government made a formal protest.

SENATOR CARAWAY AT LAST ADMITS FALSITY OF CHARGE AGAINST ILLINOIS UNION HEAD

Chicago.—Thaddeus H. Caraway, Democratic United States Senator from Arkansas, finally has made a complete confession over his signature that he was wholly wrong in his charge by innuendo that John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, received a money consideration for supporting Col. Frank L. Smith for nomination and election to the United States Senate.

Senator Caraway hurled his sensational charges on the floor of the Senate on June 26 last. Walker immediately challenged Caraway to produce his proof and a voluminous and acrimonious correspondence followed. Caraway twisted and turned in an effort to extricate himself from an embarrassing situation, but he refused to make full acknowledgment that he had no real basis on which to predicate his slanderous charge.

Convention Excoriates Caraway.

The convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor took up the matter last fall, and a committee of which Harry Jensen, president of the Chicago Carpenters' District Council, was the chairman, and Edwin R. Wright, former president of the State Federation of Labor, was the secretary, made an exhaustive report to the convention in which Caraway was unmercifully excoriated. The convention unanimously adopted the report of the committee.

Now comes Caraway's confession, apology and plea for forgiveness, which was in answer to a letter recently written to the Arkansas solon by President Walker.

Walker Writes Senator.

Walker wrote to Senator Caraway that his income tax return showed that his total in-

come for last year was \$5,500.04, all of which he had received from the secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Walker challenged Caraway to report to the Federal authorities any proof of sums of money received other than sworn to in his (Walker's) income tax return.

"I have no information personally, and never pretended to have any," said Senator Caraway in his reply to President Walker. "I must be perfectly frank and say that I

had to ask, when the information was given me, who you were. If I had ever heard of you, it had passed out of my mind. As to this, I presume I should apologize. I have no other information than what I have set out in this letter. I am perfectly willing to accept your statement that you did not receive any money. I know of nothing that could or does indicate that you accepted any money. I am sorry that any statement that I made should be so construed."

Compilation of Labor News

THE UNION GUARDIANS OF OUR COAST

By Gilbert E. Hyatt.

The first glimpse of America which comes to the overseas traveler is a beacon light guarded and tended by a trade unionist. This means that the United States Light House Service is very largely unionized.

There is, for example, the famous Diamond Shoals Light-ship, located off stormy Cape Hatteras, every member of whose crew belongs to the Baltimore Local of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

A grim couplet, handed down through generations of mariners from the days of the stately old "wind-jammers," says:

"If the Bermudas let you pass,
Then look out for Hatteras."

The record of this light-ship is what might be expected from such a station. Among many other adventures it was sunk, during the World War, by a German submarine,

after reporting the presence of the enemy by radio, thus saving many vessels and their crews.

Another famous light-ship is that on Nantucket Shoals, in the heart of the "Roaring Forties" and in the steamer lane between New York and Europe.

An official report state that "during the raid of October, 1916, by the German submarine U-53, in the vicinity of Nantucket Island, the crews of three torpedoed vessels were given refuge aboard Nantucket Shoals Light Vessel. At one time there were 115 shipwrecked men on board the light-ship, and 19 small boats cared for. By the evening of October 8, 1916, these men were all safely transferred to vessels of the United States Navy in response to radio messages from the light-ship. Had it not been for the



What Happens During the Winter Season—Great Lakes Light Ship After a Storm on Lake Superior.

light vessel, it is probable that few of these shipwrecked men would have been saved, as on the next two days heavy shifting gales and a very rough sea were experienced in that locality."

These two ships vie for the reputation of being the "toughest" stations in the Service.

"It is a question which one merits the distinction," said John S. Conway, Deputy Commissioner of Light Houses.

"Hatteras has the worst storms, perhaps, but Nantucket suffers the most from ice and snow. Sometimes, when an Easter comes off the Atlantic in a smother of snow, ice two and three feet thick covers the ship from stem to stern and the crew have to clear it off with axes and steam hose."

Nearly one-quarter of the entire Light House Service roster entered military service during the World War.

An equally brilliant record was made in all the wars in which our country has engaged.

Located as they are at the most exposed portions of our coast, the light-ship men gravitate from placid and eventless monotony to the severest strain and hardship. One day they may be basking in the warm sun on a calm sea and the next the vessel will be pitching, like an outlaw broncho, in the teeth of a hurricane.

In spite of the fact that very heavy mushroom anchors are used and that the chain cables are so heavy that part of their weight must be supported by auxiliary buoys, it is not uncommon for light-ships to be blown from their moorings.

Usually they are able to fight their way back to their station under their own power, but sometimes the light-house tenders have to hunt them up and tow them back.

"This is a rare occurrence now-a-days," said Mr. Conway. "Before the ships were provided with their own power and when radio was unthought of, they might wander all over the ocean and finding them was like hunting for a needle in a hay stack.

"During the severe gale at the beginning of March, three light-ships at Cape Lookout Shoal, Cape Charles and Winter Quarters Shoal, broke away.

"All of these ships raised steam, came back to their stations, threw out their emergency anchors and calmly awaited the coming of the tender with new moorings."

Continual improvement has been made, in over a century of experience, in adapting these light-ships to their specialized function.

The hulls are shaped as near as may be like logs to reduce the roll and they are provided with a very heavy overhang at both prow and stern to lessen the violent pitching of a vessel at anchor.

The quarters provided are as comfortable as conditions will allow, libraries are provided, frequent shore leaves are given, rates of pay based on those of the U. S. Shipping

Board are paid and much is done to make the service attractive, but, in spite of these efforts, it is often hard to recruit the men needed.

"Our light-ship men are usually fishermen, deep sea sailors or men of other maritime callings," said Mr. Conway.

"To landsmen the prospect of living out in the ocean on a tiny ship-battered by the swells of the most stormy portions of our coast is not inviting. However, fishermen who have spent a few days drifting in a dory on the Grand Banks, or deep-sea sailors who have endured the hardship of that calling find the warm quarters, regular meals and certain employment to be much preferable to their former condition."

Only less picturesque and interesting are the light house keepers.

Monotony and isolation are their peculiar hardships which, as with the light-ships, create the principal difficulty in recruiting the service.

Over 20 of the light houses are described as "wave-swept."

In early days the light house keepers not only had to endure a greater degree of isolation than now, but were often in peril from savages and pirates.

Some of the light houses and ships were equipped with cannon and one entire light house crew was massacred by the Seminole Indians during the war of 1836. A pitched battle was waged the next year between the crew of Carysfoot Reef in Florida and the same tribe in which the captain of the boat was killed.

Rescuing lives and assisting distressed vessels is, of course, taken as in the regular line of duty and the official records contain hundreds of such incidents each year.

The Light House Service boasts the proud distinction of being older than the government to which it now belongs.

The first light house was erected at the entrance of Boston Harbor. It was supported by fees charged incoming and outgoing vessels.

Being of wood, it was several times burned by lightning or by accident and was twice destroyed by colonists during the British occupation.

A writer of 1789 said that "the building was several times struck by lightning and attempts were made to erect conductors, but this measure was opposed by several of the Godly men of that day who thought it vanity and irreligion for the arm of flesh to presume to avert the stroke of Heaven."

Sandy Hook light house, at the south entrance of New York Harbor, was built from the proceeds of a lottery sanctioned by the City Assembly.

Like the Boston light, it had a precarious existence during the Revolution. It was twice dismantled by reckless American sailors who ran the blockade of British battleships guarding the harbor.

"These light-house and light-ship men are

among our most loyal members," said Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

"During calm weather, when they have a chance to read, many of them avail themselves of the ship libraries with the result

that they become deep students of trade union philosophy and of economic questions. They bring to the meetings which they attend when on shore leave a seasoned and thoughtful knowledge which is very helpful to their landsmen fellow members."

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Canada.

IMMIGRATION—Following the announcement made by the Empire Settlement Board to the effect that an agricultural settler can now travel from Great Britain to Winnipeg for \$27, an increased immigration from Great Britain is expected.

France.

END CARPET WORKERS' STRIKE—A strike of ten months' duration, begun by carpet workers at Tourcoing in April, 1926, at the instigation of the Communists, was terminated on February 8, for the reason, as stated by the Commission Intersyndicate de l'Industrie Textile de Roubaix-Tourcoing, that the Soviet Government had discontinued its subsidies to some 1,500 strikers.

PROHIBIT LABOR IMPORTATION—As a means of relief for the spreading of unemployment, the French government, in January, prohibited by decree all introduction of laborers from foreign countries.

RATIFY EIGHT-HOUR CONVENTION. By a practically unanimous vote, the French Senate adopted, in February, the Washington Convention for an eight-hour working day, conditioned upon its later ratification by Germany and Great Britain. After these countries have accepted the Convention through legislative enactment, its provisions will replace those of the existing French eight-hour law of April 23, 1919, upon terms somewhat more favorable to the workmen.

Greece.

UNEMPLOYMENT AT SALONIKI.—The arrival in Greece, from Turkey during the

past five years, of more than a million refugees has brought about marked changes in population, unemployment and influences upon the general labor situation. Saloniki has grown from a city of 175,000 to nearly half a million inhabitants; and during the past six months its unemployed total has grown from a few hundred to more than ten thousand.

Italy.

NET EMIGRATION—In 1926, 283,442 persons emigrated from Italy and 170,203 returned to the fatherland. The net emigration was therefore 113,239 or about one-fourth the increase in population. This is the lowest movement away from Italy since 1921, when the excess of departures over arrivals was but 77,292.

Norway.

INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT—Reports from the country's official employment bureaus for March, 1927, indicate that there has been some increase in unemployment during the last year, in all branches of industry with the exception of fisheries.

Poland.

UNEMPLOYMENT—The total number of unemployed workmen in Poland increased to 251,702 at the end of January, 1927, as compared with 236,057 at the end of December, 1926. Nevertheless, compared with the number of unemployed at the end of January, 1926, the general unemployment situation at the beginning of the present year showed an improvement, in that it was approximately 30 per cent less than that of a year ago.

BRITISH UNIONS UNDER ATTACK; CENTURY-OLD RIGHTS IN DANGER

Washington.—London information to A. F. of L. headquarters indicates that moderate members of the Conservative Party, now in control of the government, are not enthusiastic over the government's attack on the trade union movement.

Organized labor is united against the bill and the moderates fear its passage will destroy every possibility of industrial understandings between employers and employed.

The bill annuls rights granted to workers 100 years ago by outlawing "any strike calculated to coerce the government or intimidate the community." Any one "declaring, instigating or promoting" such a strike shall be liable to a fine or two years' imprisonment. Trade unionists who join strike-

breakers can not be expelled from their union nor deprived of any benefits. No government employe can affiliate with the trade union movement. Picketing and trade union political activity are also restricted.

As a result of the national and the miners' strikes there has been a general understanding that the government would submit anti-union legislation, rather than attempt to remove industrial ills that caused these strikes.

The bill is backed in the House of Commons by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health. During the miners' strike the latter refused to permit communities that were politically controlled by

workers to distribute poor relief. Communities raise this money by a tax levy. Messrs. Churchill and Chamberlain, together with Lord Birkenhead, are outstanding figures in the group of "die hards" of the Conservative Party who have evidently swung Premier Baldwin to their side. The latter has made many pleas for industrial peace.

PRIVATE PENSIONS ARE FAULTY; STATE PROBES UNMASK SCHEME

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions estimates that approximately 90,000 individuals are in receipt of some form of pension from the much-advertised old age pension system of employers.

The commission states that this system is financially unsound, that many business men who formerly favored the plan are now in opposition and that "only about 16 per cent of all employees engaged in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation and extraction of minerals and clerical operations have the expectation of claiming old age pensions from the concerns for which they have worked."

In other words, approximately six workers in every 100 who are thus employed may secure the pension.

The commission's studies of labor turnover show that only 3.4 per cent of male workers and 2.4 per cent of female workers remain with one concern over 20 years. The liberally estimated number of probable pensioners today does not exceed 5 or 6 per cent of the estimated number of approximately 1,800,000 needy aged 65 years of age and over in the United States at the present time.

Debates on the bill will be sensational. The workers point out that the proposal is more sweeping than the famous Taff Vale decision of 25 years ago, which held that individual workers are liable for strike damages. This decision was annulled after an agitation that swept England and established the present Labor Party.

"The lack of proper financial provision to meet the pension payments has been one of the most outstanding revelations of our studies of the problem," the commission says. "Practically all pension plans which have come under the scrutiny of this commission include in their rules a number of conditions which materially limit the ability of the average employee to qualify for pensions.

"As pension obligations are now carried, the commission can not help concluding that unless our present business prosperity continues indefinitely without any set-back, public or charitable agencies will be forced in the long run to assume the maintenance of many thousands of workers whose employers led them to expect that they would be granted pensions in their old age.

"The commission is convinced that the constantly changing condition in most industrial communities are markedly and steadily shortening the average working life of the great mass of men and women engaged in industry. The average amount of savings accumulated by the wage earner who has been retired from his job is not sufficient to maintain him in old age."

WOMEN'S 8-HOUR LAW PASSED IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz.—Governor Hunt has signed the women's eight-hour law, which passed the Senate after a long struggle with but two dissenting votes.

The bill was aided in the House by Speaker Crawford. He said that when the first law of this kind was enacted he and his

father were operating a laundry on the 10-hour basis.

"We were confident that an eight-hour law would ruin us," he told his colleagues, "but at the end of the first week under the short-hour law we were getting better results. I am for this measure and I will even be for a stronger measure."

MINE LAWS IGNORED; LOST LIVES RESULT

Nashville, Tenn.—A State legislative committee places blame for the Rockwood mine disaster on George McCoy, an irresponsible and inefficient gas boss. He lost his life in the disaster. Blame is indirectly placed on the Tennessee Board of Mine Examiners for appointing this incompetent, and on officials of the Roane Iron Company for their negligence in ignoring safety laws.

The committee report shows that mine officials failed to take the most ordinary precautions to protect employees. Water had to be carried 500 feet in buckets to sprinkle any small dust explosion that might occur. Dust was permitted to accumulate in great

quantities and in a number of instances was sprinkled once or twice a year. Air passages were filled with water with no effort to drain them, although it was known that the air-ways were already too small.

McCoy handed in for days before the disaster a uniform report which clearly showed he was neglecting his duty. These reports were signed daily by the superintendent of the mine who expressed no surprise that they were identical for so long a period.

The committee said the mine operators were using out-of-date methods and did not obey mining laws that obligate them to make

proper investigations and keep informed on safety conditions.

The report includes evidence that McCoy boasted that gifts of liquor to mine inspectors, mine examiners and officials were chiefly responsible for his certificate as a

Class "A" gas boss.

Organized labor is calling on the Tennessee general assembly to remedy a condition that denies workers the right to organize and protect themselves while permitting tax officials to gamble with life.

SACCO-VANZETTI APPEAL DOUBTFUL; TRIAL JUDGE HAS EXTENDED POWER

Boston.—Following refusal by the State Supreme Court to grant a new trial to Sacco and Vanzetti, convicted on the charge of murdering a South Braintree paymaster seven years ago, the two men were sentenced to death by Judge Webster Thayer. Friends of the accused fear every State appeal has been exhausted. Appeal to the United States Supreme Court is doubtful because no Federal issue is involved.

The Supreme Court's decision recalls that under Massachusetts laws the court of last appeal only passes on whether the trial was technically correct. It remains for the trial judge in criminal cases to pass on motions for a new trial. This gives the trial judge a wide latitude and permits, as the Supreme Court rules, "judicial discretion."

Governor Fuller is petitioned to extend executive clemency. Representative Sawyer of Ware, who is a Congregational minister, has introduced a resolution in the State Legislature calling for the appointment of a commission to investigate the case and report to the Governor whether it considered that the man had a fair trial or should be

granted a new trial. Mr. Sawyer said he has no personal opinion to express on the subject but felt that in view of opinions throughout the world that the trial was unfair it was necessary to do something to clear Massachusetts courts of charges of unfairness. He was acting, he said, on his own responsibility.

Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti claim Judge Thayer is prejudiced against the accused because they are radicals. Affidavits, it is said, will prove that the judge discussed the case in a Boston club and on the Worcester golf links. In his charge to the jury, Judge Thayer said the two men showed "consciousness of guilt" at the time of their arrest.

"If," he said, "you find such consciousness of guilt, such consciousness must relate to the murder and not to the fact that they and their friends were slackers (during the World War) and liable to be deported or were afraid that some kind of punishment would come to them."

Supreme courts of many States would order a new trial on statements of this kind.

BRITISH WAGES LOW; LABOR URGES CHANGE

London, England.—Reports to A. F. of L. headquarters of speeches by members of the British Labor party in the House of Commons on wages in that country show that rates for machinists range between \$8.75 and \$11.37 a week. The highest wage on railroads is \$17.50, in the dock yards \$11.75, and in the municipal electric plants from \$13.75 to \$16.25.

It was shown that 150,000 employees in the civil service are paid less than \$15 a week and that rates paid by the government to many women is a disgrace.

Spokesmen for the miners declared that the change from seven to eight hours made it possible for coal owners to increase prices

while the workers' wages were not changed. This condition, it was declared, is impossible. The miners, it was said, will take the first opportunity to affect a change.

The speeches were on the following resolution, which was sidetracked by Conservatives who control the government:

"That in the opinion of this House the rates of wages now prevailing in industries in this country, even in those not subject to outside competition, are insufficient to the men and women concerned and their dependents a reasonable standard of life; that the provision of adequate wages should be made a first charge upon industry, and that in this, as in all other respects, His Majesty's government ought to be model employers."

FEW CONTROL WEALTH TAX RETURNS REVEAL

Washington.—An analysis of 1925 tax returns show that 95 per cent of the individual tax collections were paid by .29 of 1 per cent (approximately one out of every 100) of those making returns, while 82 per cent of the people paid no income tax.

Membership in the millionaire club jumped to 207 in 1925, as against 75 in the preceding year and 74 in 1923.

Because of exemptions in the law the in-

dividual returns dropped to 3,954,000, a falling off of 3,250,000. Of these making returns however, a large number had no taxable income. Net incomes of \$5,000 showed a marked increase.

Approximately one-half of the returns were filed by persons with net incomes in excess of \$95,000, and 48½ per cent of the total collections was paid by individuals

with incomes in excess of \$100,000. The practical effect of this is that 10,000 persons paid as much taxes as the other smaller taxpayers.

Corporation income tax returns of \$1,101,657,987 was the largest on record. This tax-

is exclusive of the excess profits tax.

The prosperity of the corporate industry was also indicated by the reports of the 169,917 concerns reporting no net income, their combined deficits being less than for any year since 1919.

RAIL OUTLOOK GLOOMY WITHOUT FEDERAL AID

Washington.—In an address to the Political Study Club, Commissioner Thomas F. Woodlock of the Interstate Commerce Commission expressed doubt whether the railroads can longer be conducted "with the best results" under private ownership. The speaker intimated that the time is not far distant when the railroads will have to look to the government for credit.

To get the best results under private ownership, he said, the public must have a clearer understanding of the complex relations of the railroads, which would require, he indicated, a great deal more enlightenment than exists now.

Mr. Woodlock painted a rather gloomy out-

look for the voluntary consolidation plan, which is urged by the railroads, as against any form of compulsion. The speaker admitted that the voluntary plan has not made much progress.

Regulating the conduct and management of a transportation system in excess of 250,000 miles, or more than one-half the entire railroad mileage in the world, is one of the biggest jobs under the government service, he said. "If there were in heaven 11 arch angels who could be made members of the commission, it would still be safe to predict that opinions would be rendered by a 6-to-5 vote."

POLICE CAN PROTECT PROPERTY, SAYS JUDGE

White Plains, N. Y.—"Tell your troubles to the police" was the substance of Supreme Court Judge Lynch's decision in refusing to enjoin bakers from picketing a struck plant. Following the decision, the employer signed a union agreement.

Judge Lynch reminded the plaintiff his business place is close to the police station and if any violation of law takes place he can get all the protection he is entitled to under regular court procedure.

"The accuser and his witnesses can meet

the accused and in that way conform to the understanding that the founders of our government had in mind," said Judge Lynch.

"It would seem that this procedure (jury trial) was intended by the founders of our government and it is more likely to result in a just decision than the more popular remedy of a temporary injunction where the court is called upon to determine controverted questions on affidavits without the advantage of seeing the witnesses who make them."

HIGH-OUTPUT HIGH-WAGE THEORY IS REFUTED BY ECONOMIC WRITER.

Washington.—The claim that "wages depend entirely upon output; the more the worker produces, the higher pay he will receive," is not accepted by Edwin Clague, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"If we examine the problem we find that it is by no means as simple as this," says Mr. Clague, writing in American Federationist, current issue.

"The man who dared to address an audience of Southern cotton farmers in defense of the proposition that increased output means more money for the producer would probably be in serious danger of physical injury.

"It is a well-established fact that a bumper crop of wheat or cotton is very likely to bring in less money to the farmers than a short crop.

"It would also be quite difficult to persuade textile workers of New England that the more cloth they produce the higher their wages will be. In other words, there are enough discordant voices in the chorus to

make it perfectly clear that there is no simple harmonious relationship between productivity and wages.

"One point which must be emphasized before there can be any discussion of wages and productivity is that high wages, if they are to mean anything, must be accompanied by low prices. By 'real' wages is meant the purchasing power of the money received by the worker; that is, the amount and quality of food, clothing, shelter and other necessities which he can buy. Actual money wages may increase, but if prices also go up, there is no gain to the worker.

"Far too frequently we read that wages in such and such a trade have doubled since 1914, implying that the workers are therefore twice as well off as they were before; the fact is that such workers are getting a 'real' wage about 20 per cent higher than in 1914.

In discussing the charge that English trade unions have more or less openly advocated restriction of output, Mr. Clague

said that "unlimited production did not prove to be an unmixed blessing; sometimes it was a curse."

"The unions had stumbled upon a truth which had escaped the sharp minds of the economists, namely, that what a nation needs is not unlimited production, but guided and regulated production," he said.

"In the United States business men discovered this truth and acted upon it. In the 80's and 90's of the last century they

advanced the proposition that 'competition is the death of trade,' and began to form combinations and trusts to eliminate or restrict competition among themselves. They, too, discovered that unlimited production did not bring only good results.

"It is no longer thought that it is to the interest of the nation to have the utmost possible production, if that production is so badly adjusted that it is likely to lead to a serious depression."

INDUSTRY'S POWERFUL POISONS MENACE TO FACTORY WORKERS.

Washington, D. C.—Do you work in a factory or shop where benzol is used? Watch out, for it is more deadly than bootleg. Rubber works and paint factories are the most dangerous to work in for this powerful solvent is used in large quantities in dissolving rubber, white lead and pigments.

It is not in the deaths but the systematic poisoning that is the worst result of benzol poisoning. Workers will not know their organs or their blood are being impaired. Benzol poisoning is so insidious few doctors can trace the illness to its cause.

All of these dangers to industrial workers, especially to women employed in factories, have been stressed in a recent report of the United States Department of Labor by Dr. Alice Hamilton, professor of industrial medicine at Harvard University. She is one of the foremost experts on the ills of workers in the United States.

Dr. Hamilton points out that Germany,

Holland and Great Britain are giving their workers more protection from the ravages of poisons, whether gases or fluid, than is the United States.

The Big Three among the death dealers are benzol, white lead and wood alcohol. Strangely these poisons are more dangerous to women than to men. Four times as many are victims of the insidious effects of these substances as men, especially in potteries. Says Dr. Hamilton in conclusion:

"Unless the new poisons are carefully tested on animals the human beings who use them in trade processes will be taking the place of the animal victims. Unfortunately it seems nobody's business to undertake the investigation of these new dangers."

All remember "Dangerous Ethyl." Sale of this dangerous motor fuel was recently begun on the Pacific Coast. But no one was warned as to its consequences to garage workers or the automobile public.

CRAMP FIRM QUILTS BUILDING SHIPS

Philadelphia (A. P.).—The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company announced today that it had decided to "discontinue shipbuilding operations and turn its shipbuilding properties to other uses."

"This decision," says the announcement of the world famous shipbuilding company, "is due to the general curtailment of the naval construction program and the continued depression in merchant shipbuilding."

Washington (U. P.).—A contract for construction of the incomplete cruiser Salt Lake City was awarded today by the Navy Department to the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation of Camden.

The corporation guaranteed to build the ship under the terms of the contract the navy had with the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, which defaulted. The vessel will cost \$10,536,350.

NEBRASKA SENATOR UPHOLDS RAIL RULE

Washington.—"The initial decision in one of the greatest legal proceedings in history," was Senator Norris' reference to a ruling by the Interstate Commerce Commission that railroad values for rate-making purposes should be based on actual cost, rather than present-day replacement.

If the carriers' position were upheld it would mean a large increase of freight rates because additional values would be placed on the railroads, according to Senator Norris.

"The railroads will unquestionably attack this decision in the courts," he said. "It, therefore, behooves the farmers, wage earners, commercial travelers, shippers and all others dependent upon reasonable rates for

their prosperity to join hands and sustain the commission."

Senator Norris is chairman of the National Conference on Valuation of American Railways, which was organized in Chicago in May, 1923, under the leadership of the late Senator La Follette.

DUTY.

There can be no duty without a previous obligation, and where there is an obligation it involves a duty.

Poetical Selections

THE UNION ROAD.

Have you ever stopped to study, boys?
 The road is very hard
 When you try to travel over it without a
 union card.
 Do you know you're very weak, boys,
 When you travel all alone?
 And you take the crooked trail, boys,
 And you find it cobblestone—
 Every step a failure, stumbling by the way.
 And the days grow longer and your getting
 shorter pay.
 Your work grows much harder,
 Your conditions getting worse;
 In the end you'll see, boys,
 It's wound up with a curse.
 So stand right up with us, boys, and get a
 union card,
 And follow up the straight road—
 You'll not find it quite so hard.

You may travel up this road, boys,
 And at the close of day
 You'll find the hours shorter and your get-
 ting better pay.
 Fighting on and upward, try to reach the
 top;
 Put a union card in every home
 And beat the open shop.
 Your card is your gun, boys, load it with
 your dues,
 Aim it at the open target and you can never
 lose.

Time and one-half and the eight-hour day
 Are brothers through and through,
 By being pards with paid up cards.
 That's what we've done for you.
 Now we wish to be square, boys,
 We will not push you hard,
 But be a regular sport, boys,
 And take out a union card.

—C. Ringler Fields.

"On The Carpet."

It's not very often it's needed
 To "jump on a man with both feet!"
 Though you're his "superior,"
 He's not your inferior—
 At least when you're out on the street!
 Of course, if a scolding is due him,
 Then surely he ought to be told.
 But when you go at him—
 You don't have to bat him,
 You still can be kind, as you scold!
 Remember, he's human as you are,
 (And maybe a little bit more!)
 For you're not a wonder,
 And often you blunder,
 So why should you rumble and roar!
 Be firm as the Rock of Gibraltar,
 Be linient, too—when you can—
 And keep in your mind, sir,
 That you can be KIND, sir,
 And still be the Boss—and aMAN!
 —By C. S. Kinnison of Birmingham, Mich.

Smiles

What He Wanted.

He rushed into the police station, breath-
 less with hurry and excitement. The in-
 spector in charge regarded him gravely for
 a minute.

"They say you've caught the man who
 broke into my house," gasped the visitor.

"That's right," answered the inspector.
 "Do you want to see him?"

"Darn tootin'!" replied the other excited-
 ly. "You see, he managed to get into the
 house without waking my wife, and that's
 what I've been trying to do for the last
 ten years."

Making Conversation.

Having nothing else to do, he was com-
 plaining to the French waiter. "My wife
 is the limit," he said. "Ever since the war,
 it is just one club meeting after another,
 day and night. Does your wife go in much
 for club work?"

"No, ze club nevaire. One time, three
 time she have slap me and pull ze hair,
 but ze club, nevaire."—Kablegram.

A Sympathetic Feeling.

In order to sympathize with people to the
 fullest extent it is necessary to have the
 same experience they have had. An adult
 cannot sympathize with a youngster unless
 he recalls his own boyhood days with all
 their "smarting" experiences.

When the ice man came out of the house
 he found a small boy sitting on one of his
 blocks of ice. "'Ere," he roared, "wot are
 yer a-sittin' on that fer? Git off of it!"

The small boy raised a tear-stained face.
 "Was you ever a boy?" he queried faintly.

"Of course I was," said the ice man, fum-
 ing. "But——"

"And did you ever play truant?" cut in
 the youngster.

"Of course I did," snarled the ice man.
 "Now then you——"

"An' when you got home did yer father
 take a stick an'——"

"Sit where you are my little man," the ice
 man said, gulping. "I understand."

Effective Help.

A green brakeman on the Colorado Mud-line was making his first trip up Ute Pass. They were going up a very steep grade, and with unusual difficulty the engineer succeeded in reaching the top. At the station, looking out of his cab, the engineer saw the new brakeman, and said, with a sigh of relief:

"I tell you my lad, we had a job getting up there, didn't we?"

"You bet your life," said the new man, "and if I hadn't put on the brakes when we started, we'd have slipped back."—Everybody's.

His Instructor.

Two business men were discussing a competitor who once had been an employe of the older of the two men.

"I happen to know that fellow is a sharper and not above lying or stealing when it's to his advantage," remarked the older man. "Do you know him personally?"

"Know him? Say I taught him everything he knows."

Aha!

An Irishman was telling his friends of a narrow escape in the war. The Irishman said: "The bullet went in me chest and came out me back."

"But," said the friend, "it would have gone through your heart and killed you."

"Me heart was in me mouth at the time," said the Irishman.—Ahlbearfar.

"Beefsteak and onions," says the customer. "John Bull! Make him a ginny! shouts the waiter.

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED.

Carlton—Lodge No. 39.

Any one of our membership who may chance to run across Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 440962, I would appreciate to have them ask him to communicate with the undersigned or with Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif., as this brother left there owing a bill of \$27.50 for meal ticket. M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.

Jones—Lodge No. 249.

A man who claims his name is T. M. Jones has visited several roundhouses and shown a pass with the C. & O. R. R. The pass was stolen from T. M. Jones, a Boilermaker, in Ashland, Ky., and with the aid of this pass he has gotten money from several of our members along the road. Also articles of clothing and jewelry including a Masonic ring and pin for which he gave worthless checks. He is wanted in several cities along

the C. & O. R. R. There are many felony warrants pending against him. Any one coming across this man kindly notify F. D. Gowdy, C. S., Lodge 249, 838 26th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Huebner—His Wife.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of George P. Huebner, kindly notify his wife, Mrs. George P. Huebner, 3929 Huntington Ave., Covington, Ky. He has left her with two small children and has made no provision for them.

Stack—His Cousin.

Any one knowing the present location of Gerald Stack, or having information of any kind please write E. G. Stack at 1205 E. 5th St., Superior, Wis. This man is about 58 years old and last heard of at Paseo, Wash., in 1921. He has been a Boilermaker for many years.



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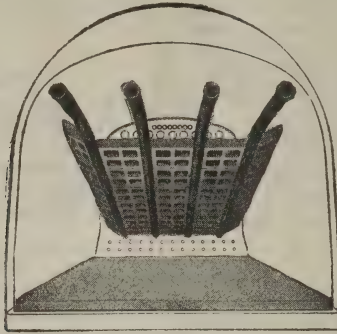
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—OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE—

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THE CANADIAN REBELLION OF 1837

By J. A. P. Haydon

Note: The story here told is based largely upon the facts recited by Charles G. D. Roberts in "A History of Canada" and by Duncan McArthur in "Canada and Its Provinces." As the rebellion marked the beginning of the movement for responsible self-government it is perhaps fitting that some reference be made to it upon the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

Canada has traveled a long way in responsible self-government since the rebellion of 1837. Today the Dominion enjoys almost equal status with the Motherland and is free to enact such laws as she deems advisable and desirable without the consent or advice of the Colonial Office in England.

With the democratic government now existing it is difficult to appreciate the condition of affairs which contributed towards the rebellions in Lower and Upper Canada, now Quebec and Ontario.

In the days of the rebellion all power was in the hands of the governor and an appointed legislative council. The assembly was an elective chamber but was powerless against the veto of the non-elective council.

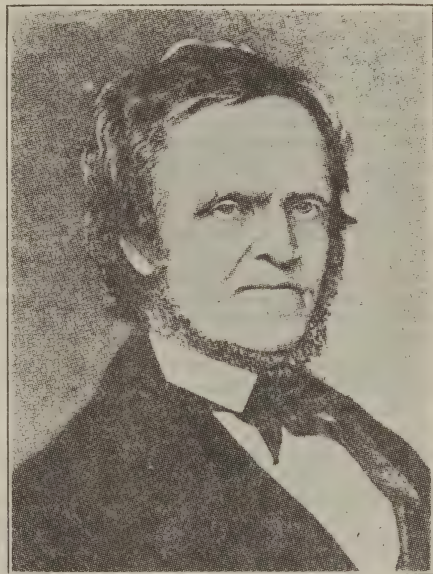
In Lower Canada the membership of the council was almost exclusively English while the vast majority of the people were French as was evidenced in the personnel of the elective assembly.

Conflicts arose between the two branches of the government upon the question of nationalism. French-Canadians were barred from the civil service and public office and generally the work of the elected representatives was nullified by the governor and his legislative council.

After many unsuccessful attempts to remedy this condition the assembly drew up a list of grievances, which became known as the "Ninety-Four Resolutions" and forwarded it to the Colonial Office in England.

Coupled with this interesting document was an implied threat of rebellion in case of refusal. The British government sent a mission to Lower Canada to investigate but

with instructions to refuse an elective legislative council or an executive responsible to the people—the chief demands of the assembly.



WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE

Hon. Louis J. Papineau, who for many years had been speaker of the assembly, became the popular leader of the nationalists in Lower Canada and passionately appealed to the people to resist with their lives encroachments on their sacred rights.

In November, 1837, several disturbances occurred in Montreal and Papineau retired to St. Hyacinthe fearing that his presence might occasion greater trouble.

A few days later, on November 16, his arrest was ordered on a charge of high treason.

This caused both the government and the

nationalists to organize, one for the defense of Papineau and the other to effect his capture.

The "patriotes," as the nationalists were called, assembled at St. Charles and St. Denis on the Richelieu River and repelled the first attack of the militiamen. During this engagement Papineau fled to the United States.

The government forces, numbering 2,000 officers and men, then made concerted attacks upon the rebels, forcing them to flee. Many got across the border into the United States.

This ended the first and main rebellion in Lower Canada.

In Upper Canada the struggle was of a different character but, in the main, against the tyranny of the legislative council.

The government at that time was in control of a so-called "Family Compact"—the governor and his legislative council, who not only controlled the public offices but real estate and nearly all the business of the province.

Through the patronage at its disposal it was able to maintain control and repel all reform movements. It kept the Press muzzled, repelled petitions or statements of grievances, frowned down public political meetings and opposed the education of the working classes. In its opinion all of these things tended towards republicanism.

William Lyon Mackenzie, the paternal grandfather of the present prime minister of Canada, became a leader in the Reform party. He edited a newspaper which violently attacked the government. His articles so enraged the "Family Compact" that a number of young Tories destroyed his printing presses and threw the type into Lake Ontario.

This won sympathy for Mackenzie and he soon afterwards was elected to the assembly as a member for York.

The charges made in his newspaper were repeated in the assembly and after a bitter controversy Mackenzie was expelled.

He was re-elected but once more the forces of the "Compact" put him out. Again and again he was expelled and again and again he was elected.

Finally in the general election of 1836 he and other reformers were defeated, the gov-

ernor taking the stump on behalf of the "Compact."

All hope of reform through constitutional methods seemed ended and many declared for a resort to arms. This appeal secured considerable support and a provisional republican government was established with headquarters on Navy Island in the middle of Niagara River.

The flag of the proposed republic carried two stars, one for Lower and one for Upper Canada, Papineau being in collusion with Mackenzie for the establishment of some new form of government.

The most important engagement of the revolution occurred at Montgomery's Tavern, a rendezvous of the rebels near Toronto. They were poorly armed and were no match for the Canadian militiamen who soon routed them and burned the tavern.

An event during these disturbances caused considerable anxiety to London and Washington and came near causing war between Britain and the United States.

An American vessel named "Caroline" was being utilized by the rebels to carry provisions to Navy Island and the Canadian authorities undertook to destroy it.

The feat was a thrilling one and many interesting stories have been told of the exploit.

On the night of December 27 Colonel MacNab, commander of the Canadian forces, sent out a number of volunteers with instructions to capture and destroy the "Caroline."

They crossed the Niagara River in row boats, cut the vessel from its moorings under the guns of Fort Schlosser on the United States side, bundled her crew ashore, set her on fire and sent her flaming over the Falls.

The British government apologized to the United States but MacNab was knighted for the feat.

Mackenzie and many of his followers fled to the United States and the rebellion came to an end.

"The rebellions of 1837," says Duncan McArthur in "Canada and Its Province," "were the symptom of a very serious political and constitutional disorder. Their significance must be sought in the conditions which produced them." And he adds that the struggle "marks the beginning of the movement to make Colonial independence the basis of imperial unity."

THE STORY OF CONFEDERATION

By J. A. P. Haydon

"Labor's" Canadian Representative

(Note: For much of the information contained in this article the writer is indebted to the *Canada Year Book*, 1913 and 1918 in which appears articles by Sir Joseph Pope and Arthur G. Doughty.)

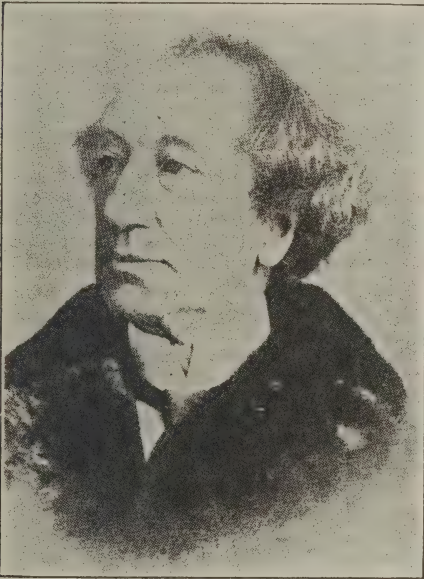
The story of Confederation, by which the various British colonies in North America were united into the Dominion of Canada, is

one of the most interesting dramas in the political history of the nation.

Confederation, like all other political changes, was not born over night, but was the culmination of agitation spread over a large number of years.

In the beginning, there was no need for confederation. The settlements were strung

along the rivers, principally the St. Lawrence, like beads on a thread, and the term "Canada" meant a part of what is now the Province of Quebec. After the American Revolution, great numbers of persons remaining loyal to the Crown migrated northward, and settled in "Upper Canada," now Ontario, instead of in "Lower Canada," or Quebec. The two regions were sometimes known as "Canada East" and "Canada West." From these humble beginnings, the term has grown until Canada now includes all British North America, except Newfoundland, and a part of Labrador, which goes with the great island.



THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,
P. C., G. C. B.

In 1690, the suggestion was made that all Anglo-American colonies in North America form a federal league for defense against the Indian and the French; but this had nothing to do with Canada, then held by the French. In 1769, after Canada became British, a similar proposal was put forward by William Smith, a former justice of Canada. He suggested a central legislative body of two chambers, the upper consisting of persons nominated by the Crown, and the lower of delegates chosen by the provincial assemblies. Nothing came of this, nor of the similar scheme offered by Justice Sewall 25 years later.

William Lyon Mackenzie, the paternal grandfather of the present premier of Canada, suggested confederation in 1825 but Lord Durham, then governor-general for the whole of British North America, deemed it impracticable at that time. Others continued the agitation but the difficulty of communication between the various colonies,

apart from all other considerations, was felt as an insuperable bar to any union other than that involved in their common allegiance to the British crown.

Railways Make for Union.

With the introduction of railways the idea appeared more feasible. It was taken up and strongly advocated by the British American League, a short-lived political organization of a Conservative character formed in Montreal in 1849, with branches in other cities.

In 1851 the question was brought before the legislature, but a motion for an address to the Queen (Victoria) on the subject secured only seven votes.

It was not until 1858 that the question may be said to have entered the domain of practical politics. In that year Alexander Galt, then member for Sherbrooke in the provincial assembly, advocated, both in and out of parliament, the confederation of all the British North American colonies, with such effect that the Cartier-Macdonald government, formed a few months later, in which he was included, despatched a mission to England, to sound the Imperial authorities upon the subject.

They were informed that only one colony besides Canada had expressed any opinion in regard thereto, and that until the other colonies had made known their sentiments, Her Majesty's ministers would be acting prematurely in authorizing, without any previous knowledge of their views, a meeting of delegates which might commit them to a preliminary step towards the settlement of a momentous question, to the principle of which the colonies had not signified their assent.

On the return of the Canadian delegates, the governments of the Maritime provinces were put in possession of all the proceedings which had taken place; but a change of ministry in England, occurring shortly afterwards, nothing more was heard on the subject for some years.

Goldwin Smith in one of his writings observes that "the parent of Confederation was deadlock," and an analysis of events preceeding it reveals the meaning of his words.

Owing largely to sectional antagonisms between Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec) administration of the government became difficult and governments fell in quick succession.

Two general elections in three years failed to break the deadlock and the impasse was only abridged when a number of the leaders of the political parties got together and decided to carry on with a coalition government "for the purpose of negotiating a conference of all the British North American colonies," failing which they undertook "to promote the adoption of the federal principle for Canada alone pending the accomplishment of the larger union."

Coincident with the agitation in Upper and Lower Canada for confederation thought-

ful men in the Maritime provinces, which, with the exception of Newfoundland, had previously been under one government—Nova Scotia—were looking forward to a political union of all the British colonies on North America.

Frequent political crises and constant changes of policy had caused these men by the sea to give up the hope of coming to an agreement with Canada and they resolved to confine their efforts to the bringing about of an alliance among themselves, and to that end the legislatures of the Maritime provinces authorized their respective government to hold a joint conference for the purpose of discussing the expedience of a union of the three provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, under one government and legislature.

This happened most opportunely for the newly formed coalition of Canada, mentioned above, which was just then casting about for the best means of opening negotiations with the other British colonies looking for union.

Learning of the concerted action contemplated by the governments of the lower provinces they asked and obtained permission to lay their views before the Maritime conference which assembled at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864.

The conference was held behind closed doors and no record of its proceedings has ever been discovered and it is assumed none exist. After a full and frank discussion of a federal and a legislative union the conference adjourned to meet again at Quebec—then the seat of the Canadian government—on October 10 following.

The Maritime party arrived at Quebec on October 9 and were given a rousing reception. The conference opened the next morning with the following in attendance:

From Canada—Sir E. P. Tache, Hon. John A. Macdonald, Hon. G. E. Cartier, Hon. George Brown, Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. Alexander T. Galt, Hon. W. McDougall, Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, Hon. Alex Campbell, Hon. J. C. Chapais, Hon. H. L. Langevin, Hon. J. Cockburn.

From Nova Scotia—Hon. Chas. Tupper, Hon. Wm. A. Henry, Hon. Jonathan McCully, Hon. Robt. B. Dickey, Mr. Adams G. Archibald.

From New Brunswick—Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, Hon. W. H. Steeves, Hon. J. M. Johnson, Hon. P. Mitchell, Hon. E. P. Chandler, Hon. John H. Gray, Hon. Chas. Fisher.

From Newfoundland—Hon. F. B. T. Carter, Hon. Ambrose Shea.

From Prince Edward Island—Hon. J. H. Gray, Hon. E. Palmer, Hon. W. H. Pope, Hon. A. A. Macdonald, Hon. G. Coles, Hon. T. H. Haviland and Hon. E. Whelan.

Sir E. P. Tache, the prime minister of Canada, was chosen chairman. As at the Charlottetown conference the sessions were secret and lasted seventeen days.

The Quebec Resolutions.

It is said that the nature and composition

of the upper chamber of senate provoked considerable discussion and grave differences of opinion arose as to whether it should be an elective or an appointive body. Macdonald, "the ruling genius" of the conference, insisted upon an appointive chamber and his views finally prevailed.

(It is of interest to note that labor in Canada since the inception of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in 1883 has insisted upon the abolition of the senate, but in recent years this policy has been modified. Labor now seeks to have it made an elective body with its power considerably curtailed.)

Seventy-two resolutions were finally adopted which were approved by the parliament of Canada on March 11, 1865.

This in itself did not bring about confederation. It had to be approved by the Imperial parliament and for that purpose the Canadian government delegated a mission to England.

While unity existed in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the question of confederation, the only difference being on the question of a legislative or federal union, the provinces down by the Atlantic were greatly divided upon it.

The Quebec resolutions became so unpopular in New Brunswick that the people elected a government opposed to them. It lasted a short time only and finally the party committed to them was again in office.

In Nova Scotia opposition was also pronounced and it was not until 1866 that Tupper was able to have the resolutions approved by the legislature.

By the Quebec resolutions the provinces were to give up their right to levy customs duties and in return were to receive a subsidy from the federal government.

(In this connection it may be of interest to record that this very question has been agitating the minds of the people of the Maritimes for some years and the unrest became so pronounced that in 1926 the federal government appointed a royal commission to inquire into the whole matter. Its findings were briefly to the effect that the subsidy should be increased.)

When the Canadian delegation finally arrived in England they found representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick anxiously awaiting them.

On December 4, 1866, they met a sub-committee of the British cabinet, headed by Lord Carnarvon, secretary of state for the colonies.

Hon. John A. Macdonald was elected chairman, and in keeping with the preceding conferences the sessions were held in secret and no record of the proceedings kept.

The Quebec resolutions were taken up seriatim and from these was drafted the British North America Act, which became, and is today, Canada's constitution.

Space will not permit the publication of the document here but it should be pointed out that it differs in one chief particular

from the constitution of the United States of America, namely, the Dominion parliament has authority on all matters not specifically conferred upon the provinces (states) whereas, Congress has only legislative authority over those matters specifically conferred upon it by the states (provinces).

The bill as agreed upon at the London conference passed the British parliament with little opposition.

On May 22, 1867, a royal proclamation was issued formally uniting the provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick into one dominion under the name of Canada. Mr. John A. Macdonald was entrusted with the task of forming a government and on July 1, 1867, the Dominion of Canada started upon its way, full of hope and confidence that it would play an important part in the future progress of civilization.

Of the confederation leaders the Ontario high school "History of Canada" says:

"In these deliberations, though the British government took the keenest interest, and gave every help, the most prominent figure was John A. Macdonald.

"Macdonald was the ruling genius and spokesman," wrote the head of the colonial office, 'and I was greatly struck by his power of management and adroitness. He had to argue the question with the home government on a point which the slightest divergence from the narrow lines already agreed upon in Canada was watched for—here by the French and there by the English—as eager dogs watch a rat hole; a snap on one side might have provoked a snap on the other, and put an end to the concord. He stated and argued the case with cool, ready fluency, while at the same time you saw that every word was measured and that whole he was making for a point ahead, he

was never for a moment unconscious of any of the rocks amongst which he had to steer.'"

Another historian makes this observation:

"John A. Macdonald was a commanding figure in the conference, with his insight into character and his knowledge of British institutions. By his side were George Brown of the Toronto Globe, 'a dyed-in-the-wool' Liberal, who forgot party in his desire for a union; T. Alexander Galt, master of finance; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, poet, historian, orator; William McDougall, distinguished son of a Loyalist; Oliver Mowatt, a legal giant, who afterwards became prime minister of Ontario; Charles Tupper, master debater; his political opponent Samuel Leonard Tilley, a power in the Maritime provinces; Adams G. Archibald, great parliamentarian.

"To mark the important event Macdonald was made a K. C. B., and shortly afterwards a baronetcy was conferred upon Mr. G. E. Cartier and knighthoods on Messrs. A. T. Galt and H. L. Langevin."

The above is the story of confederation, briefly told. It should be pointed out, however, that in sixty years no important amendments have been made to the British North America Act which brought it into being.

Labor has often sought changes to centralize authority on social and labor legislation but legislators, especially in Ontario and Quebec, strenuously oppose such action largely upon the ground that it might militate against the rights guaranteed minorities in the past.

For that reason, more than all others, the British North America Act stands today as it was enacted sixty years ago.

(Note: During a discussion in the House of Commons in March last announcement was made that a Dominion provincial Conference will be held shortly to discuss changes in the North America Act.)

ANTI-UNION POLICY CAUSES HUGE LOSS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The eviction of Rev. William G. Nowell, Methodist clergyman, from a house owned by the Pittsburgh Coal Company because he refused to defend a union-smashing policy, again calls attention to this contract-breaking corporation.

"The company's anti-union policy has caused a loss of millions of dollars," said John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, in an address to miners in this field. "In the first three months of this year the company's loss was greater than in the same three months of 1926 or 1925. The company lost \$806,000 during the last three months. Their labor turnover for the month of March was approximately 260 per cent. This is the largest labor turnover that has been recorded in the history of the United States or any other country in the world.

"The company employs approximately

350 coal and iron police. The maintenance charge for this force during March exceeded \$75,000. Charges for transportation of strikebreakers during the same month was in excess of \$80,000.

"The cost of production, including transportation, employment of coal and iron police and the maintenance of the Pinkerton and other detective agencies is in excess of \$4 a ton.

"These figures show that the company is suffering more severe losses at the present time than they have at any period in their strikebreaking experience."

"Mrs. Brown, ma says will you lend her a dozen eggs for a hen to sit on?"

"I didn't know you had a hen."

"No, we haven't. But we're borrowing one to sit on your eggs, and then, ma says, we'll have poultry of our own."



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Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

CANADA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE

On July 1 Canada will celebrate her Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, and we take pleasure in making our June issue a Canadian number. Canada's material progress in the sixty years since the Dominion was formed has been great, and it is partly told in the articles presented in this issue.

While at this time of writing the program has not been definitely formulated, it is probable that historical pageants will be staged showing the progress of the Canadian people since Confederation in 1867. The ringing of the carillon of fifty-seven bells, which is being installed in the Victory Tower on Parliament Hill, will be broadcasted. This is expected to surpass any previous attempts at broadcasting. The Canadian National radio department, the Bell Telephone Company and other electrical concerns are working out the details in an effort to have the ringing of the carillon heard in all parts of the American continent and throughout the British Empire. The carillon is the largest in the world and is being installed to commemorate the sacrifices made by the Canadian people during the World War.

Practically every municipality in Canada will observe the Diamond Jubilee in some way. As Dominion Day falls on a Friday, parliament has declared July 2 as a public holiday for this year. All Canadian school children will be encouraged to take part in the celebration and every child will receive a bronze medal.

The American labor movement is a North American labor movement, a continental affair, which recognizes no boundaries above the Rio Grande. The same unions, the same rules and problems, are found on both sides of the line, and leaders and rank and file pass back and forth across that imaginary frontier, feeling perfectly at home in either place. Workers in the United States can well afford to pay their Canadian brothers the compliment of joining in their jubilee celebration. But aside from the labor movement, the people of the United States have an enormous interest in Canada. The two nations maintain a common boundary for 4,000 miles, without a fort or a soldier. No guns are pointed across the frontier, and no war vessels patrol the inland seas. It is the world's greatest example of what can be accomplished by the will to peace.

The differences between the two great North American nations are as valuable as their likenesses. Both are laboratories of free government; and each is working out a different set of experiments. Canada has the cabinet system of government, in which the executive is a committee of the legislature; the United States keep executive and legislative powers separate. In the United States all powers not delegated to the central government are reserved to the states or to the people; in Canada, all powers not expressly reserved to the separate provinces are delegated to the central government. Criminal administration is a local affair south of the line, and a national affair north of it. Only good can come of having such diverse experiments conducted by two peoples, both of whom love liberty.

Nor are the experiments only in the field of government. They deal with economics, too, Ontario's "Hydro" is an example of the public ownership and management of a public utility which may yet be the means of saving more money to consumers south of the line than to those north of it. Certainly, it is the greatest object lesson

on the continent on how to stop the extortions of a monopoly. In the government owned railroad and its great wheat pools Canada is bravely adventuring along lines of the utmost interest to all mankind.

There is little doubt that Canada will grow even faster in the future than she has in the past. Few people on either side of the line realize it, but Canada is larger than the United States, outside of Alaska. Canada has just taken stock of its national wealth and has found much satisfaction in figures that reveal it to be one of the richest divisions of the British Empire. The total value of all property in the Dominion is given as \$22,000,000,000, which is \$4,000,000,000 more than the national wealth of India and Ceylon, as estimated in 1917, nearly four times that of Australia, and seven times that of South Africa in the same year. Canada has made good.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON LABOR ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA

We are in receipt of a copy of the sixteenth annual report on labor organization in Canada, compiled and issued by the Department of Labor. It is a large comprehensive report on the past and present status of labor organizations in the Dominion.

In accordance to this report the total membership of all unions at the end of 1926 was 274,604, an increase of 3,540 and the total number of local branches of all kinds was 2,515 an increase of 21. They were located as follows: Ontario, 992; Quebec, 459; Saskatchewan, 174; Manitoba, 160; Nova Scotia, 131; New Brunswick, 108; Prince Edward Island, 11.

Expenditure for Benefits by Trade Unions.

For the year of 1926 seven of the non-international organizations spent \$32,972.35, an increase of \$8,788.35 as compared with 1925. Of the ninety-one international organizations operating in Canada sixty reported disbursement for benefits. The combined expenditure being \$22,565,857, an increase of \$5,168,586 as compared with the previous year. The disbursements for each class of benefits were as follows:

Death benefits	\$12,684,239
Unemployed and traveling benefits.....	340,421
Strike benefits	2,218,622
Sick and accident benefits.....	3,828,357
Old age pensions and other benefits.....	3,494,218

Benefits Paid by Local Branches.

In addition to the amounts expended for benefits by the central organizations a statement is also included in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions to their own members. The total of these payments were \$316,922, an increase of \$33,780 over the year 1925. The disbursements for 1926 for each class of benefits being:

Death benefits	\$ 105,211
Unemployed benefits	11,513
Strike benefits	35,590
Sick benefits	126,162
Other benefits	38,516

Other Interesting Features of the Report.

In addition to the statistics published, the report gives considerable information in regards to the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are either directly or indirectly affiliated, and also gives much general information as to their more important activities. Chapters are devoted to injunctions in industrial disputes, labor banks and labor in politics. As a directory of labor unions the volume is very complete containing as it does lists of central organizations delegate bodies and local branch unions, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1927. There is also place given in the report to organizations composed of school teachers, government employes, commercial travelers and other wage earners which are not identified with the organized labor movement. They are considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant reference being made to them. The associations included in this group number eighty with a combined membership of 95,697. The report as a whole does not give the enemies of the standard international trade unions any encouragement, and the indications point to even a greater progress by the internationals during 1927.

PAYING THE COST

The Navy Department has been compelled recently to ask for bids from ship-building companies for the completion of a contract let sometime ago to the William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia. This company,

one of the oldest shipbuilding concerns in the United States has found it impossible, because of financial and other difficulties, to complete the contract awarded them by the government for the building of the new cruiser Salt Lake City, and the engines for the cruiser Pensacola.

The American Brown-Boveri Company formerly the New York Ship Building Company of Camden, N. J., was the successful bidder for the unfinished contract and was awarded the work by the Navy Department.

It is generally understood that the Cramp Company loses somewhere between six and eight hundred thousand dollars because of their failure to carry out their contract with the government and it is quite evident that this company has passed out of the picture as a shipbuilding concern.

There have been many reasons given by the officials of this company and friendly newspapers for the predicament they are in, but the only real reason and the true cause for this failure can be traced back to the strike of the metal trades organization against this firm in 1921. In spite of all the government aid they received at that time in their efforts to crush labor, they never recovered from the effects of that fight and their inglorious finish should at least serve as a warning to other hard-boiled relentless enemies of labor.

WORKERS' HEALTH BUREAU CALLS NATIONAL LABOR HEALTH CONFERENCE

The Trade Union Council of the Workers' Health Bureau has issued a call to a National Labor Health Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 18th and 19th at the Hotel Winton. Every labor union is urged to send delegates to the conference to share in the task of drafting a program for safeguarding the health and lives of workers.

The Workers' Health Bureau states that "in every one of the 300 working days in the year seventy-seven are killed on the industrial battlefield, and over 8,000 needlessly injured in performing their job." This record of slaughter has been declared unnecessary by no less a person than the U. S. Secretary of Labor who reported last July that 85 per cent of the 35,000 deaths and the 2,500,000 accidents which occur in industry each year are preventable.

The entombing of seventy-seven coal miners in West Virginia recently makes a ghastly addition to the record of miners killed during the past ten years, when every other country has cut down the death rate in the mines through the introduction of compulsory safety measures such as rock dusting and safe explosives. Recently an explosion in an automobile body plant in Detroit resulted in the death of a number of workers.

The increase in fatal accidents on buildings under construction places this industry second to mining in the number of workers killed. This is caused by the lack of any regulation for building trades workers in many states and even where regulations exist they are in most instances woefully inadequate.

Equally alarming is the record of industrial tuberculosis and premature death resulting from working continuously in shops laden with harmful dust, and thousands of workers in more than 137 trades die in the prime of life by lead poisoning which still ranks as the outstanding industrial disease.

The National Labor Health Conference will propose measures for the immediate control of industrial hazards and will organize to take practical steps to put these safeguards into operation. The forces of labor must be united for a concerted attack on the causes of industrial accidents and occupational diseases and a relentless campaign waged for the removal of these dangers. Every worker has a stake in gaining this protection.

PATENT GRANTED TO THREE OF OUR MEMBERS

Three members of Lodge No. 93, Joliet, Ill., recently were granted a patent for a reflector to eliminate dimmers now used in automobile headlights by the U. S. patent office at Washington. They are Brothers William Callaghan, John Dunterman and Valentine Cummings. Brother Cummings is general chairman of our organization on the E. J. & E. R. R. and all are hard and active workers for our international brotherhood.

The inventors claim that the reflector when used with bright headlights permits a glare which is no harder on the eyes than that of a candle. This would mean a great saving of lives and others from being injured severely, for over one-half of the automobile accidents are due to bright lights. During the year 1926 more than twenty-five million motor vehicles were registered in the United States, and if this reflector will do what the inventors claim it will undoubtedly meet with great success.

VICIOUS ATTACKS ON TRADE UNIONISM

Never has there been such a drastic law aimed at British trade unionism as the one recently submitted to the lower house of the British parliament. Its provisions are a challenge and a grave admonition to the vigilance of the workers of all lands.

The bill declares strikes, which are intended to bring about pressure upon the government or to intimidate the public, as well as strikes which have no bearing on an existing conflict in a certain industry are declared illegal. Another clause of the bill restricts picketing by forbidding strikers to attend near anyone's house or place of work, if attended in number or manner calculated to intimidate a person therein. Picketing the home of a scab becomes a criminal offense.

An attack is made on the political activities of the trade unions by a clause which declares that no member shall be required to contribute to the political fund of the union unless he delivers a written notice of willingness to contribute. All political funds must be kept separate from the general funds. Government employees under the bill are not permitted to belong to any union which is affiliated with the rest of the labor movement, and it would thus force out of the Trades Union Congress and Labor party hundreds of thousands of such organized workers.

The British Labor party is strong and influential. The bill will be fought line by line and clause by clause; there is no room for compromise. It will be the greatest campaign that British Labor has ever undertaken. Such a revulsion is expected in the country at large, if the bill is passed, that it might well sweep Labor into office at the next elections. During the past year it has won practically every contest for seats in the House of Commons. Under these circumstances it could fairly be assumed that the Conservatives, now in control of the government, would consider it politically unwise to propose drastic anti-union legislation that is opposed by every fair-minded British citizen. But the Tories have done this and trade unionism is resisting the hardest blow aimed at it in one hundred years.

In Great Britain they propose to deprive Labor of its rights by the enactment of legislation. In the United States they do it by the injunction process. Both attacks, however, are impelled by the same motive.

Notwithstanding the fact that this bill has recently been submitted to the lower house of the British parliament, the people of Great Britain will have an opportunity to vote to keep the representatives of the party at home who vote for such an unjust law. In this country the Federal Judges are not the chosen representatives of the people, they secure their positions by appointments for life, and some of their decisions have been contrary to the fundamental principles upon which the Government of the United States rests. However, the American Labor movement is ever alert and it will eventually find a way to eliminate these unlawful intrusions.

DEATH OF BROTHER JOHN DOHNEY

After an illness of long duration Brother John Dohney, former International Vice-President and at the time of his death business agent of Lodge No. 1, passed away in a hospital in Chicago on April 25. Brother Dohney was one of our most faithful members. He was active, energetic, loyal, a man of ability, strength and courage. Although he is gone, his work and achievement for our Brotherhood will stand as a monument to keep fresh his memory in the minds of our members.

We at headquarters join his legion of friends in extending sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and family. May he rest in peace.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
 W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
 Wilson Bros, Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
 McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
 McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
 Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
 American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
 W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
 Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Unfair.)
 John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
 Warren City Tank & Boiler Works, East Boston, Mass. (Unfair.)
 Stacey Brothers Gas Construction, Buffalo, N. Y. (Unfair.)
 The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
 William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
 Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
 C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc., Jefferson, HY. (Unfair.)
 Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON

In submitting my report for the readers of our Journal, I am pleased to say in the past four or five months we have been making considerable progress in organizing the men of our craft. In addition to receiving applications from new members, we are receiving applications from former members, who realize the mistake they have made by permitting themselves to go delinquent. A great deal of our present success is due to the splendid support and co-operation our officers and representatives are receiving from the rank and file. Now is the opportune time to increase our membership and perfect an organization whereby we will be in a position to secure more money and better working conditions.

I am confident if every member will continue to give us their support we will be able to report a large increase in membership in the next five or six months. I am sure every member realizes the necessity of maintaining as nearly as possible a hundred percent organization. The records show in any industry where our members are employed and maintain a hundred per cent organization, they are receiving more money and working under better conditions than the members are who are working in shops that are partly organized. Therefore, I am going to recommend that the presidents of our local lodges appoint organizing committees for such shops in an endeavor to organize every man eligible to membership in our organization. There is no question if the members at large will do their part as loyal trade unionists and give us their active co-operation we will be able to show wonderful progress before the close of the present year.

In the past few years the organized employers have spent millions of dollars in an effort to destroy the bonafide labor organizations, but I am glad to say the lesson they have been taught will not be forgotten for

some time to come. The employers now realize it is an utter impossibility to destroy the bonafide labor organizations in this country. They also realize if it is a good thing for the employers to organize that the employes have the same right without any interference or coercion on the part of the employers. The beautiful picture which was painted at the time the employers were organizing company unions on the railroads in this country is being wrecked very fast at the present time. The shop crafts that are being forced to hold membership in the so-called company unions realize fully that it is an utter impossibility for them to ever secure the working conditions and the rates of pay they are entitled to so long as they hold membership in a company organization that is controlled by the employers.

The records further show that the mechanics, apprentices and helpers working on the railroads in this country are at the present time receiving less pay than common laborers in practically all of the larger cities in the United States, and the only way this condition can be changed is by immediately making application for membership in the organization having jurisdiction over the class of work they are performing. There is no question in my mind but within the next year a great many of the shopmen in this country who are holding membership in company organizations will be active members of their respective organizations, and it is our hope that our active members will make a special effort to get in touch with the men working on the railroads eligible to membership in our International, and endeavor to get them to make application to become active members.

Trusting we will continue to have the loyal support and active co-operation of our entire membership, I am yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT

On following page you will find a report showing the number of claims and the amount paid to the members themselves or the beneficiaries of our deceased members from April 19 to May 21, inclusive, also the total amount of insurance and the number of claims of all kind paid since the adoption of the insurance feature.

We wish to state, at this time, that a mistake was made in transcribing the Summary for May Journal. The beneficiary of deceased Brother Edward Testin of Lodge No. 93 was credited with receiving \$2,000.00 when the Summary should have shown \$1,000.00. Brother Testin died a natural death, as the Summary shows, and Mrs. Testin's voucher was for \$1,000.00—not \$2,000.00—as shown in the amount column. Correction is being made in this issue.

CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 14 TO MAY 20, 1927

Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relative	Lodge	Date	Amount
J. C. Foster	General Pericetes	Himself		419	Apr. 14	\$ 1,000.00
R. McKeown	Loss Sight Left Eye	Himself		126	Apr. 21	500.00
Alex. S. Hudson	Paralysis One Side of Body	Himself		226	Apr. 21	1,000.00
Pat Higgins	General Arteriosclerous	Mrs. Pat Higgins	Wife	22	Apr. 21	1,000.00
E. G. Lowderback	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Ray Lowderback	Brother	179	Apr. 21	1,000.00
Clark McLean	Appendix & Inflamm. of Colon	Gilbert McLean and Rachael Tuttle	Son and Daughter	568	Apr. 28	1,000.00
Marion Bletner	Chronic Appendicitis	Mary Bletner	Wife	549	Apr. 28	1,000.00
Alex Glenn	Fractured Skull	Esther Glenn	Sister	1	Apr. 28	2,000.00
Charles Crawford	Loss Right Eye	Himself		707	May 6	500.00
Lawrence Darner	Lobar Pneumonia	Edna B. Darner	Wife	303	May 6	1,000.00
Joseph Krejce	Organic Heart Disease	Mrs. Joseph Krejce	Wife	227	May 6	1,000.00
Robert Foster	Disease of Kidneys	Himself		413	May 6	1,000.00
J. J. Eversole	Partial Paralysis of Left Leg	Himself		103	May 13	1,000.00
John O'Donnell	Organic Heart Disease	Mrs. John O'Donnell	Wife	2	May 13	1,000.00
Kate Wegmann	Bronchial Pneumonia	John W. Wegmann	Husband	23	May 13	1,000.00
George Cislser	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Mary Cislser	Wife	589	May 13	1,000.00
Elmer Koppes	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Bertha Koppes	Wife	15	May 13	1,000.00
Patrick Shanahan	Bronchial Pneumonia	Mrs. Mary Shanahan	Mother	21	May 20	1,000.00
Jan Cislser	Myocarditis	Frank Krzyzabowski	Nephew	750	May 20	1,000.00
Carl H. Johnson	Loss of Eye	Himself—Disability		143	May 20	500.00
Total						\$ 19,500.00
Benefits paid as per May Journal (\$1,000.00 Deducted as error in Cathrine Testin Voucher)						272,500.00
Total Benefits paid to date, May 20, 1927						\$292,000.00
Natural Death Claims, 199						\$199,000.00
Accidental Death Claims, 26						52,000.00
Partial Disability Claims, 35						19,000.00
Total Disability Claims, 15						15,000.00
						\$285,000.00
Natural Deaths under Voluntary Plan						7,000.00
						\$292,000.00

In submitting this report we wish to take up a few matters that some of the local officers and the membership don't seem to be clear on and we are in hopes that a little explaining, in reference to these matters, may eliminate some of the friction caused by the delay in handling them. We refer to the changing of classifications and the reinstating of men in classifications other than that which they held at the time they went delinquent. Almost every day this office receives a request from some local for the change in classification of one of their members. This office has no authority to make any changes, but we have always complied with the request of the secretary by taking the matter up with the International President's office and securing permission, where it was possible, to make these changes. There has been a number of cases where we were not in possession of the necessary information in order to have the International President's office sanction the change and we were compelled to write two or three different letters in order to get the information. This caused some delay, yet we thought it was necessary to handle these things as they were being handled, in order to comply with the law and to keep the record of the membership at headquarters with any degree of accuracy. As the International President's office is the only one that can grant permission to make any changes in a member's classification time could be saved

and unnecessary friction avoided by the local secretaries taking this matter up with that office direct when changes of this kind are being requested, and when permission is granted them to make the change it would be done direct and a record of the changes would be on file in both offices.

Another matter that does not seem to be thoroughly understood and is causing more or less friction is the reinstating of men in classifications other than that they held at the time of their suspension in the organization. In accordance with the law of this organization and for the purpose of keeping a member's record accurately a man must be reinstated in the classification he held at the time he went delinquent. If the records, in this office, show that he last paid dues as a Helper he must be reinstated as a Helper even though in the meantime he may have been working as a Mechanic and receiving mechanic pay. After he has been reinstated his classification can be changed by permission of the International President's office. This is the law on both these matters. While this office didn't make the law, it must see that it is enforced. If the local officers and the membership will kindly remember these things and co-operate with us by following the advice given a lot of valuable time would be saved and some unnecessary letter writing avoided. Fraternally yours, Chas. F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF VICE PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN

For the Period from April 15th to May 15th, 1927.

Winnipeg, Man., May 15, 1927.

All of my time since making my last report has been spent here in Winnipeg, where

we had 15 applications at the meeting of Local No. 126, on the 6th inst., and we have several on hand for their next meeting.

The editor of the Journal has announced that he intended making the June Journal a Canadian issue, so I have prepared a number of articles having to do with the labor unions in Canada, and which I expect will appear elsewhere in this Journal, and which I trust will be of interest and assistance to our Canadian members.

Since the low point that was reached in our membership after the adoption of the insurance program in 1925, we have regained approximately 400 members in the Dominion of Canada, and from personal observations and reports received, this increase will continue, just as fast as our members render the active support which they should. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

Period April 16th to May 15th, 1927, Inclusive.

Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1927.

The month ended May 15th has been devoted to my home city and two events have transpired which brought sorrow to our midst.

After a lingering illness Mrs. Sarah Graham, my wife's aged mother, passed away at Mercy Hospital, Gary, Ind. Interment was made on April 18. At this time the family expresses through the columns of the Journal our sincere appreciation for the many kind wishes from our friends, the Executive Council and resident officers who remembered us during our recent bereavement.

Last Rites.

For Brother John Dohney, business manager for Subordinate Lodge No. 1 of Chicago, Ill., were held on April 29th. Brother Dohney after a brave fight passed away on April 25th. During the interval preceding burial a host of friends from all walks in life paid their last respects. Floral tributes from many friends covered the walls and rooms of his late residence. Members from the various Chicago lodges were present. Lodge 27, St. Louis, and Lodge 363, East St. Louis, were also represented. The Building Trades of Chicago where he was widely known and respected, were also well represented. In connection with this article, there appears in this issue of the Journal a fitting tribute to his memory.

George Nolan.

Subordinate Lodge No. 1 on Wednesday, May 11th, 1927, in regular meeting assembled, approximately two hundred members attending, and in compliance with the expressed wish of Brother John Dohney, unanimously elected Brother George Nolan to fill the unexpired term of Brother Dohney. Brother Nolan has the kindest wishes of the membership and the future promises much for him. The position of business manager in Lodge 1 is no small task by any means and Brothers Martin Daley and George Nolan who now represent Lodge 1, deserve the united and complete support of the entire membership.

Organization.

Attended regular meetings of Lodge 434 on April 25th and May 9th, Lodge 1 on May 11th and Lodge 227 on May 13th. Employment in the Chicago district being quiet at

this writing. Some missionary work among delinquents which we have under way promises good results and will be covered by report at a later date.

Insurance.

May Journal conveying to the membership statistics compiled by Brother Charles F. Scott, I.S.T. remind us that many of the old time members have answered the last Roll Call. We have the insurance 19½ consecutive months as this report is submitted, and it is interesting to note that 187 natural death claims have been paid the beneficiaries. 26 accidental deaths occurred during the period mentioned. In all 213 and the 20 months period is not yet expired. Our members and their loved ones over all received \$273,500.00 from September 25th, 1925 to April 19th, 1927. What could be more gratifying to a labor organization?

Construction News.

Slaton, Texas. Santa Fe Ry. will build addition to Engine House. Six stalls, 124 feet in length, including engine pits, provided with air, water, steam and boiler washing lines. Santa Fe will also erect a frame engine house at Isom, Texas, 96x208 feet with concrete engine pits.

Grand Trunk Western Ry. will build at Pontiac, Mich., a 20-stall engine house, a coaling station, a water station and facilities for light running repairs. These improvements are made in connection with new freight terminal at Pontiac. Transfer engines will move all freight into Detroit.

New Haven, Conn. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Ry. has awarded contract to Henry R. Kent & Co., Rutherford, N. J., for the construction of a central boiler plant at New Haven, Conn., to cost approximately \$500,000.

Potsdam, N. Y. 1,750 tons of steel plates have been ordered for a Penstock for the St. Lawrence Valley Power Co. Contract to Riter-Conley Co.

Cleveland, Okla. 400 tons plates for steel storage tanks for the Johnson Oil Refining Co. The Kansas City Structural Steel Co., has the contract.

Pan-American Petroleum Co., has placed the contract for the erection of 24 10,000-barrel storage tanks with the Western Pipe and Steel and the Llewellyn Iron Works. Also 12 80,000-barrel storage tanks to West-

ern Pipe and Steel, and 12 80,000-barrel storage tanks to the Llewellyn Iron Works.

Los Angeles, Cal. 620 tons plates for 2 80,000-barrel storage tanks for Geo. F. Getty. Bids received.

Oakland, Cal. 375 tons plates for 3 55,000, 2 25,000, 2 13,500-barrel storage tanks for California Petroleum Co. Bids received.

U. S. Government. Six Cruisers awarded. 6 Light Cruisers requiring about 7,000 tons of steel each, have been placed by the Navy Department. Bids opened April 5th, approximated \$10,000,000 per cruiser. The awards are—2 to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., and 1 each, to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Fore River, Mass., American Brown-Boveri Electric Corp., Camden, N. J. and Puget Sound, Wash., and Mare Island, Cal., Navy Yards.

Silvis, Ill. Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry., La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill., will soon award contract for a one-story locomotive repair shop at Silvis, Ill.

Seminole, Okla. The Pure Oil Co. has under construction 19 55,000-barrel storage tanks. Judd Weber, Pure Oil Building, Tulsa, Okla., is superintendent of construction.

Carnegie, Pa. The Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry., Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., has awarded a contract for the construction of a one-story shop here.

Milwaukee, Wis. A \$35,000 power plant addition will be made by the Kiel Furniture Co., at its main plant at 32nd St. and Center St. It will be equipped with engine a 150 h. p. boiler feed water heater, coal and ash-handling equipment.

Great Falls, Man., Canada. The third unit of 28,000 horse-power plant that was installed here last year by the Manitoba Power Co., Winnipeg, Man., has been found insufficient and the Company has now decided to add a fourth unit. Construction will be started this year to bring the total capacity of plant up to 112,000 horse-power.

Cramp's Shipyard. The William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa., which has conducted a shipyard for 97 years, will quit shipbuilding within the near future, it has been announced by J. Harry Mull, President. Curtailment of Naval construction by the United States Government and the depressed condition of merchant shipbuilding, are given as the reasons for the change of policy. Secretary of the Navy Wilbur has permitted the transfer of a contract for the building of the Scout Cruiser Salt Lake City to the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation, Camden, N. J., which has the shipyard formerly

operated by the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. Three other vessels of the merchant type now under construction at the Cramp's shipyard will be completed. With the abandonment of shipbuilding, the company will continue its activities in its other lines which were segregated last year in a holding concern known as the Cramp-Morris Industrials, Inc. These subsidiary companies include the De La Vergne Machine Co., L. P. Morris Corporation, Pelton Water Wheel Co., Federal Steel Foundry Co., Cramp's Brass and Iron Foundry and Cramp Engine Mfg. Co. Their operations cover the manufacture of Diesel engines, castings, hydraulic and other machinery.

Redwood City, Cal. 350 tons structural shapes for Cement Plant for the Pacific Portland Cement Co. Contract to Pacific Rolling Mill Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Stockton, Cal. Gasholder. 750 tons for the Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation.

St. Louis, Mo. The Union Electric Light and Power Co., has plans for the construction of an addition to its steam operated electric generating plant, to cost \$2,000,000 with equipment.

Crookston, Minn. The Interstate Power Co., has plans for extensions and improvements in its local steam-operated electric power plant, including the installation of coal handling machinery, 400 h. p. high pressure boiler unit, modernizing of stoker equipment, etc., reported to cost more than \$90,000.

Mobridge, S. D. The Northern States Power Co., 15 South Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn., has completed plans for the construction of a new steam-operated electric generating plant at Mobridge, S. D., to cost in excess of \$90,000 with equipment. Ralph D. Thomas, 1200 Second Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn., is engineer.

Laramie, Wyo. The Monolith Portland Cement Co., 215 West Seventh St., Los Angeles, Cal., has acquired property at Laramie, Wyo., as a site for a new cement mill, reported to cost more than \$600,000 with machinery. It will include a power house and machine shop.

The foregoing items of construction news are authentic and should afford interesting reading to the Journal reading membership. Your attention is directed to the 6 Cruisers for the Government. It will be noted that Bremerton and Mare Island Navy Yards are to build two of the six, the remainder going to merchant yards for construction.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted, J. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, 7533 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period of April 15th to May 15th, 1927, Inclusive.

At the conclusion of my last report I was at International Lodge Headquarters looking after the business of our organization during the absence of President Frank-

lin and Assistant President Atkinson, who were away from headquarters on business for the Brotherhood.

Leaving Kansas City on the 19th, I went

direct to Ft. Worth, Texas, and got in touch with Brother Parmley, Sec. L. 96 upon my arrival there and arranged to visit one of the contract shops with Brother Parmley. Our visit resulted in several reinstatements and information received from Local 96 since leaving there indicates that other reinstatements have been received. While in Fort Worth I attended the regular meeting of Lodge 96 and met several of the old time loyal members of our organization and found the Local conducted in a good manner by a set of good local officers. From Ft. Worth I went to Teague, Texas, and met several former members employed by the T. & B. V. Railroad, and secured the reinstatement of one man and three others promised to come in at a later date. From Teague I went to Galveston and am pleased to report that with the assistance and co-operation of several men there have been successful in reorganizing Lodge 132 that went out of business a few years ago with 15 members, most all of whom never belonged to the organization before. I have sent to Brother Scott for charter and supplies and have elected officers of local. I feel confident that with the interest now

being displayed by the men in Galveston they will secure reinstatement and initiation fees of a number of other men and within a short time will have a good local.

Any members of our organization coming to Galveston should have a clearance card and if they go to work should arrange to deposit same with the secretary of Lodge 132, thereby assisting in the building up of the organization.

It is my intention to visit Beaumont, and Port Arthur in the next thirty days, and if possible will try and increase the membership of our organization at both places. There are a number of men along the Gulf Coast that are eligible to membership in our organization that should be lined up, and with the assistance and co-operation of our local members I am satisfied that some of these men at least will join up if our insurance features are explained to them.

I trust that I will be able to report a further increase in our membership for this section in our next month's Journal. Will close with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

Washington, D. C., May 14th, 1927.

Since my last report I have spent much time with Lodge 26, in an effort to line up a gas holder job in Savannah, being erected by the Stacey Manufacturing Company. Everything was done that could possibly be done to get this work for our members, but it seems there was not pressure enough locally, that is, we were unable to get results from the local authority and officials other than the lodge officers. The Stacey Manufacturing Company imported the labor. I should say here, tho, that the officers of Lodge No. 26 and the officers of the Savannah Trades Assembly rendered every possible assistance. I thank them all.

In cooperation with Secretary Douberly, an effort was made to reach some of the

company union men in the city, but without results. I also visited all the contract shops in the interest of the Brotherhood. There is very little work in this section.

Have devoted considerable time to straighten out some work here in Washington, and the hope is that our efforts will be rewarded. Also handled several grievances with the Navy Department. Bids were asked for this week on the boilers for the Nevada and the Oklahoma, my understanding was that only the Norfolk Yard would be asked to bid on these, with the rest of the bidding being done outside.

With best wishes and regards, I am,
Yours fraternally,

J. N. DAVIS,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE

Period of April 1st to April 30th, Inclusive.

During the month of April, my entire time has been spent in the Montreal district where continued progress is being made in increasing our membership.

While it is a well known fact that the dual organizations operating in the Dominion are very inconsistent whenever the occasion demands, wage earners of Canada, during the past few weeks, were treated to a spectacle which is the height of inconsistency to say the least.

I refer to the cross-country run of Mr. C. T. Cramp, industrial union advocate of England, who made his tour under the auspices of the C. B. of R. E. If there is any one thing in particular that the non-inter-

national Unions gnash their teeth over it is whenever any of our officials from the United States cross the border and visit Canada, and yet they bring a man from the other side of the Atlantic to tell Canadians the sort of organization they should belong to.

It is beyond the pale of understanding why a man of Mr. Cramp's standing would lend his efforts to a group of secessionists, but facts must be faced and it has been done.

I wonder who they will bring over the next time. Why not Mussolini?

That the working class of Montreal were not interested in what Mr. Cramp had to

say was evidenced by the small attendance at his meeting. Another very noticeable feature of Mr. Cramp's tour, according to press reports, was the fact that he did not tell us the sort of organization we should belong to until two days before sailing for home, then he ran true to form and said we should have a Canadian Union. Why did he wait until the last minute to make this momentous declaration?

During the past few years, certain individuals have been broadcasting to all and sundry, that International Unions were steadily losing ground in Canada. The same individuals and the few that they lead astray will find very little consolation in the report of Labour Organization in Canada, issued by the Dominion Government which shows that International Unions in Canada gained 26 branches and 6,694 members during 1926. These figures speak for themselves and no comment on my part is necessary.

There can be no logical argument advanced why we should have a national movement in Canada. On the contrary, many arguments can be advanced why we should shun such a purely national movement. Chief among these is the fact that we have already established the principle of recognition and collective bargaining. A few years ago we were successful in securing a flat rate for all mechanics. Previous to this, we had two and sometimes three different rates for mechanics, as well as two rates for helpers. In our own trade, without a doubt, the companies would welcome an opportunity to get back to the above conditions.

Let us suppose that sufficient members of any craft succeeded and made an attempt to get an agreement, one of the first things they would have to contend with would be the re-classification of their men. If this does not mean going back I want to know

what does, and the quickest way to get there is to join a dual organization. For anyone to think he can transfer his allegiance to another organization and still retain the conditions that were secured through the international movement is the height of folly. Many instances on this continent can be cited where this has been tried and ended in disaster.

We are all boilermakers regardless of which side of the boundary line we happen to be on and our interests are identical. What helps one helps the other, therefore it is obvious that we should bend every effort to build up our organization.

The charge that we are dominated by a foreign country is at once false and misleading and is used by individuals to further their own selfish interests. Certainly they are not interested in the welfare of the rank and file, else they would not be seeking to divide their ranks, hiding their real purpose behind a smoke screen of so-called patriotism.

If they are sincere in doing something for the working man, why don't they make an attempt to organize the unorganized? They claim the reason we have not been successful in this respect is because we have the wrong kind of organization. No doubt they believe their organization superior to all other. The door is wide open, why not go to it, instead of attempting to disrupt a movement that has gotten results and will continue to make further progress in spite of their efforts.

The measure of success we attain in the future is entirely dependent on the amount of activity shown by each individual member.

Trusting the above report will be of some interest to our members, I am,

Faternally yours,

W. J. COYLE.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

Period April 15th to May 15th, 1927.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 15th, 1927.

My time has been divided between New York City, Meadville, Pa., Marion, Ohio, and Cleveland, Ohio. In New York City in company with the general chairman of the Erie R. R. on matters pertaining to the Meadville and Marion shops, where the contract system will be abolished on June 1st. The Meadville and Marion roundhouses will come under the Erie agreement as applied to other shops on the Erie System. I spent some time in Meadville, Pa., and Marion, Ohio. In Meadville, Pa., meeting with good success, the local at the present time has close to 100 members. In Marion, Ohio, I was successful in getting Local 336 reorganized and hope in the near future to report

a 100 per cent organization at that point on the Erie R. R.

In Cleveland, Ohio, work has been very slack among all classes of labor. The railroads are reducing hours and also reducing forces, but we expect a big building boom in Cleveland now that the building trades have entered into agreements with the master builders, and big jobs which have been held up pending negotiations will now go forward. The building trades expect to be steadily employed for the next couple of years. I am in hopes the improved conditions in the building industry will improve the conditions of our members in Cleveland. An effort will be made to organize a metal trades in Cleveland and a meeting has been called for Sunday, May 22nd. The Cleveland Fed

eration of Labor and the Building Trades Council is behind the movement, and it is the intention to put on a campaign to organize the metal trades, which are badly

in need of organization in Cleveland, Ohio.

Fraternally yours,
M. F. GLENN,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

Period April 16, 1927, to May 15, 1927, Inclusive.

Clifton, Ariz., May 15, 1927.

Arriving at Jerome on April 4th, where in conjunction with International Representatives of the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, arrangements had been made for a joint organizing campaign which was to be conducted among the unorganized metal tradesmen employed in the copper industry in the states of Arizona and New Mexico. I was much disappointed to learn that these representatives would be unable to participate in this campaign as pre-arranged on account of other important duties to which they had been assigned by their respective internationals—and which would require their attention for the next several months, consequently the joint organizing campaign did not materialize.

Remaining in that district until April 26th, my activities were confined to the unorganized members of our craft employed at Jerome, Clarksdale and Clemenceau—and with the assistance of the officers and active members of Lodge No. 406, we were successful in reorganizing a number of delinquents. This membership drive will be continued by Lodge No. 406 until the expiration of their special dispensation which terminates on July 10th, and I feel confident that their efforts will bring about the desired results.

Leaving Jerome on April 26th, the next two weeks were spent in the Globe-Miami district, where assistance was given to officers and members of Lodge No. 187 in connection with a membership campaign. Hayden, Ray and Superior were also visited—and while our accomplishment was not great, several reinstatements were secured and several others definitely agreed to pay up their reinstatement fee within the next two months. Arriving here on May 12th, I am at present engaged with an organizing campaign among our craftsmen employed at the mines, mill and smelter at Clifton and Morenci.

The copper industry as a whole has been rather dull for some time past, due to the limited demands from European markets and the low price offered for the raw material. As a result of the present market condition, the copper companies operating in Arizona have further curtailed production—and the activities of their mechanical forces are largely confined to maintenance and repairs with very little new construction work being done at present.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our official Journal, I am with very best wishes

Yours fraternally,
H. J. NORTON,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER

Since my last report I have visited Danville, Ill., and attended regular meeting Lodge No. 22. I also visited Mt. Carmel, Ill., and attended two mass meetings at that point on the Big Four R. R. and while we did not get immediate results I feel that the meetings we are holding in Mt. Carmel will have good results later.

In connection with my other work on the Big Four R. R. I have been making an audit of the books of Brother Al Ginsberg, former Financial Secretary of Lodge No. 51, Indianapolis, Ind., from November 1st, 1925, to March 10th, 1927, and find Brother Ginsberg short in his accounts for that period the sum of \$619.63, and he has agreed to a settlement satisfactory to the members of Lodge No. 51, in paying back the amount of his shortage.

For some time past I have been trying to arrange a meeting of District No. 21 of the Big Four R. R. as there has not been a meeting of this district since October, 1924, and as there has been considerable dissension in this district for the past few years it was necessary that a district meeting be called, however as I did not get the co-

operation I should have received from the officers of District No. 21 I was forced to visit all points in the district and request that the lodges in the district insist on a district convention being called for Thursday, May 12th, to be held in Indianapolis, Ind.

I visited Cincinnati, Ohio, Riverside and Sharonville shops and met committee from both shops. Anderson, Ind., Lodge 324, Terre Haute, Ind., Lodge No. 246, Lyons, Ill., Lodge No. 508, Urbana, Ill., Lodge No. 150, Mattoon, Ill., Lodge No. 224, Bellefontaine, Ohio, Lodge No. 243, Van Wert, Ohio, Lodge No. 409, Cleveland, Ohio, Lodge 744, and Columbus, Ohio, where I met Secretary Brother E. C. Withrow, and all the above points except two were strongly in favor of district meeting being called as per my request, and meeting will be held in Indianapolis, Ind., May 12th. Trusting that this report will meet with your approval and with best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternally,
M. A. MAHER,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

The following report is for our official Journal on matters in general and also on one of the most vital questions in connection with our unorganized craftsmen employed at the boilermaking and shipbuilding industry, namely, organization and direct co-operation that as a general proposition sweeps away all obstacles to success when recognition and a square deal are the issues between the employer and employee.

And why and for what reason our unorganized craftsmen can't realize that such legitimate action is nothing short of an absolute necessity is away and beyond the imagination of any who gives the question of organization that careful consideration it deserves, from the viewpoint of recognition and protection to their trade and calling. That alone should urge the unorganized to get right and stay right, and further, it should be sufficient to realize that where no organization exists mutual co-operation is impossible, for each will then be a law unto himself, causing disappointment and generally defeat of individual effort, when organization and joint co-operation would have a more favorable result.

When we look around we can't fail to notice that all classes of business are organized as never before in history. It's sure food for serious thought and reflection on the part of our unorganized craftsmen who need organization to a far greater extent than any other class, either business or professional, and all for the want of thought, not realizing that without organization we are absolutely helpless in that industrial struggle which labor is up against in trying to maintain the decent standard of living that every worker is entitled to, not to speak of other conditions due to organized labor. This should be sufficient to uphold the ideals and objects of the labor movement whose trades union principles are fair and whose policy is correct and cannot be questioned by any one with any degree of success. However, all must agree that the success of the labor movement depends altogether on the absolute co-operation given its International Officers through the activity of the members thereof, just like social or business activities which never fail to function properly when their social or business interests are attacked.

If labor was organized as it should be, the present situation would be entirely different. Instead of the so-called open shop, as well as the so-called American Plan rump meetings and other similar devices to hamper and deceive labor, they would not be even tolerated or considered by those who fully understand its real purpose, for organized labor is the cornerstone of success that makes possible the real development of the industrial resources of the nation. Without labor there would be no development or industrial prosperity. Therefore organized

labor is the prime creative force and guiding spirit of all progress and the milestones that mark the advance of civilization, for organized labor is not of today or of yesterday or tomorrow. Governments may come and go and rise and fall, but organized labor goes on and on in its legitimate struggle for human rights. Years will roll on and pass away but organized labor under present economic conditions is here to stay until time is no more. It's the natural law that governs our industrial activity in our effort for humane conditions and wage. It's opposed to what is wrong and in favor of what is right; nor does it object to honestly acquired wealth, and stands at all times for all and special privileges to none, for that's the principle that underlies the American labor movement and we will continue to advocate that principle while those who oppose it will be gone and forgotten into oblivion. Cities or towns may be destroyed and every avenue of trade and industry closed, and organized labor will rebuild and reopen, greater and grander than ever.

Nevertheless, when we look at the wonderful development accomplished by organized labor in the last thirty years, and, when we realize the unjust laws that were enacted against organized labor during that period, as well as the cruel and inhuman persecution when the soil of many states of our Union was made wet with the blood of labor's martyrs, to satisfy the thirst of soulless greed, we know the commandment, "thou shalt not kill," on many occasions was entirely ignored by industrial avarice and by a government of and for the people which has become a government of trusts and corporations, and citizenship without property has very little protection, and all for the lack of co-operation, determined and united, at the ballot box through the only remedy to secure justice—organization.

Labor's history tells us what happened to organized labor at Pittsburgh, Homestead, Lattimer, Chicago, Cour d'Alene and Cripple Creek, Colorado. It tells us beyond a question of doubt of what happened when soldiers poured their missiles of death into the ranks of organized labor, backed and supported later by unlawful intimidation by the machinery of organized capital used for the purpose of crushing organized labor. Yet regardless of unlawful intimidation, court injunctions, open shop, American plan, so-called, and other catch as catch can devices too numerous to mention, to enslave American labor, organized labor is on the job to function when needed for labor's bill of rights when all our oppressors have answered the call of nature's ending and departed to the great beyond known as oblivion from whence none ever returns, for no wrong is ever righted by intimidation, the bullet or the sword. No nation or atmosphere that breeds the germs of intimidation and hate, one against another, can be

permitted or even tolerated under a constitutional form of government, for any nation is only strong whose citizens are fully protected and bask in the sunshine of political and industrial liberty. Otherwise the workers may well ponder and ask themselves the question, where is the old ship drifting to? and apply the remedy within the grasp of all—organization and co-operation.

In conclusion let me say that any fair-minded, unorganized craftsman, who has given this question any consideration whatever, must answer in the affirmative. Nevertheless there are very many, even in this enlightened age, who don't seem to give the question that serious thought so necessary to determine the proper remedy in a fair and businesslike impartial manner. And now when passing through a long business depression of several years we are entering (let us hope) upon an era of better times, for if no one would pen his views on the question of organization and mutual co-operation because some other writer was

more able to handle the subject than he or they, there would be very little written, for an interchange of views is sometimes like diamonds in the rough, but when the artisan polishes it the real value and beauty of it shows up. So it is with labor, when organized it becomes a legitimate power in the industrial field of endeavor.

Therefore, where organization does not exist, individual efforts have most always proven a rank failure. One man can easily be taken care of, but where hundreds of men are involved, then the situation changes to fair consideration when loyal to one another, which is the essential of success in the labor movement, and, when loyalty exists, every link in the chain of the International Brotherhood, or the entire labor movement, is in perfect order, therefore, the movement will then be a unit in strength, a legitimate organization in action and constitutional methods. And when in that position there is no force which can crush the labor movement. Fraternally yours, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Brazil

Japanese Colonization in Amazonas.—According to press reports from Manaus, a contract has been signed between the Amazonas Government and Japanese delegates to colonize Japanese immigrants on a tract of land in Amazonas amounting to a million hectares in the region of Madeira, Negro, and Amazon rivers.

Immigration.—Immigration statistics have been prepared at Rio de Janeiro, which show that during the year 1926, 120,630 immigrants entered Brazil. As to country of origin Portugal supplied the largest number of immigrants, 36,000, followed by Rumania, 17,500; Japan, 15,500; Italy, 11,000; and Spain, 9,000.

Canada.

Emigration and Immigration.—It is reported that there is a noticeable decrease in the number of native Canadians emigrating to the United States from the Sherbrooke district. The decrease is believed to be chiefly due to the increasing opportunities for local employment. In this connection, the Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged to supply Sherbrooke farmers with immigrant farm helpers and domestics.

French-Canadian Repatriation.—French-Canadians numbering 83,292 are reported to have returned to Canada from the United States during the period from July, 1925, to April, 1926; and 50,898 returned during the period from April, 1926, to January, 1927.

Costa Rica

Labor Emigration.—There has been some movement of laborers from Port Limon to the East Coast of Nicaragua, which the

Costa Rican authorities, feeling that there is no surplus of labor in their own country, have endeavored to reduce.

Denmark

Reduced Unemployment.—Due to increased activities in the building trades, there is being noted a marked reduction in the number of unemployed in Denmark. The figure at the beginning of last month was 80,822, as compared with 92,570 at the beginning of March.

Germany

Metal Workers' Wage Increase.—Early last month a delegation from the Wurtemberg Association of Metal-Working Industrialists and from the German National Metal Workers' Union met in conference, under the supervision of the Court of Adjustment, and came to an agreement for an increase of wages. Approximately 28,000 employees will be affected by the agreement.

Mexico

Emigration.—Emigration from the Guadalupe district to the United States during the past quarter is reported as having been heavy, 1,288 nonquota visas having been issued to Mexican emigrants for entrance to the United States during the quarter, as compared with 667 during the preceding quarter.

Nova Scotia

Pay Roll Increase.—According to a statement recently made by the secretary of the Nova Scotia Accident Prevention Association, during the past year there has been a 10 per cent increase in the aggregate of the pay rolls of all classes of industry that come under the Workmen's Compensation Board of the province.

Born 1872—THE PASSING OF JOHN DOHNEY—Died 1927



On Monday, April 25th, 1927, after a splendid fight for life, there passed away in Chicago, Ill., one of the most active members of the International Brotherhood. When this article reaches the membership through the medium of the June Journal, hundreds of the membership who personally knew Brother John Dohney will realize that the Brotherhood has lost a staunch member, and those who really knew him, a loyal friend.

It was my privilege to be associated with him for the past twenty-two years. It was my privilege to be a protege of the late Brother John Dohney. Therefore, it is now my privilege to pay this tribute to him, now that he has passed on.

Prior to the consolidation of the Boilermakers' and the Helpers' Subordinate Lodges in the very early 1900's, Brother John Dohney was elected business representative of Subordinate Lodge No. 10 H. D., as the Helpers' Lodges were then designated. He has held that position on down through the intervening years and up to the date of his death continuously. When the consolidation took place as required by the 1912 Little Rock Convention, Lodges 1 and 10 H. D. were combined and Brother Dohney continued in the capacity of business representative along with the late Brother Frank Condon. Upon the death of Brother Frank Condon several years past, Brother Martin Daley succeeded him and he and Brother Dohney have represented Lodge No. 1 since that time.

At the Special Convention at Kansas City in March, 1906, Brother John Dohney was chosen International Vice-President, Helpers' Division, Western District, which office he held continuously for four years, succeeding himself in 1908 at the St. Paul Convention. In 1910, at

the St. Louis Convention, he was again nominated, but declined in behalf of the writer, who succeeded him at that time.

Brother Dohney attended International Conventions in 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912, 1917, 1920 and 1925. It goes without saying that his activity at conventions of the Brotherhood was always in the interest of the Brotherhood and tendered without fear or favor.

He was chosen as delegate to the various conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Metal and Building Trades Department meetings on many occasions. In 1914 he was the personal representative of the International President, by appointment, when our International was admitted to the National Building Trades Department. In 1917 he again served by appointment. At the 1920 convention, Brother Dohney was duly elected delegate to the A. F. of L. which conventions he attended in 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924. At the 1925 convention he was again elected a delegate but did not attend owing to illness, and his last service in this respect was in 1926 at the A. F. of L. Convention at Detroit. On designated occasions he was the personal representative of International President Brother J. A. Franklin.

The last rites for Brother John Dohney on April 26th to 29th were impressive. Several cars filled with floral tributes testified to his associations and friendships in his home city. Numerous representatives from the Chicago building trades, metal trades, and miscellaneous trades, manufacturers, our subordinate lodges in Chicago, railway department, were in attendance. Lodge 27, St. Louis, was represented by Brother Eugene La Blanc, and Lodge 363, East St. Louis, by Brother William Walters. The International being represented by the writer. As a mark of respect, a large number of members and building trades representatives marched in silence from his late residence to St. Leo's Catholic Church, where Solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated. The bearers were composed of members of the Bricklayers' and Boilermakers' Unions and interment was made at Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

Brother Dohney is survived by his wife, Mrs. Julia Dohney, and one son, Edward Dohney, who is a member of the Electrical Workers' Union; two brothers, Edward and Lawrence Dohney, and two sisters, Miss Margaret Dohney and Mrs. Catherine Parker.

Subordinate Lodge No. 1 mourns the loss of a valuable officer and a tried and true member, his host of friends and associates, a trusted pal and of those of us who really knew John Dohney, a friend who recognized no limit when his friendship and help was ever required. While his recent illness caused him untold suffering, he was game to the end. On his death bed, the old spirit was there—never complaining about himself—always worried and interested in someone else. Underneath a gruff exterior dwelt the real John Dohney, and therein lay his friendship for the other fellow.

Respectfully and Fraternally Submitted,
 Jos. P. Ryan,
 International Vice-President.

Correspondence

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with pleasure that I can inform you of some of the conditions that have come to pass at this point in the past week. Through the untiring efforts of International Organizer Brother Joyce, the members of Local 85 have been successful in securing the work of installing a battery of five boilers at the Toledo Blast Furnace, consisting of two 1,500 and three 2,000 horse-power boilers, together with the erection of stacks and breaching, also the construction of the connection pipes to the blast furnaces. It has been agreed that none but union men will be employed on the job.

Rate of wages as agreed upon will be \$11 for mechanics and \$10 for helpers for eight hour day, double time for all overtime. Foreman to be paid 25c more per hour than mechanics.

The agreement was entered into by Mr. S. C. Willis, superintendent for the Dwight F. Robison Construction Company of New York, and Brother Joyce for the Boilermakers.

The members of this local consider this agreement as a wonderful step forward, as for the past several years all construction work of any consequence in this locality was done on the open shop basis. Yours fraternally, C. R. Dolt, Sec., Local 85.

Toledo, Ohio.

ning of a series of good live affairs. Our next affair will be a bus ride and supper later on. Yours fraternally, George A. Fitzgerald, S., L. 24.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Members of Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., please be advised that the business agents' office has been moved to 312 Fitzsimmons Bldg., 331 Fourth Ave., between Smithfield and Wood St.

With the co-operation of Mr. Lemley, who shares our office, and all day service is assured in which members or their wives may pay dues or report jobs. The removal of the office from the McGeagh Bldg., was made necessary account of various developments in the past few weeks, but the central location of the new office and the more convenient service extended our membership by the change will undoubtedly work out to the advantage of the membership as a whole.

For the same reason it was necessary to cancel the annual ball scheduled for May 27 at the Moose Temple. Members who have sold tickets for this ball are requested to refund the money to their patrons. Members who have sold tickets and turned the money into the lodge are requested to furnish the business agent with the names of the buyers and money will be refunded as soon after June 1st as possible. Yours fraternally, Sames G. Sause, B. A., L. 154.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The annual reception and supper of Local No. 24 and the Ladies' Auxiliary was held Tuesday night, May 10, at Tangerine Gardens, Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. More than five hundred members and friends attended this wonderful affair, which was a huge success through the hard working efforts of our Chairman Brother Frederick Brash, Brothers Thomas Gilmartin and James Hunt, and the Ladies' Auxiliary Chairman, Mrs. Jennie Gilmartin assisted by Mrs. Mary Kennedy, Mrs. Mary Beyers, Mrs. Marie Plent and Mrs. Louise Hamilton.

Among some of whose talent made this affair the biggest and best ever were McLeand and McDermott, who sang their latest song hits and their famous "Old Tomato" song. Harry Nelson clever tenor singer, Miss Fitzgibbons and her famous song "What a Wonderful Pal You Are To Me," dedicated to the Boilermakers' Union, Local No. 24. Miss O'Connell, the girl with the double voice, Miss Mary White, the musical comedy star who performed with her wonderful dancing.

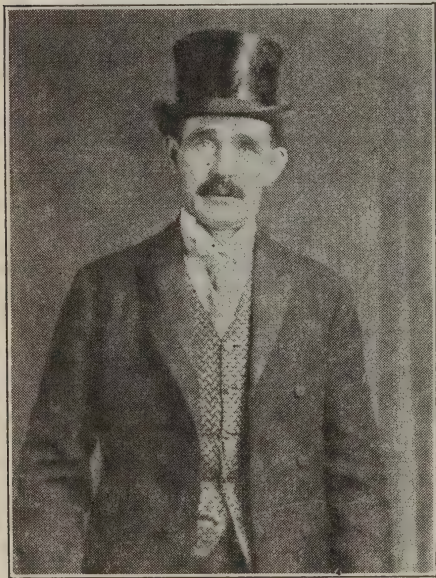
This affair was one of the liveliest held at the Tangerine Gardens, and judging from the way members of Local 24 and the Ladies' Auxiliary jazzed things up it is the begin-

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Local No. 703 realize that to organize is to progress. That without organization very little if anything has ever been accomplished, and that the man who does not belong to the organization of his calling or craft is selfishly reaping the fruits of his fellow workers' sowing, as all are depending on another in some way or other. We cannot stand and expect to go forward. We are striving to make the Mt. Clare Shop 100 per cent and due to the untiring efforts of the officers and the co-operation given them by the members since October 1, 1926, to March 30, 1927, we have taken in twenty-five new and reinstated members into our local, and with the continued assistance of our members and also the good help given at this time by the International President, Brother J. A. Franklin, who has assigned to Baltimore Brother John F. Schmitt, International Vice-President, to help reorganize the wayward former members of this lodge. At this writing I can say that we have made very good success, about twelve reinstatements have already come forward with part of their fees, and by the next meeting these members will be paid up and given a clean receipt.

We hope it will not be long until we are able to report Mt. Clare Shops are 100 per cent organized. If every other local will do as we brothers are doing it will not be long before our International President can boast that the boilermakers' organization has its quota of men working at our trade. Fraternally yours, Abraham I. Amass, Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Local No. 703.



Brother John J. Dolan, Published by Request of the members of Lodge 197, Albany, N. Y.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The brothers of Local Lodge 162 wish to express their deepest sympathy for our esteemed president who left for Boone, Iowa, April 21, to attend the funeral of his beloved mother. Fraternally yours, A. J. Garriety, Secretary Lodge 162.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst April 30, 1927, Brother John Bullig, and we the members of Local 24 extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console them in this their hour of sorrow. Yours fraternally, George A. Fitzgerald, Secretary Local 24.

Baltimore, Md.

It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from this world after a lingering illness of a year the Father of our esteemed Brother Geo. M. Green and

we the members of Mt. Clare Lodge No. 703, extend to our brother our heartfelt sympathy and pray that God may comfort him in these, his sad hours of bereavement. Fraternally yours, A. I. Amass, Cor. Secy., Lodge No. 703.

Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Heavenly Father in his great wisdom, to call the Wife of Brother Frank Mamayek, to the other side.

We the Members of Local 332 desire to express our deepest sympathy to our Loyal Brother. And may Almighty God comfort him in his bereavement and sorrow. Committee: L. R. Ambrose, W. W. Markel, W. F. Harvey.

Omaha, Neb.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in his Infinite Wisdom to remove from this world the beloved mother of our esteemed Brother P. A. McDonough, and we the members of Omaha Lodge No. 38, extend to our Brother our heartfelt sympathy and pray that God may comfort him in these, his sad hours of bereavement. Fraternally, Paul Hettner, S., L. 38.

Tacoma, Wash.

In his unerring province, our Heavenly Father has removed from his earthly life our brother, Julius Ohman, who has been a true and faithful member of Local No. 568 for many years, and in his untimely death this local has lost an active member who has always worked for its best interests, and his family a true and loving husband and father, whose every wish was for their comfort and happiness.

The members of Local No. 568, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and pray that Almighty God may comfort and console them, that they may bear their trial with fortitude. Committee: A. S. Grieb, Chas. B. Johnson, Guy Stewart.

Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst, our most esteemed brother, John Dohney, treasurer and business agent of Lodge No. 1.

Brother Dohney died April 25th. He had been ill for several years, but in spite of this he attended every meeting and left his home every day to take care of the interests of Lodge One. He will be greatly missed by all.

Brother Dohney was well known throughout the country, having been a delegate to our conventions for many years past.

We, the members of Lodge One, wish to extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and son of our departed

brother, and fervently pray that a merciful God will comfort and console them in their sad and lonely hours.

God gave him peace, so may he rest in peace. He is gone but will never be forgotten. Joseph Crotty, Sec., Lodge No. 1.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved brother, Henry Goekeyemer, and we his brother members extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement.

A very large turnout of members and friends attended the funeral, which proves he was very popular and will be liked by those who knew him.

The death of Brother Goekeyemer leaves a loss in the ranks of the Boilermakers and Helpers of Huntington that will be deeply

felt. May he rest in peace. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, Cor. Sec., 249.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The family of the late Kate Wegmann acknowledges with grateful appreciation the kind expression of your sympathy. J. W. Wegmann, member of Lodge 23.

Paterson, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the mother of our treasurer, Alex Osienski, and the father of Stephen Tarencz, helper.

We the members of Lodge 694 wish to express our sympathy to both Brothers Osienski and Tarencz in this, their sad hour of bereavement. Yours fraternally, Alex Wilson, F. S., L. 694.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy.

Members.

Brother William Haensel, member of Lodge 37, New Orleans, La., died April 28.

Brother Henry Goekeyemer, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Brother John Bullig, member of Lodge 24, Brooklyn, N. Y., died April 30.

Brother John Doheny, member and business agent of Lodge 1, Chicago, Ill., died April 25.

Brother Julius Ohman, member of Lodge 568, Tacoma, Wash., died recently.

Brother Michael Rotchford, member of Lodge 37, New Orleans, La., died April 1.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Brothers F. F. Inklebarger and

C. E. Inklebarger, members of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died recently.

Wife of Brother Frank Mamayek, member of Lodge 332, Cumberland, Md., died recently.

Mother of Brother P. A. McDonough, member of Lodge 38, Omaha, Nebr., died recently.

Father of Brother Geo. M. Green, member of Lodge 703, Baltimore, Md., died recently.

Wife of Brother J. W. Wegmann, member of Lodge 23, Brooklyn, N. Y., died March 9.

Mother of Brother Alex Osienski, treasurer of Lodge 694, Paterson, N. J., died recently.

Father of Brother Stephen Tarencz, member of Lodge 694, Paterson, N. J., died recently.

Technical Articles

BRANCH PIPE DEVELOPMENTS

By O. W. Kothe

Recently a mechanic was up to see me. he said he was tired of his class of work, it had no chance for advancement and no comfort or satisfaction. He explained at great length how hard he worked and that he had been doing that work for 12 years, and his employer had absolute confidence in him. It always made him feel big when his employer would shift him to some other job and put a new man on his job; but the new man couldn't qualify and he had to go back to his old work. It always made him

feel he could do some one thing better than other men—that is what kept him there so long.

That is true of a lot of tradesmen. They are so good at their pet work that it soon becomes an economic necessity for the shop to keep them at it. It costs a shop money to break in a new man on every kind of work, and men who let themselves get broke in to a rut soon adjust themselves so they have to stay there.

While in another city on business some-

time ago, and while talking to the foreman of a certain shop, he remarked to me, "See that man over there. He is the best gutter snipe in the country." The odds are against this man ever getting his hand on anything else but this class of work. He is so good that his foreman even knows how to capitalize on his efficiency—to say nothing about the employer, who ordinarily must manage closely.

This specialization to which men of today permit themselves to be drawn in is not good for the individual. It is good for the management and for investment purposes, but not for workers. Still, most of them don't know any better—they stay with that what they are most confident at. It is much easier to follow the rut than blaze new trails in a dozen different directions. It is so easy to do your work mechanically, to day-dream where the mind wanders to all the would-be enjoyments, and it is so easy to never do any more than your immediate work calls for.

To be an accomplished mechanic in all the different fields of your trade requires real honest work. It is as hard as when you work at the bench, sometimes harder—but then it is satisfying. You have the comfort that you need fear absolutely nothing; that you can qualify to be a foreman, layer-out, estimator or superintendent, etc. There is satisfaction in knowing that you can step from one line to another with perfect confidence and then, too, your employer or foreman knows how to select the choicest work for you—work that is out of the ordinary and that cannot be done in a cut and dried fashion.

There is also satisfaction in knowing the technical aspects of your work—the engineering features. Some men are so dried up that to mention engineering to them they begin to think you are talking to some far away planet. When in reality your trade embraces several engineering lines in one. Every tradesman ought to know the principles that govern designing of the greater part of their trade; how to figure the strength of metals, of the flow of air, of water, of heat, etc. That is engineering. It is not so bad and far distant as many would suppose.

For instance, most tradesmen make pipes, some to convey just plain air, others water, others smoke and others something else. The man without technical comprehension will make his tees as at "A" of No. 23. Here the main pipe A has all the volume of the flow to be carried by pipe C. Because of the impractical design the air flow is choked in both pipes A and B and the flow is retarded to what the pipe C can handle.

The velocity of the flow depends on the difference in weight of the atmosphere for smoke pipe work, which is a very feeble force. Then to try to hasten the flow of the two pipes causes increased friction in the pipe C. The stronger the velocity the greater

the friction it produces and so retards itself. The lower the velocity, the less friction and also the smaller the volume taken care of. To increase the volume means that we must increase the area of pipe to accommodate the combined areas of A and B.

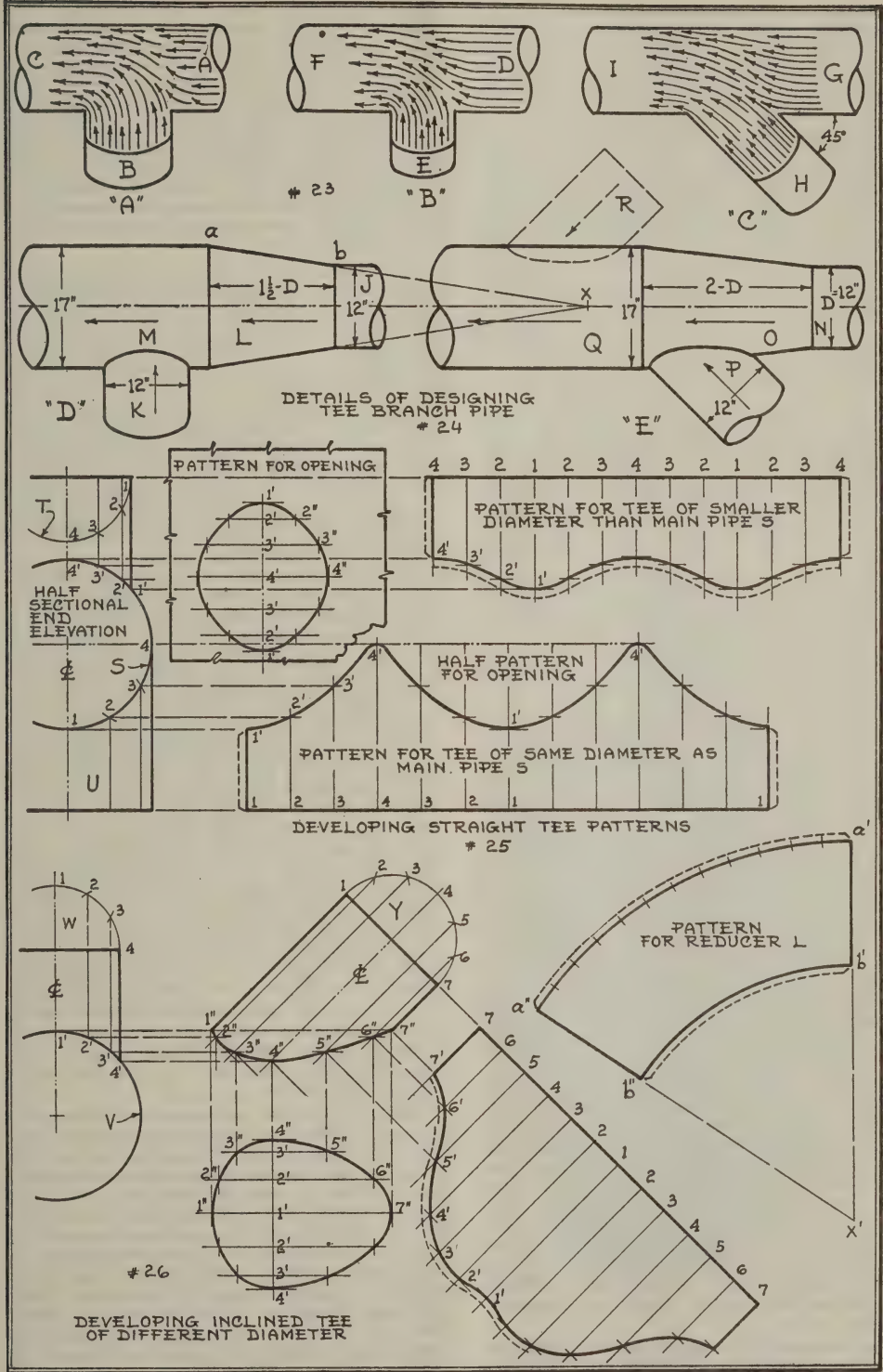
Fitting as at "B" of No. 23, is as bad as "A," because it is assumed that the pipe D is proportioned to accommodate all the flow to the right of E, while to enter the branch pipe E only chokes up the pipes and reduces the velocity as well as the volume. Here the pipe F is the same size as D, and the flow material from E must bend at 90 degree angle before it can start to flow in pipe F. This fitting has therefore all the disadvantages as the one at "A."

Fittings of this kind are rated according to their resistance to the flow of air. Thus a square turn as at "A" or "B" has a pressure loss of 1. velocity pressure. Where the pressure, or suction in a U glass tube for a fair chimney would be $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch or .5 inch, the pressure loss would be: $1 \times .5 = .5$ inch of water pressure is required to thrust the air out of the branch pipes A or E. Where a fan, or other source of power is used to move the flow—the power consumed by the fan will then be required to make up for inefficient design.

Thus, our branch "C," where the tee enters at a 45 degree, we have some improvement in design, but still not enough to accommodate two volumes of air as G and H. Here the main pipe I cannot carry it, unless a higher velocity is run in pipe I, which decreases in pipe G and H, because of the enlarged area. For example, if a 45 degree branch carries a pressure loss of .22, and the pressure in inches of water is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, we have $1.5 \times .22 = .33$ inches of water column will be the loss in velocity pressure because of this tee H. When a fan is hooked up to a poorly designed job, the friction and pressure loss is always there; the only thing most men don't know it because they don't have to pay for the power wasted and the owners don't know it either. But all power applied in an external way to overcome internal friction and resistance must be paid for and in most cases the owner don't know it.

The greatest feature of pipe designing is to always equalize the area so the main pipe will take care of all the cross sectional area of all branches. Thus, at "D" of No. 24, where the pipe J is 12 inches in diameter or contains 113.09 square inches. So that pipe K which is also 12 inches in diameter, the two combined will have 226.18 sq. inches of area. This is equal to a 17-inch main pipe shown by M. Observe, here we use a reducer L between pipe J and K, which has the added advantage of giving the pipe M the full area of both branches.

Such tapers or reducers should never be made less in length than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of pipe J in this case. To make them shorter adds to the friction to be



overcome. This connection here at "D" is not ideal, because the right angle tee is a source of waste of power and efficiency. But owing to the equalized area, this tee will have a considerable higher efficiency than either "A" or "B" of No. 23.

An improvement is to place the tee on an incline as in diagram "E," where the tee P is placed in close to the large end of taper. This is the ideal connection and allows the air flow to merge before the flow from N has been expanded and reduced in velocity. It is always good to maintain a uniform velocity in your pipes, and avoid in reducing in one place only to hasten it again in another point. Here the taper joint O is made equal to 2 diameters in length of diameter N. This allows a good length and does not cause congestion as is the case of short tapers with tees attached.

Quite a number of shops prefer to place the tee on the straight pipe as at R. This is all right if not too far removed from pipe N, which would tend to change the velocity in the pipe. Most folks never think of the friction developed, but thing of the easiest way to develop the patterns. It is true the pattern for R is much easier to develop than that at P, but the latter is more efficient. The pipe Q is able to accommodate the combined areas of N and P, which is a factor to observe whenever possible.

Development of Patterns for tees is quite similar to elbow work, in that we cut the pipe off on a curved line instead of a straight cut. At No. 25, we show how to develop two tees, one of equal diameter as the main pipe, and the other of a smaller diameter. Both are placed at right angles.

In our case the circle S is the section for the main pipe. It can be made any size. Now to develop a tee of smaller diameter than the main pipes we pass a vertical line up from the center of section S, and at some convenient place describe section T, to the size of branch pipe. Divide one quarter of this in any number of equal parts, and drop lines into section S at 1'-2'-3'-4'. Observe each line lengthens from the center outward to conform to the convexity of section S. The length of each of these lines from the section S to the top base will be the exact length for the pattern.

So the pattern can be stepped off by extending the base from point 1 to the right as 4-4. On this line step off the girth for tee, either figure the circumference and measure distances or pick the spaces from section T, and step them off as shown. Next draw stretchout lines and then from each point as 4'-3'-2'-1' of section S, carry over lines into pattern until they cover lines of similar number. Then sketch a free hand curve through these points and you have the pattern as shown. A lap edge must be allowed extra.

On jobs where numerous tees are required the opening is also layed out, mainly for a template to hold in position for marking.

For this observe the tee fits over the main pipe as 1'-2'-3'-4', etc., which is the distance that must be cut out. So pick these spaces each separately and step them off on a line as 1'-4'-1', and draw horizontal lines each way. Next with dividers pick the length of each sectional line from T, as the half diameter line 2, and set in pattern as 2'-2". Then pick line 3 from T and set as 3'-3"; continue in this way until all lines have been transferred and trace a uniform curved oval through these points and you have the pattern for opening finished.

A straight tee of the same diameter as the main pipe is more simple, in that only a quarter of the section S need be divided in equal parts, while the stem U is to show the length of tee. To develop this pattern, draw the line 1-1, and on it mark off the circumference, and erect lines. Then from points 1-2-3-4 of section S carry over horizontal lines which will establish points 1'-2'-3'-4', etc. A line sketched through these points gives the pattern for tee. If a line will be drawn from 4'-4' then the space enclosed as 4'-1'-4' will be the half pattern for opening of this tee. Edges must be allowed for assembling purposes.

When meeting with a tee on an incline, then a little more work is necessary, in that a side elevation is essential to arrive at the points of penetration. In this we also draw the end elevation first, describing section V to any size of pipe desired. From the center erect a center line, and at some convenient place describe the half section W. This is made to suit the size of branch pipe, and the quarter view is divided into equal spaces, three in this case. Now drop lines from each of these points into the section V as in points 1'-2'-3'-4'.

To develop the side elevation we draw the axis line 4-4" to 45 degrees as in this case, although it can be drawn at any angle desired. Square out a line as 1-7 and reproduce section W as section Y, and divide in six equal spaces. From each of these points in section Y project lines parallel to the center axis 4-4", and then from each point as 1'-2'-3'-4' of V of end view, carry over horizontal lines until they intersect as in points 1'-2"-3", etc. Sketch a free hand uniform curve through these points, and the miter line between the tee and main pipe is established.

Observe it is the end elevation that gives different altitudes, which if carried over into side view marks the points of penetration. In developing the pattern, we extend line 1-7 as 7-7 and on this line we mark off the girth or circumference from section Y. Then draw stretchout lines parallel to 4-4" of elevation and from each point in miter line project lines parallel to 7-7 of pattern. This will cut off stretchout lines to equal those of elevation as in points 7'-6'-5'-4', etc. Trace a line through these points and we have the pattern finished.

The opening, it will be observed, must have a girth equal to the spaces 1'-2'-3'-4'

doubled of end elevation, since this must be cut out with the length of the side elevation. So picking the girth and setting it as 4"-4' of pattern, and drawing horizontal lines. Then drop lines from each point in the miter line of side elevation as 1"-2"-3", etc., until they cross lines in stretchout for opening of similar number. This gives points 1"-2"-", eac., in pattern and enables tracing the outline for opening as shown.

Patterns for reducers as at L of No. 24, can be developed the same as any cone or

funnel. Here the side lines are extended to an apex, and then with dividers, pick the radius x-a and using any place as X' as center strike arc a'-a". Also pick radius x-b from elevation and strike arc b'-b". Next measure the circumference along the arc a'-a" for a 17 inch pipe, and draw lines to the apex X'. This gives the pattern as shown. Edges for assembling must be allowed extra, since all developed work must be drawn to the geometrical line, and therefore all edges must be additional.

SIXTY YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT IN CANADIAN INDUSTRY AND TRADE—1867-1927

By C. W. Bolton

Statistician, Department of Labor

The four provinces uniting in 1867 to become the Dominion of Canada, namely Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, were reported at that time to contain 377,045 square miles.

East and west the new Dominion extended 1,700 miles from the Atlantic Ocean to the Lake of the Woods, some 200 miles north-west of Lake Superior. It was separated from the United States on the south by the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, the forty-fifth parallel of latitude and a line eastward and north through the hills and valleys around the New England States down to the Bay of Fundy on the coast.

To the north lay the unexplored region claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The transfer of the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870 added two and one-half million square miles of country, extending the boundaries westward to the Rocky Mountains, and northward to the Arctic Ocean.

British Columbia, entering the Dominion in 1871, added approximately 350,000 square miles of territory and extended the western border to the Pacific Ocean. Prince Edward Island, entering in 1873, added 2,000 square miles of land, making the total area approximately 3,700,000 square miles.

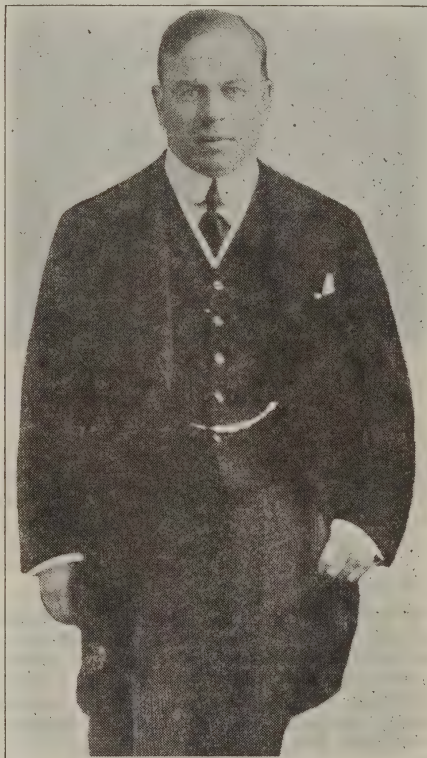
Population and Immigration.

The census of 1871 showed just under 3,700,000 persons in all the territories now included in the Dominion of Canada. Almost the entire number were in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Only 110,000 persons were reported west of Lake Superior; there were 10,000 white persons in British Columbia and 1,500 in what is now the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The official estimated population of Canada in 1926 is 9,400,000, a gain in 55 years of 154 per cent. Prince Edward Island showed a slight decline in numbers; all other provinces an increase; but the biggest gain is in the three prairie provinces, which now have more than 2,700,000 inhabitants. Next to these in rate of growth comes Brit-

ish Columbia, which now has half a million.

Part of this increase is due to immigration, part to natural growth. Canada has received 5,831,000 settlers from other countries since 1867; more than 2,000,000 of these coming from the United States and about 2,500,000 from the United Kingdom.



RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

This influx would have caused a much faster growth but for the fact that in all these years, there has been a heavy outflow

from Canada, likewise. In the interchange between Canada and the United States, the latter probably has made a net gain of a million.

Nearly half the total number of immigrants came in the 12 years from 1903 to 1914, inclusive. The inflow is now increasing once more.



The First Lady of Canada, Her Excellency, Viscountess Willingdon

Agriculture.

Agriculture remains the greatest single industry of Canada, employing over 30 per cent of the persons reported gainfully employed. The occupied farms in 1871 totalled 36,000,000 acres; in 1921, 141,000,000 acres; and is larger still at the present time.

The greatest increase has been in wheat production. In 1871, Canada produced a little less than 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, and wiseacres predicted that it never would better this crop, on account of the severe climate. In 1926 Canada produced 387,000,000 bushels. The opening of the prairie provinces and the breeding of varieties of wheat which mature in the brief northern season are responsible for this almost incredible expansion. Canada is now the greatest wheat exporting nation in the world.

In 1871, the average price of wheat at the

farms was around \$1 per bushel. In 1919, it was \$2.37 per bushel. In 1926, it had dropped to 93 cents per bushel, and probably would have been lower still but for the wheat pool.

In 1923 the farmers' organizations of the three prairie provinces agreed to set up a wheat pool which would be able to handle the greater part of the grain if a sufficient number of the grain growers would join it and contract to sell all their grain through the pool for a stated number of years. Accordingly a pool was organized for each province and to this the members deliver their grain and the three provincial pools sell it through a fourth organization, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited.

An advance of a certain amount per bushel is made to the farmer on delivery of the grain and at the end of the season the average price realized for all wheat handled according to grade, etc., is figured out and paid to the farmer, less the advance already made, freight charges, etc.

The wheat pool officials reported that on July 31, 1926, contracts were in force with 128,522 farmers, covering 14,378,981 acres, approximately sixty-six per cent of the total acreage, and that during the crop year ending August 31, 1926, the pool had handled 187,500,000 bushels of wheat. The Saskatchewan pool also handles coarse grains and arrangements have been made to organize a pool for Ontario farmers.

Stockraising and dairying have shown a fine growth. The number of horses in the Dominion has increased fourfold since Confederation, the number of milch cows threefold, and swine about the same. Sheep have shown a slight decline in numbers but a vast improvement in quality, and this last is true of all other livestock as well. The value of butter and cheese produced in Canada in 1925—the last year for which figures are available—was \$137,000,000.

Canada's chief minerals for half a century have been gold and coal. The production of the yellow metal in 1926 was valued at \$37,000,000, and the output of coal at \$58,000,000. Copper, lead, zinc, silver and other metals are produced, but not in large quantities. Recent discoveries forecast an increased production of gold, but probably not for two or three years.

Timber always has been one of Canada's great resources. In 1926, unmanufactured forest products to the value of \$115,000,000 were exported. More important still was the manufacture of paper; \$140,000,000 worth in the same year. Yet the first sulphite pulp mill was built in Canada in 1887. Since the Dominion has nearly 1,000,000 square miles of timber land, an immediate shortage is not looked for. The timber balance has shifted from east to west, however; the British Columbia is now the chief timber exporting province.

Fisheries.

The Atlantic fisheries, important to Euro-

pean fisherman before 1534, were highly developed in the Maritime Provinces by the time of Confederation, the greater part of the product being exported to the West Indies and other tropical countries in the form of dried cod.

In 1868 the export of salted dry fish, chiefly cod, was 605,511 cwt. valued at \$1,955,070, and in 1926 was 2,055,690 cwt. valued at \$8,346,373.

Since 1868, however, and indeed in comparatively recent years, several of the fisheries have advanced to rival cod in importance. The number of lobster canneries has increased from three in 1870 to over five hundred at the present time, employing over 7,000 persons, the annual catch being about 30,000,000 lobsters valued at \$5,552,977 in 1925.

On the Pacific coast the salmon canning industry has similarly had a great development, the pack in 1925 being 1,720,622 cases valued at \$12,385,098, making this the most valuable of the fisheries. The halibut fishery, also mainly in British Columbia, in 1925 showed a catch of 318,202 cwt. valued at \$3,891,538.

The fresh water fisheries in the Great Lakes and also in the smaller lakes of Ontario have become of great importance, the value of the catch in 1925 being \$2,654,730 while that for Manitoba was \$1,061,331. The total value of the fisheries in 1925 was \$30,014,868, of which \$25,198,706 was sea fisheries, the total value of the fisheries in 1871 being \$7,573,199.

Hydro Electric Power.

The lakes of Canada draining through rivers to the sea, as well as the rivers not originating in large lakes, provide a resource in potential water power which is one of the most important factors in industry and trade, and it is estimated that only ten per cent of the known water power is now developed. In 1926, the records show that 10,110,459,000 kilowatt hours were developed in plants with a capital of \$726,721,087 and 13,263 employees.

The development has been chiefly in recent years, the first modern plant being established in 1895 near Three Rivers.

The most notable development has been that of the Ontario Hydro Power Commission, established in 1906, with authority to generate and purchase electricity and distribute it through municipal authorities for electric light and for power to factories, etc.

In 1910 the Commission supplied 750 H.P. to 10 municipalities and the 1925 figures are as follows: Number of municipalities, 241; number of consumers, 374,408; horse power used, 402,282; earnings \$18,798,723; expenses \$16,661,164.

It is the greatest publicly owned electrical development in the world.

Manufacturing.

The Census taken in 1871, affording figures for manufacturing during the calendar

year 1870, showed 187,942 employees; salaries and wages paid \$40,851,009; capital invested \$77,964,020; and value of products \$221,617,773.

The Census of Industry for 1924, the latest for which complete figures for all sections are available, showed 516,177 employees, an increase of nearly 200 per cent; salaries and wages paid \$561,369,467, an increase of over 1,300 per cent; capital invested \$3,538,813,-



"THE SMILING PRINCE"

The Prince of Wales, Who Will Be the Central Figure in Canada's Jubilee Celebration

460, an increase of nearly 1,200 per cent; value of products \$2,695,053,582, an increase of over 600 per cent.

Flour and grist mill products in 1925 were valued at \$187,944,731, made from raw materials valued at \$163,164,668, as compared with a production in 1871 valued at \$39,135,919 made from raw materials valued at \$32,474,548, an increase in value of products of 270 per cent and an increase in the value of raw materials of 370 per cent.

The export trade in flour showed an increase from 382,177 barrels in 1870 to 10,084,974 in 1926, or nearly 30 times with an increase in value from \$2,302,149 to \$69,687,598, the average value per barrel being about \$6.00 in 1870 and \$7.00 in 1926.

Other manufactures have shown similar growth. The slaughtering and meat packing industry has risen from an output of less than \$4,000,000 in 1871 to more than \$133,000,000 in 1924. Here, as in the United States, the number of plants has decreased greatly, due to the tendency of large scale production.

Canada is not usually considered a textile

center, yet the woolen and cotton goods manufactured here run above \$165,000,000 per year, and the annual manufacture of clothing is about half as much more.

Iron and steel and articles made from them however, form the largest item of Canadian manufacture. In 1924, these industries employed nearly 80,000 persons and their output was valued at \$371,000,000. A large and growing section of this manufacture is that of automobiles.

Trade and Finance.

The foreign trade of Canada in the fiscal year ending in 1926 was \$2,378,000,000. This means a foreign trade of \$239.50 for each man, woman and child in the Dominion, and marks Canada as one of the great trading nations of the world. Exports in that year were nearly \$400,000,000 more than imports.

The United States and Great Britain divide between them the vast majority of Canada's foreign trade, but there is an increas-

ing direct commerce between the Dominion and tropical countries.

The total wealth of Canada was estimated in 1921 at \$22,195,000,000—almost exactly the same as that of Japan; though the latter country has 60,000,000 inhabitants to Canada's 9,000,000. The per capita wealth of the Dominion was then about \$2,525. The total national income is not far from \$4,000,000,000 per year.

The revenues of the country for the fiscal year ending in 1927 were \$393,000,000. This comes to \$41.76 per capita, a heavy tax on a new country, the larger part being due to war expenditures. The excess of government increase over expenditure was about \$33,000,000.

Assets of chartered banks were nearly \$3,000,000,000, and deposits were \$2,000,000,000. About \$5,000,000,000 of life insurance were in force.

The jubilee year finds Canada proud of the material advances made, and confident of still greater progress to come.

CANADA'S RAILWAYS

By G. S. Wrong

Chief, Transportation Branch Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Before the advent of the steam railway practically all of Canada's population was along the sea coast and along the rivers and lakes. The first railway in Canada, the Champlain and St. Lawrence, opened in 1835, was constructed to shorten the water route between Montreal and New York. This railway, running from La Prairie on the St. Lawrence across the river from Montreal to St. Johns on the Richelieu river, which thus overcame the rapids at St. Ours, Chambly and St. Johns, was at first operated by horses, but the following year (1836) steam engines were substituted.

For ten years there was no further railway construction. Then the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, between Longueuil and St. Hyacinthe, a distance of 30 miles, was opened in 1847.

The Grand Trunk Railway, the first large railway in Canada, completed its line from Montreal to Toronto in 1856 and two years later opened the line through to Sarnia.

The company in 1880 had a line from Portland, Me., through Montreal, Toronto, and Sarnia to Chicago. A line from Port Huron to Detroit had been leased and in 1882 its chief competitor in western Ontario, the Great Western, with lines from Suspension Bridge to Hamilton, to Toronto, to London and to Sarnia, was acquired.

During the decade 1880-1890 numerous smaller lines had been secured through lease or control of stock, so that by 1890 the Grand Trunk system was operating 3,122 miles in Canada and considerable mileage in the United States. In 1922, before it became a part of the Canadian National System, it was operating a total of 3,612 miles of railway in Canada.

A part of the pact of Confederation was the agreement by the federal government to build the Intercolonial railway to connect the Maritime Provinces with Quebec.

The Dominion government, after Confederation, took over the lines of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick governments, 341 miles in all. Construction proceeded slowly, but pretty steadily; until in 1898, by getting trackage rights into Montreal over the Grand Trunk rails, the government completed the line from Halifax and St. John to Montreal.

Several small lines in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were acquired and branch lines built. By 1919, there were 1,593 miles of publicly owned rails in these two provinces.

The Prince Edward Island railway which was also built by the Dominion Government opened 197 miles of line in 1875. Of the total 276 miles now operated, 148 miles are narrow gauge, 3 feet, 6 inches, and 5½ miles has three rails providing both standard and narrow gauge. All other railways in Canada are standard gauge, 4 feet, 8½ inches.

The Intercolonial was built for political reasons, and military considerations were the governing factor in its location up along the St. Lawrence river, making the route some 210 miles longer than its competitor, the Canadian Pacific between St. John and Montreal, but only about 25 miles longer than the National Transcontinental between Levis and Moncton.

Until recent years its rates were on the whole lower than rates on other railways,



DRIVING THE LAST SPIKE

consequently its operation cannot be judged by the same standards as other railways, constructed and located to secure and develop as much traffic as possible and to pay dividends.

The railway failed to pay operating expenses during many years and even in prosperous years failed to earn enough to offset previous deficits, not to mention interest on the construction costs, which, on March 31, 1926, amounted to \$146,612,173, exclusive of branch lines purchased.

It did, however, connect the Maritime Provinces with Quebec and gave Ontario and Quebec access to the Maritime markets.

The First Transcontinental Line.

British Columbia entered the Confederation in 1871, one of the conditions being the construction of a railway to the Pacific coast to connect the province with the rest of the Dominion. The Federal Government in 1874 commenced the line but in 1880 turned the completed portions over to the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate and gave it other assistance, including \$25,000,000 and 24,000,000 acres of land, and also granted a monopoly for 20 years. This last, however, was surrendered by the railway before the expiration of the period.

The company completed the road and in 1885 opened the first transcontinental railway in Canada. Twenty years afterwards, the Canadian Pacific was operating 8,298 miles of line.

After the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway across the western provinces, other railways soon followed and settlers flocked into the country. In 1881 the total population of the Prairie Pro-

vinces was only some 118,000 and in 1891 only 251,000, but by 1901 it had increased to 420,000, by 1907 to 809,000 and by 1911 to 1,328,000.

The Canadian Northern railway was the creation of two men, Mackenzie and Mann, who first built the Lake Manitoba and Canals railway which was opened from Gladstone to Sifton, Manitoba. Assisted by the government of Manitoba, which guaranteed their bonds, they built the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, Manitoba and Southeastern and several other lines, acquired and built lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, and linked them up into a second great railway system. In 1916, the line was opened through the New Westminster, B. C., completing the second transcontinental railway in Canada.

An unprecedented number of settlers and quantities of foreign money were coming into the country during this period; but railway construction had been too rapid, the Balkan war and then the World War halted the flow of money and immigrants, the railway could not meet its obligations, and the Dominion Government was forced to take over the railway and assume its liabilities. These amounted to \$258,000,000 of guaranteed bonds. The government also paid \$10,000,000 for the equity of the stockholders.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

In 1903, another transcontinental line was launched. The Federal government was to build a line from Moncton to Winnipeg, and the Grand Trunk to build from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, on the coast of British Columbia. The Grand Trunk was to operate

the government built line rent free for seven years, and then pay rental of 3 per cent on cost of construction. When the line was finished, the Grand Trunk refused to carry out the contract. Negotiations followed; in May, 1921, the Dominion government took over the road.

In October, 1922, the government owned lines were amalgamated into one system, the Canadian National Railways, constituting the largest single system in North America, with 22,682 miles of line.

This action of the Dominion Government in taking over the operation of the Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk railways had been advised by a royal commission appointed in 1916.

The majority report of the commission signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Ackworth had recommended that the public operate these railways on purely business principles by a board of trustees and that compensation to the companies should be fixed by arbitration.

To summarize:

In 1836, Canada started out with 16 miles of railroad.

In 1856, she had 1,414 miles.

In 1866, she had 2,278 miles.

In 1876, she had 5,218 miles.

In 1886, this had grown to 11,793 miles. For thirty years, the railroad mileage of Canada had doubled every decade. From this time on, the proportionate increase, of course, was slower. In 1896, the Dominion had 16,270 miles of line; in 1906, 21,353 miles; in 1916, 36,958 miles; and in 1925, notwithstanding the terrific trial of the World War, this had grown to 40,352 miles.

Railway traffic increased at a rapid rate up to 1914. The war halted it and then caused an increase, especially in grain traffic, but from 1916 to 1925 there had been practically no increase except in 1923 when the record grain crop produced an increase in railway traffic of 12 per cent over the previous year's.

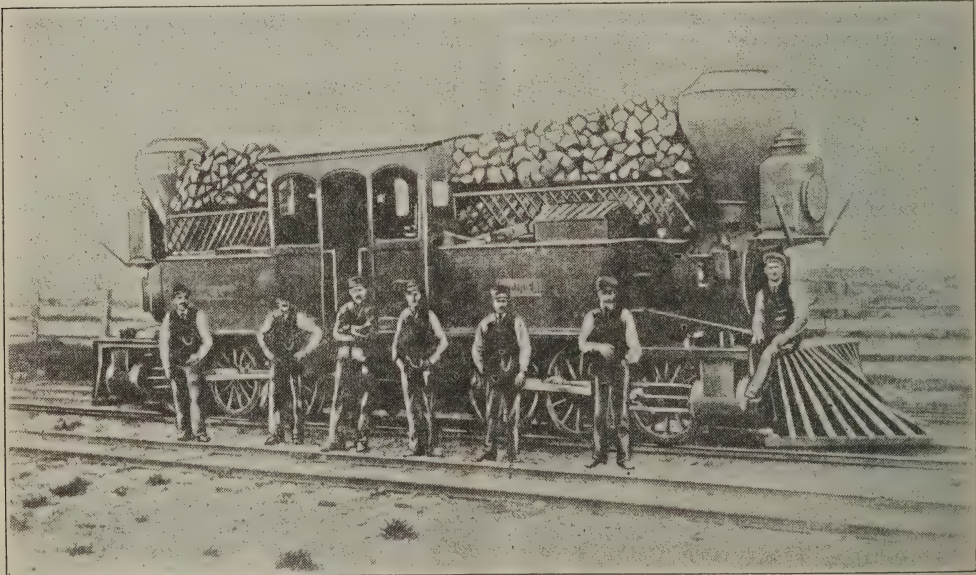
The traffic for 1924 and for 1925 were both below the 1923 traffic, but 1926 traffic showed an increase over that of 1923 and statistics indicate a permanent improvement.

The automobile has affected the railway passenger traffic. Except for a temporary post-war increase, the peak was reached in 1914 and during the past 15 years there has been little change.

In 1925 the gross revenues amounted to \$455,297,288. They had reached the peak five years before, in 1920 at \$492,101,104; the reduction in freight rates in 1921 and subsequent years materially affected the revenues.

The net revenues in later years were affected by operating costs and the conditions of the constituent lines of the Canadian National system. In 1926, however, the Canadian National lines in Canada earned a net revenue of \$35,374,581 and the entire system, including the Central Vermont, a net revenue of \$48,225,029, and the net revenue of all Canadian railways was the largest ever earned aggregating \$103,544,517.

Accidents on Canadian railways are becoming rare. In 1925 for every billion miles passengers carried, only 1.7 passengers were killed and the average for the five years 1921-1925 was only 3.76. Averages for five



OLD WOOD-BURNING ENGINE

year periods since 1901 show that the employees killed per million train miles have decreased from 2.86 for 1901-1925 to 2.32 for 1906-1910, to 2.01 for 1911-1915, to 1.39 for 1916-1920, to 1.04 for 1921-1925, the total of 82 for 1925 being the lowest of any year this century irrespective of the increase in train miles of number of employees.

With more improved methods of operation and better safety appliances on equipment, these accidents will undoubtedly continue to decrease. The class of accidents that is not showing a decline is at highway crossings, due almost entirely to the carelessness of drivers of motor vehicles.

Canadian railways in 1925 employed

166,027 persons and paid \$237,755,752 in wages.

Of the total coal consumed in Canada for all purposes including heating of houses and other buildings, the railways use about 30 per cent, or 9 million tons. They also consume 40 to 45 million gallons of fuel oil. The fuel bill for 1925 was over \$47,000,000 and they also expend annually \$12,000,000 to \$13,000,000 for ties to replace old ties and for new tracks.

The investments each year for extensions and additions and betterments vary; in 1924 they were over \$35,000,000 and in 1923 over \$58,000,000 and the total investments represent some \$3,000,000,000.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN CANADA

By Tom Moore

President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

Canada is still a new country as the fact of celebrating, this year, its sixtieth anniversary as a nation testifies. Great sections of its vast territories have only been settled during the past few decades and a large portion of its present population has either participated in the pioneering of new land or are the direct descendants of those who have. It is yet primarily an agricultural country, its industrial development being of comparatively recent date though this is continuing at a very rapid rate, especially so far as pulp and paper, mining, and similar industries based on the manufacture of its natural resources are concerned.

Pioneering and land settlement in a new country creates an intensely individualistic outlook and this has been reflected to a considerable degree in the attitude shown by members of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures with the result that whenever the subject of social legislation has come under discussion it has been apt to be considered as savoring of paternalism and as a thing to be avoided likely to deteriorate the hardy and virile spirit of the nation.

Bearing these facts in mind it will be much more easily understood why, compared with European countries, so little social or labor legislation is on the statute books.

As one result of the development of large scale industry and the concentration of more of the people in cities with the consequent growth of social and economic problems thus created this intolerant attitude towards necessary social legislation is fast dying out.

Labor organizations, being composed of those who, throughout the entire period of this industrial development, have been brought more closely in contact with these social problems than any other group in the country, and have naturally been in the forefront at all times with their claims for legislation to alleviate many of the condi-

tions under which they were compelled to suffer.

Unemployment insurance and other measures to deal with this social menace, health insurance, old age pensions and similar measures in common application in most other industrial countries have been pressed for but so far with comparatively little success. The notable exception is in regard to old age pensions, a bill having been passed at the last session of Parliament which establishes the principle of state responsibility for the protection of the aged needy workers. To make the act effective, however, and before pensions are payable, similar legislation must be secured in each of the nine provinces, as the present act only provides for the Federal Government to reimburse provincial authorities to the extent of fifty per cent of such moneys as may be paid by them in accordance with the provisions of the Federal measure. So far only one province, British Columbia, has enacted such legislation, and there is the probability therefore that for some time to come there will be provinces in Canada where, owing to this legislation not having been adopted, the aged worker will still be denied the protection of old age pensions.

Organized labor has pressed for such legislation to be administered wholly by the Federal Government, but having failed in that will divert its efforts towards securing the passing of the necessary legislation in each of the provinces and trust to the possibility of securing amendments to the act in the future to bring the measure more in harmony with the actual need of the aged workers in Canada.

It must not be assumed from the above that no progress of any kind has been made in regard to social or labor legislation. The British North America Act giving jurisdiction over property and civil rights to Provincial governments, most legislation of this character is, therefore, provincial in nature and this creates great dif-

faculty in securing uniformity in application throughout the Dominion.

It is questionable whether any country in the world has a compensation act which gives equal protection to the injured workers or their dependants as the acts which exist in most of the provinces of Canada, but as the Quebec Legislature has not yet adopted a modern compensation act there is still practically no real protection against accident to workers in that one province.

Minimum Wage Laws exist in six out of the nine provinces which set up varying standards of protection for female workers. In the Province of Alberta this has been extended to include male workers employed in occupations covered by regulations issued for females by the Minimum Wage Board, and in British Columbia the Minimum Wage Board has been given authority to issue orders covering male as well as female workers in all industries. This, however, is yet in the experimental stage and so far only the lumbering industry has been dealt with. The real reason which prompted this legislation in British Columbia was to protect the white workers from the competition of low paid oriental labor.

Another piece of provincial legislation which is becoming more generally recognized throughout the Dominion, though still a few provinces have not adopted it, is the Mothers Allowance Act which provides payments to widowed mothers with two or more children in order to enable them to be relieved from the necessity of leaving their children unprotected whilst following their employment and to thus allow them to fulfill their proper mission of looking after and training their families.

Canada compares favorably with any other country in respect to factory legislation, its administration and inspection services. Women are prohibited from working during the night; children are not admitted to industry, with very few exceptions, under sixteen years of age, and high standards of sanitation and safety are insisted upon.

Education is also under provincial jurisdiction and, being compulsory, there is very

little illiteracy amongst the younger generation. Technical education is assisted by the Federal Government and has reached a high stage of development throughout the Dominion.

Private employment offices are gradually being wiped out and free Government agencies substituted. These again are operated by the Provinces, but co-ordinated into a nation-wide service by the Dominion Government which pays a subsidy towards their cost.

Summarizing, therefore, it might be said that in the direct and newer forms of industrial legislation Canada can be counted amongst the more advanced countries, but in the larger field of actual social legislation affecting old age, sickness, destitution through unemployment, etc., protection in Canada is practically non-existent.

Canada is a large country as yet sparsely populated; its industrial centres are separated by great distances and its political viewpoints influenced largely by agricultural opinions. In addition to this it is a country of mixed races and nationalities, and whilst the greater portion of its fixed population is of French or British origin, each year sees a large influx of immigrants from practically every European country. It was stated on good authority recently that in the City of Edmonton alone over forty different languages were spoken and this is typical, especially of Western Canada and the larger industrial centres.

Notwithstanding these numerous difficulties, the outlook for Canada is bright. Canadians of all classes have confidence in themselves and in their country. They have a vast heritage to administer and this year, confederation will be celebrated by a renewal of their determination to make of Canada a country of which all may be proud, and a country, with its wonderful opportunities and rich endowment of natural resources, that can take its place as a leader amongst the nations of the world in assisting to raise the general standard of civilization.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA—1867-1927

By J. A. P. Haydon

No national labor movement existed in Canada at the time of Confederation. As a result the Canadian workers had no voice in the framing of the constitution.

It is true a few unions were scattered throughout the provinces, but no effort had been made at federation.

The first known union in Canada was organized at Quebec in 1827 when the journeymen printers organized "for the regulation of wages, the care of members incapacitated through illness and the holding of literary

and musical entertainments for the benefit of the members."

Other unions appeared from time to time but the Toronto Typographical Union is the oldest union in the Dominion, having been in existence since 1830, the only interruption in its sessions being for a brief time during the revolutionary period of 1837.

The iron molders of Canada were the first to seek and secure affiliation with their American brethren and in 1859 five local unions secured charters from what became

and is today the Iron Molders Union of North America. These unions were located at Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Brantford and London.

Toronto Typographical Union also sought a charter from the Typographical Union which became known as the International Typographical Union of North America. Other local and independent unions in Canada followed suit and it is interesting, in view of the agitation for Canadian national unions, that before any effort was made to form national unions in the Dominion, or before organizations of workers following the same vocation had come together, they sought affiliation with the organization of their craft or calling operating in the United States.

The record also shows that the Canadian workers sought these international affiliations of their own volition, having learned that in periods of trade depression mechanics moved from country to country, and, therefore, purely national unions would cause inconvenience to American and Canadian workers alike. This free movement of workers was possible under the Jay treaty which many believe is still effective.

Thus International unions were formed for the common protection of workers on both sides of the international boundary.

In the early 70's unions of workers became very numerous in the Dominion.

Toronto, which had taken a lead in the organization of workers launched a campaign for a nine-hour day. The opening gun was fired by the Toronto Typographical Union in 1872. They failed to secure this reform by direct negotiations and declared a strike in both the book and job offices and the daily newspapers.

They were partially successful, winning the majority of the book and job offices, but a prolonged strike ensued in the newspaper offices. The employers were strongly organized and shortly after the strike occurred a number of printers were arrested under the old conspiracy laws which had been inherited from England.

The arrest caused a storm of protest and the prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, was forced to introduce an act to repeal the obnoxious laws.

This bill was known as the Trade Union Act of 1872. While the law was not retroactive the case against the striking Toronto printers was dropped.

In introducing this act Sir John stated that a new country should not inflict penalties upon her mechanics, many of whom were immigrants, from which they had been freed in England. (The British parliament had the year previous repealed the conspiracy laws and enacted the British Trade Union Act.)

During the same session of parliament, probably because workers' organizations were extending their influence, a law was enacted which very seriously hampered the

activities of workers by inflicting heavy penalties for picketing.

Strange to relate Canadian workers are still handicapped during strikes by an inadequate definition of picketing and during recent years many judges have held that picketing of any kind is illegal in Canada.

Whether or not these measures in themselves were of sufficient moment to arouse the workers of the need for common action, the fact remains that a national convention, called by the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Labor Council), assembled in the Queen City on September 23, 1873.

Forty-four delegates were present representing trade unions and assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Ottawa, London, Bowmanville, Cobourg and Seaforth, while letters were received endorsing the proposal from organizations in Quebec, Thorold, Barrie, Montreal, Oil Springs, Ingersoll, Orillia, Goderich and Peterboro.

Mr. J. W. Carter, president, Toronto Trades Assembly, presided. In concluding his inaugural address he said:

"I urge upon you the necessity of being wise and moderate in your deliberations and enactments and let those who are watching your movements at this the first Canadian Labor Congress be compelled to admit that we are honest, earnest and prudent workers."

This sound advice has always been followed by the Canadian workers and results are manifested in many directions, some mention of which will be made later.

Meetings were held at Ottawa in 1874 and at St. Catharines in 1857, but trade depression had again become marked in the Dominion and no further meetings of the Canadian Labor Union (the name of the body) were held.

With the holding of the annual convention of the International Typographical Union at Toronto in 1881 a new impetus was given to the labor movement in Canada. Unions began to appear all over the country and agitation was again voiced in the Toronto Trades Assembly for a re-organization of the Canadian Labor Union or a similar organization.

By 1883 sufficient interest had been aroused to warrant the holding of another national convention. This gathering was held at Toronto on December 26, 27 and 28, 1883, and was attended by forty-seven delegates representing twenty-seven labor bodies. Mr. Charles March, president Toronto trades and labor council, presided.

For various reasons no further meetings were held until 1886 when the body organized upon a permanent basis under the name of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada. Later this name was shortened to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the name it bears today. Annual

conventions have been held continuously since that time.

The Knights of Labor predominated at these conventions until 1893 when for the first time trade unions outnumbered them. From that time onward the influence of the Knights waned rapidly and at the Berlin (now Kitchener) convention in 1902 the Congress purged itself of all dual, independent and "lamp-post" organizations and amended its constitution to confine the membership to the standard trade unions. This position has been maintained to this day.

The early reports of these national gatherings of workers' representatives reveal the intolerably unhealthy and dangerous conditions which attached to many occupations and also indicate that where legislation, designed to afford some measure of protection, did exist, no reasonable effort was made to enforce it.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the passing of legislation to provide for free education and free school books; to abolish sweatshop conditions; to humanize conditions of seamen; to prohibit the competition of prison-made goods with the products of free labor; to establish the eight-hour day on work under government control; to make illegal the payment of wages in kind instead of money; to protect building trades workers against the danger of unsafe scaffolding; to establish departments or bureaus of labor and provide for efficient factory, workshop and scaffold inspection; to establish free government employment offices; to provide for the collection and compilation for the government of wages and general labor statistics; to extend the franchise on a manhood and womanhood basis; to abolish election deposits and property qualifications for candidates; to exclude all Orientals; to abolish the Senate; to provide for adequate workmen's compensation for injuries; etc., etc.

That the mind of labor is not incapable of change is evidenced by the reversal of attitude upon a number of questions of policy. For many years the Congress stoutly supported prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors, but within recent years have favored the government sale of light beer and wines.

At one time the workers also demanded the compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Voluntary arbitration is now favored. When the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was passed in 1907 it was strenuously opposed by labor because it contained some compulsory features. Today labor supports the measure and desires that it be extended to all industries as was done during the war period.

From the first convention until 1926 the workers demanded the abolition of the Canadian Senate. At the Montreal (1926) convention this policy was altered and labor now seeks the reform of the Senate and curtailment of its powers.

Statutory amendments to provide for the incorporation of trade unions were insistently demanded in the early days, but the policy of incorporation meets no support today and labor stands opposed to this policy.

In the early days the workers went on record in favor of independent political action but added that if no labor candidate was in the field workers should vote for the candidate whose record was most favorable to labor. Today the workers are on record in favor of independent political action and the Canadian Labor Party has been established to give expression to this voice.

Since the formation of the Canadian Labor Union in 1873 a number of outstanding achievements stand to the credit of the organized workers.

The influence of a national trade union centre forced the governments to appoint a number of important commissions to investigate conditions complained of by the workers. One of the earliest was appointed in 1881 "to inquire into the working of mills and factories and the labor employed therein." This commission uncovered such an unhealthy state of affairs that factory inspection and regulations resulted.

The enactment of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act in 1915 is perhaps the most outstanding victory for labor. This law stands today the most advanced legislation in respect to workmen's compensation in the world. It is a state insurance with collective employers' liability and is administered by a commission. The fund is created by assessments upon the payrolls of the industries of the province and it is worthy of special note that 98 cents out of every dollar collected goes to injured workmen or their dependents and the cost to industry is much less than where private insurance holds sway.

This law became so popular with the workers and many employers that it has been extended from province to province until today similar laws exist in all with the exception of Saskatchewan and Quebec and it is quite probable that Quebec will enact like legislation next year.

Other measures have been enacted of direct benefit to labor among which might be mentioned the Employment Offices Co-Ordination Act under which a national system of free government employment offices have been established throughout the Dominion; old age pensions; mothers' allowance acts; minimum wage laws; technical education; etc., etc.

The most significant victory won by labor was during the 1927 session of parliament when amendments were made to the Trade Marks and Designs Act to allow for the registration of union labels. While this law was designed primarily to give protection to trade union labels it gave labor an increased legal status and protects unions

against possible legal procedure for other purposes. The particular clause reads:

"Nothing in this act contained shall enable any suit, action, garnishee, interpleader or other proceeding to be brought or had against a labor union, except for the purposes of this act."

Representatives of "big business" attempted to have this clause struck out but without success. Had this clause not been inserted legal action could have been taken against unions possessing labels because they had a property right in the label.

While the above constitutes some of the major reforms won by labor in the legislative halls of the nation it does not tell the whole story and it would be quite impossible to recite, in a short article of this kind, the very large volume of social and labor legislation enacted by the Dominion parliament and the several provinces. These laws were

recently consolidated by the Department of Labor and issued in a report containing 844 pages.

Although Canadian workers were not consulted in the framing of the constitution sixty years ago they now seek amendments which they believe will tend towards the creation of the better and greater Dominion and allow for greater progress in social and labor legislation and more solidly unite the Canadian people. These amendments would curtail the veto power of the Senate and give parliament control over social and labor legislation.

Undoubtedly had labor been consulted in the framing of the articles contained in the British North America Act these provisions would have been inserted. They now plead that this be done and offer the amendments as a contribution on the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.

CANADA'S FUTURE GLORY

By Hon. Peter Heenan

Minister of Labor and a Member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

When the invitation to write an article for publication in this Confederation Jubilee issue was received, it carried with it the request that the subject, whose title appears above, should be dealt with. In other words, I was asked to deal at short length with a subject of engaging importance and magnitudinous proportions.

Having in mind that it has been the not uncommon fate of prophets to be stoned and that the greatest of all authorities declared that "a prophet is not without honour save in his own country and in his own house," it is with some degree of diffidence that this task is approached.

Perhaps the world has grown more tolerant and appreciative of its seers. Certain it is that one of, if not the, leading testimonies of history is that worthy ideals, which constitute the stock-in-trade of the true prophet, have been the dynamic force making for the progress and the elevation of humanity.

The great problems that today challenge the genius of statesmen are the bequest of the past, but they can never be solved by limiting our perspective to the present. To do this were to build upon the sands.

When the Fathers of Confederation sixty years ago laid the foundations upon which the structure of Canada's nationhood has been proudly reared, the problems of the day most certainly limited the range of their achievement. But without the vision and zeal of the prophet—had they lacked the capacity to explore somewhat of the future and to direct their efforts to the service of that future—the bonds that insure our national unity could not have increased their strength and, perhaps, would not have been capable of sustaining the strains to which, of necessity, they have been subjected.

The wisdom of the Fathers of Confedera-

tion is justified in the progressive development, stability, and strength which have characterized the growth of Canada from the infant of sixty years ago, walking with somewhat nervous and halting steps, to the virile giant of today.

Confidence in the future greatness of Canada is strong in the hearts of most of her people. This is true, notwithstanding the attractions which have lured many of our young men to the United States. And Canadians are more assured than ever before that the faith of their pioneer forefathers was not based upon mirages and illusions. The dawn of the twentieth century was hailed as the advent of a century that belonged to Canada.

Let us glance at a few facts which show that these forefathers entertained no idle dream.

During the quarter of this century that has gone, the volume of capital invested in agriculture increased by 320 per cent, while the annual value of agricultural products increased 300 per cent.

In the same period there was an increase of 656 per cent in the capital devoted to manufacture, and the annual value of the exports of manufactured products registered the amazing record of an increase of 2,729 per cent.

The value of Canadian products exported during the period was multiplied between six and seven fold (from \$196,000,000 to \$1,315,000,000) and the total trade increased from \$406,000,000 to \$2,292,000,000.

Canada occupies second place among the world's per capita exporters and sixth place among the world's traders in foreign markets.

One might continue to quote statistical data to indicate the rapid and healthy ex-

pansion of Canada's industry and commerce and the soundness of her financial conditions. This is not the occasion for such extended reference. Let it suffice that no other country can equal her record of prosperous development during this century.

To fully appreciate this achievement it must be remembered that the period includes several years when the energies of the nation were devoted to the prosecution of the Great War and then, to overcoming the disastrous influences of the post-war depression.

Canada's national heritage of economic advantage, the intelligence, resourcefulness, and enterprise of her people, coupled with the record of the past sixty years, provide the vantage ground from which her future may be surveyed.

The future of Canada is, broadly speaking, interpretable by the record of her past, if the genius and spirit of her people can seize upon and retain the wisdom that has enabled her in her youth to play a not inconspicuous part in the development of those policies which promise most for the establishment of peace both industrially within her own borders and among the nations of the world.

There can be no permanent security and tranquility if peace is only considered to be attainable through the interpretation of existing legal codes and still less if sordid might must continue to constitute right.

The true glory of Canada today is by no means wholly, or even mainly, revealed by citing the record of her industrial achievement, though this is a factor not to be excluded. Her lavish potential wealth, represented by her abundant resources, can only bless in so far as they may be used as an influence to stimulate and elevate the intelligence, emotions and ambitions of Canadians to the solution of the grave economic and social problems which express themselves in terms of poverty, greed, hatred, and war.

A nation's glory is revealed in the dimensions of that spiritual quality which may be termed its soul. Is it Canada's only pride that statistics prove her to be the most prosperous country in the world today, and are the things of which she may boast only those against which Kipling delivered his prophetic warning in his "Recessional"?

If this question were answerable in the affirmative, then such glory would constitute her shame.

Let it be granted that the problems of establishing social justice within our own borders and of averting war among the nations are most complex and difficult of solution. Canada's past should, and there are indications that it will, furnish inspiration enabling it to increasingly function as a leader among the agencies making for peace.

Legislatively, her accomplishments in the

field of industrial conciliation have been of no mean order, although much remains to be done. Legislation and government administration, however, can of themselves never cure industrial unrest and poverty.

A much more potent force exists in the capacity of employers and workpeople to adjust their difficulties on the basis of a mutual understanding of each other's rights. Evidences are apparent that this truth is being increasingly appreciated.

Canada's glory will be enhanced as the spirit of mutual understanding and cooperation for the establishment of industrial peace and freedom from economic injustice is increased.

But Canada also possesses some just ground for patriotic pride in the contribution she has made toward the promotion of national amity. We have lived in peace side by side with our Southern neighbour for more than one hundred years and not a single gun points in either direction across the thousands of miles of frontier; this relationship grows increasingly and mutually amicable.

Attention can only be briefly drawn in passing to the conspicuous part played by Canada in the effort to promote world peace through the agency of the League of Nations and its subsidiary organization, the International Labour Conference.

But the greater significance attaches to the fact that Canada is devoting her energies to the arts of peace. Other nations there are that the curse of fear and burden of militarism heavily afflict. The genius of Canada is toward peace and not toward militaristic pomp and boastfulness. And it will add lustre to the crown of Canada's glory that, if our civilization is to endure, other nations will be compelled to copy our example. World industrialization is proceeding with rapid pace. The old order expressed in the rhyme.

"Of all my father's family

I love myself the best.

If God will only take care of me,

The devil can have the rest,"

cannot be indefinitely perpetuated. Suicidal extermination lies that way.

A new order will prevail in which it will not only be tyrannous for a giant to use his strength as a giant, but in which the giant who does so wield his power will be outlawed.

And there can be no more fitting ceremony performed in connection with this celebration of the Jubilee of the Confederation of Canada than that we Canadians should dedicate ourselves anew with fervent patriotic determination that, as St. Patrick is said to have driven the snakes out of Ireland, so Canada's mission shall be to assist with all her might to banish all that makes for social injustice and international distrust and hatred.

LABOR UNIONS IN CANADA AND THE ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR

As the Editor has announced that he proposed making the June Journal a Canadian issue, it will be of interest to its readers to have an account of the labor unions in Canada.

The labor unions in Canada are divided into three main groups, as follows:

First Group: The bona fide international unions, most of whom are affiliated with the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada or closely associated with it, such as the Train & Engine Service Brotherhoods, as well as a number of national unions not of a dual character to those unions affiliated with the Congress, also a number of miscellaneous locals that are chartered directly by the Congress.

The 16th report on "Labor Organizations in Canada," issued by the Labor Department of the Dominion Government, gives the number of this group as 171,943 for the latter part of 1926.

Practically all the organizations in this group are old established unions, that are functioning as such by having agreements with the employers relative to wages and working conditions in nearly their entire jurisdiction and their membership is on the increase in nearly every section of Canada.

Second Group: The Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, which was formed in 1921, and which accepts for membership only members of the Catholic faith, is largely confined to the province of Quebec amongst the French speaking workers, and according to the Labor Department's report, it had 25,000 members in 1926, and has signed agreements in some of the industries in that province.

Third Group: The national and independent unions that started as secessionist movements from the older established unions, hence dual in character and openly hostile to those unions affiliated with the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada.

Delegates from most of the organizations comprising this group, formed the so-called "All-Canadian Congress of Labor" in March of this year, in direct opposition to the Trades & Labor Congress of Canada. The Labor Department's Report gives the total membership of this group as 53,613 for the latter part of 1926. This is considerably less than the "over 100,000 members," which the leaders of this movement reported were represented at that conference.

Of this number, 18,665 is claimed by the one big union, but it can be safely stated that there is less than 2,000 members who are paying per capita to it at present, and other than the street railway and a small bakery in Winnipeg and a small coal mine in New Brunswick, they do not function as a labor union in any other industry, in the sense of securing better wages or working conditions or adjusting grievances.

By far the greater portion of the O. B. U.'s income, that makes it possible for them to have numerous representatives going over the country endeavoring to disrupt the old established unions, is derived by conducting a gambling competition through their publication, the O. B. U. Bulletin.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which was originally started in 1908 as a dual union to the Railway Clerks & Freight Handlers International Union, on the old intercolonial section of the Canadian National Railways, claims 14,500 as its membership for the later part of 1926.

This organization has an agreement with the Canadian National Railway, covering clerks, freight handlers, express employees, shop and roundhouse laborers, stationary fireman and engineers, dining and sleeping car employees and ferry-boat employees, which would be about 35,000 employees, so it can be seen that they have less than fifty per cent of the people in their union, that they have covered with an agreement. This organization is in no way recognized or dealt with by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From the above it can plainly be seen why that organization is doing everything possible to get the more important and highly skilled employees to join them, as the group which they now have covered in their agreement are nearly all unskilled or at the best semi-skilled employees.

The Electrical Communication Workers of Canada was started by several disgruntled individuals, who came from the United States, and who, as delegates to a convention of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, which was held in 1925, presented the usual proposals that are fostered by the Communist in about every labor union convention, but because they were rejected they started a secessionist movement among the commercial telegraphers in Canada, using as their slogan the usual Nationalist appeal.

The Mine Workers Union of Canada was started by the Communist, both in and away from the District No. 18 section (Alberta and Eastern B. C.) of the United Mine Workers of America in 1925, because they failed to gain complete control of the affairs of that district and its membership, which did not spread beyond that district, is now on the down grade.

It was delegates from the above four organizations and others similar to them, that formed the "All-Canadian Congress of Labor," better known as the "All-Red Congress of Labor," for the Communists, both as individuals and as a party in Canada, have taken the initiative in forming this body and every move in that direction has met with their encouragement and approval. Having failed to gain control of the international labor unions, they feel by the above

method they can control the Canadian labor unions.

Just how effective this body will be can best be judged by keeping in mind that each of the organizations who participated in its formation, either in some or all cases, are dual and by their declarations, hostile to the other, as for instance, the One Big Union lays claim to be the only and proper union for *all* railroad employes as well as all other workers.

If they are successful in getting the railroad workers in Canada to join them, then by that act they completely destroy the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes and the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada, and they have already been active in destroying the C. B. of R. E. local of boilermakers in Montreal or what was left of it.

Likewise, the C. B. of R. E. claims that it is the only and proper union for all railroad

employes in Canada. If it was possible for them to be successful in getting them to join, the E. C. W. of C. and the O. B. U. on the railroads would be destroyed, and so it is between the Mine Workers Union of Canada and the O. B. U., for the O. B. U. has unsuccessfully endeavored for years to get the miners of District No. 18 to join them, and so it is between the O. B. U. and each of the other units that make up the "All-Red Congress of Canada."

The truth of the matter is that in their desperation to survive at all, they have come together on their only common basis, that is, to endeavor to destroy the old established unions.

That has been tried many times before during the past fifty years in both Canada and the United States, but so far without success, and this latest attempt has already all the appearance of failing also.

R. C. McCUTCHAN.

CANADIAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Table Showing the Expenditures for Each Main Item of Expense on a Percentage Basis, of the Grand Lodge of the Boilermakers & Helpers International Union, for Its Canadian Membership for the 13 Year Period from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1927, Also the Total Receipts from Its Canadian Membership for That Period.

1. Strike payments in Canada for 13 years.....	\$206,218 or 46.2% of the total expense.
2. Grand Lodge Officers' and organizers' salaries and expenses for Canada.....	112,639 or 25.2% of the total expense.
3. 7% of headquarters expenses.....	36,948 or 8.3% of the total expense.
4. 7% of the Official Journal.....	33,516 or 7.5% of the total expense.
5. Death and Disability Benefits.....	25,925 or 5.8% of the total expense.
6. Delegates expenses to Grand Lodge conventions and other miscellaneous expense for Canada	11,784 or 2.7% of the total expense.
7. Business Agent's Support.....	11,150 or 2.5% of the total expense.
8. Trades & Labor Congress of Canada.....	8,215 or 1.8% of the total expense.
Total expenses for 13 years.....	\$446,395 or 100%
Total receipts from the Canadian membership in 13 years.....	\$436,271

Deficit for 13 years.....\$ 10,124

The Following Table Shows the Main Items of Expense on a Percentage Basis for the Entire Jurisdiction of the Boilermakers & Helpers International Union for the 14 Year Period from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1927.

1. Strike payments.....	\$2,313,283 or 37.2% of the total expense.
2. Officers and organizers salaries and expenses	1,458,382 or 23.3% of the total expense.
3. Cost of the Official Journal.....	478,277 or 7.7% of the total expense.
4. Death and disability benefits, not including insurance paid to members.....	441,085 or 7.1% of the total expense.
5. Clerical staff at headquarters.....	304,764 or 4.9% of the total expense.
6. Building cost to organization's funds.....	300,374 or 4.8% of the total expense.
7. Postage, telegrams, legal services, donations and other miscellaneous expense.....	266,941 or 4.3% of the total expense.
8. Business Agent Support.....	211,562 or 3.5% of the total expense.
9. Convention expenses.....	152,692 or 2.4% of the total expense.
10. Per capita, A. F. of L. and other bodies.....	140,582 or 2.3% of the total expense.
11. Printing other than the Journal.....	140,048 or 2.3% of the total expense.
12. Group subscription for "Labor".....	11,657 or .2% of the total expense.

Total expenses for 14 years.....\$6,219,647 or 100%

Total receipts for 14 years, not including insurance premiums paid by members

\$6,451,902

Compiled by R. C. McCutchan.

CANADIAN HUNTER'S SONG.

The Northern Light are flashing
On the rapids' restless flow,
But o'er the wild waves dashing
Swift darts the light canoe;
The merry hunters come—
"We've slain the deer.
"Hurrah! you're welcome home."

The blithesome horn is sounding,
And the woodman's loud hallo;
And joyous steps are bounding
To meet the birch canoe.
"Harrah! the hunters come!"
And the woods ring out
To their noisy shout,
As they drag the dun deer home!

The hearth is brightly burning,
The rustic board is spread;
To greet their sire returning
The children leave their bed.
With laugh and shout they come,
That merry band,
To grasp his hand,
And bid them welcome home!

A CANADIAN FOLK SONG.

The doors are shut, the windows fast,
Outside the gust is driving past,
Outside the shivering ivy clings,
While on the hob the kettle sings,
"Margery, Margery, make the tea,"
Singeth the kettle merrily.

The streams are hushed up where they
flowed,
The ponds are frozen along the road,
The cattle are housed in shed and byre,
While singeth the kettle on the fire.
"Margery, Margery, make the tea,"
Singeth the kettle merrily.

The fisherman on the bay in his boat,
Shivers and buttons up his coat;
The traveler stops at the tavern door,
And the kettle answers the chimney's roar.
"Margery, Margery, make the tea,"
Singeth the kettle merrily.

The firelight dances upon the wall,
Footsteps are heard in the outer hall,
And a kiss and a welcome that fill the room,
And the kettle sings in the glimmer and
gloom.
"Margery, Margery, make the tea,"
Singeth the kettle merrily.

THE CONSTRUCTION GANG.

Officers and members of this organization, it is yours to benefit by, yours to stand by, yours to serve.

Between ourselves, what have you done to give it the benefit of your ability, your influence, your co-operation? If you have been a worker, be proud. If you have been indifferent, change your attitude and become a builder. Just get one member, go to the meeting, welcome him to membership and be convinced that:

The first one proves your loyalty,
The second one your pluck,
The third your perseverance,
That's why the fourth brings luck.

It is a good thing to remember,
And a better thing to do,
To work with the construction gang,
And not with the wrecking crew.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES OF WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

"What's Back of Demand?"

We have seen that, when there is perfect competition, prices are fixed by supply and demand. But what is back of supply and demand? What makes demand increase or decrease, and what makes supply increase or decrease?

In this story we shall study what is back of demand. We shall find:

(1) Back of the demand schedule of, say, coal, are a large number of smaller demand schedules for coal, one for each person, and

(2) Back of each such individual demand schedule for coal, are always two schedules of wants, one for coal and the other for money.

First, then as to (1): the total demand,

at any price, is merely the sum of the individual demands at that price. For instance, suppose the following table tells us the demand schedules for coal of two individuals, Smith and Jones, at prices of from \$12 to \$2 per ton:

Smith's and Jones' Demand Schedules:

Price	Smith	Jones	Both Together
\$12	1	0	1
10	2	0	2
8	3	0	3
6	4	1	5
5	5	2	7
4	6	3	9
3	7	4	11
2	8	6	14

The table tells us that, at a price of \$12 a ton, Smith will take only one ton, and Jones will not take any; that at a price of \$6 a ton Smith will take four tons, and Jones will take one ton; and so on. The last column gives the sum of the demands of both Smith and Jones. If we should extend such a table to include the demands of all individuals, we would obtain, in the last column, the total demands at the various prices.

Thus we find, that behind the total demand schedule for coal, are a number of individual demand schedules for coal.

So much for (1). Now as to (2): What influences lie back of the individual demand schedules? Taking, for instance, the demand schedule of Smith, we may ask: What makes his demand schedule change? The answer is, the wants of Smith.

It is true that a man may want coal very much without having any demand for it. But this is simply because he wants still more to keep the money he would have to spend to get the coal. He prefers to keep the money so as to spend it for something else.

Every purchaser of coal, thus balances two wants, the want for the coal and the want for the money, it costs to buy that coal. On the relative strength of these two wants depends the schedule of prices he is willing to pay for coal, that is his demand schedule.

We must then, study these two wants, the one for coal, and the other for money. We shall begin with the want for coal.

The connection between want and price was, for a long time overlooked because of the puzzling fact that many of the articles most wanted are the cheapest, and that many of those least wanted are the dearest. Thus water is indispensable; yet there are few things which are cheaper than water. On the other hand, jewelry, which could easily be dispensed with, bears high prices.

But this paradox is easily explained. It is true that water as a whole is very desirable, that if we were deprived of it entirely we would thirst to death. Yet the want for any one particular quart of water, is very little because this one quart could make little difference to anybody. Were any one particular quart of water indispensable, it would certainly bear a high price. On the other hand, all the jewels of the world could be more easily dispensed with than all the water in the world. A lady would much rather give up one quart of water than give up one diamond. Jewels are rare, and so one jewel more or less may make a great deal of difference.

It is always the want-for-one-more unit of water and the want-for-one-more unit of jewelry which influences their prices. It is not how much a person wants all the water he or she has as contrasted with having none at all, or how much he or

she wants all the jewelry he or she has as contrasted with having none at all.

To show how this "one more" principle works out for and buyer, we may take a look into Smith's mind and see what motives affect him in purchasing coal, or, to change the example, chairs.

As any one purchaser's effect on the price of chairs will be negligible, we may at first overlook that effect; we may assume that Smith is unconscious of any influence on price. He thinks the price of chairs as fixed by the demand and supply of others; all he individually has to do is to decide how many chairs to buy at that price.

Our first question, then, is how does Smith, or Mrs. Smith, decide how many chairs to buy, when, say, he or she is furnishing a new house?

As Smith does not wish to sit on the floor nor compel his friends to sit on the floor, he could scarcely get along without any chairs at all. At least one chair seems an absolute necessity; that is, it fills a much felt want. But he wants another chair almost as badly, though not quite.

In the same way, if he had two chairs his want-for-one-more—a third—chair would be slightly less, and so on, indefinitely. If he had ten chairs, his want-for-one-more chair would be comparatively weak. If he had a hundred chairs he probably wouldn't want any more but would want to get rid of some of those he had, even if he had to throw them away. The more chairs he has the less he wants one more. The more nearly any want is satisfied, the less it becomes. This is the important principle.

If Smith has to decide how many chairs he will buy at, say, \$10 a chair, he will carefully balance in his mind whether, at any point, he wants one more chair or would rather keep his \$10 for something else. The number of chairs he finally decides to buy, will be fixed at, say, seven because he wants-one-more chair a little less strongly than he wants to keep the ten dollars that an eighth chair would cost him. That is, he'd a little rather have the money for something else, than buy an eighth chair, and so doesn't buy more than seven. But he bought seven rather than six because he thought he wanted the seventh just a little more than the money it cost.

In every purchase we make we do this weighing or balancing one want against another. We are forever asking ourselves two questions; one is, how much difference will it make to us whether or not we have one more chair, one more room, one more quart of milk a week and so on. The other question is, how much difference will it make to us whether we spend one more dollar. And so we are forever balancing, in our minds, one more chair against the number of more dollars we have to spend to get that chair, or one more quart of milk against the number of cents we have to spend to

get that quart, and so on, and we always decide to buy up to the point where we no longer want one more chair or one more quart of milk more than we want the money.

The fundamental forces behind demand, then, are Smith's, Jones', and everybody's want-for-one-more unit of anything and everything.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

By Bruce V. Crandall

III—Progress is Endless

Rather than write something according to the book of rules used by authors, editors, and journalists, I would quit right here with this series of articles. I am writing for just one reason and that is because I want to keep in touch with railroading, and to do that, I must keep in touch with the men who are running the railroads. This is a good way to do it. If they don't get anything out of it, at least I do.

It has always seemed to me that it is much more interesting to read something by someone you know than by someone you don't know. If you don't know the writer, it is, at least, interesting to know something about him. So much that one reads contains facts, information, and statistics, but for all that anyone can tell, it might have been written by a phonograph. Then, too, it is far from satisfactory to write for people whom you don't know. It always loosens your tongue a little more to be among folks of your own kind. I have often been tempted to write for the general public, but somehow I don't know just how to act with them. But with the railroad man, it's different; I know him, I have lived with him, worked with him—I know his language and he knows mine, and so we understand each other.

To sit here tonight in my den and write in an impersonal way to a bunch of railroad men—well, I just can't do it that way. It is late in the evening and there is quiet in the village as well as in the house. I almost feel, at times, as though I were not here. Out in Iowa there is a fellow working his trick. Another hour and he will be starting for home. I know every foot of the way between the office and where he lives—I know just how the dispatcher's office looks for I have spent many an hour in it. I know what his home looks like for I have been there and know his wife and children. And when I think of him I think of a hundred others.

Then there is a conductor who will finish his run in about a half hour. I can see him as he comes in, and in a few minutes I can see him walking up the street to his home. I can remember just how his house looks inside because I have been in it many times. . . . Then there is an engineer, one of the hundreds whom I know. By looking at my watch I can tell exactly where he is. I can see the cars stretch out behind his engine as the train winds and twists through the lake country in a certain state. I can see the light streaming from the steel coaches and shining on the road bed, and

I can feel the sway of the engine as I sit on the fireman's seat. . . . Then there are the lights of the autos gleaming far ahead to the right, and to the left of the track, and I know that there is a crossing ahead. The blast of the whistle for the crossing startles me, and I awake to the fact that I am within the four walls of my own small room. I sat down to write and I have been dreaming, and why not? Dreaming of a lot of fine, friendly folks. But I must write of something beside my dreams.

Yet dreams often lead to something worth while. They lift us out of the humdrum and the commonplace. And, so born of dreams, is a desire to reach out and possess ourselves, more and more, of the infinity that surrounds and envelops us. I wonder if the Chaldeans of thousands of years ago were the early astronomers because they were shepherd folks, and out under the stars at night, watching their flocks, they dreamed dreams as to what the stars were that shone so brightly under those southern skies. Out of those dreams came a knowledge of the movement of those burning suns in infinite space, and from that, modern astronomy, the most exact science that we have today.

This exactness of modern astronomy is well illustrated in manner of the discovery of the planet, Neptune. After astronomers have observed the position of a planet a few times, its orbit can be determined and its position can be computed for any future time. The planet, Uranus, was discovered about 150 years ago. Its orbit was computed and for forty years its computed positions were the same as those seen through the telescope. Then it was noted that Uranus was not exactly in its computed position.

"The discrepancy in the predicted motion of Uranus led to one of the most dramatic scientific discoveries ever made. It was suggested that the unexplained irregularities in the motions of the planet might be due to the slight attractions of an unknown and more remote planet. The problem was to find the location of the unknown planet from the accumulated effects of its attraction over a period of more than sixty years. The difficulties of the problem were so forbidding that the most experienced mathematicians of the time did not even attempt to solve it. Two young men, however, undertook what seemed a superhuman task, and carried it to completion. Adams, an English student at Cambridge, and Leverrier, a young Frenchman, each wholly independent of the other and by different methods, reached out with their logic across

nearly 3,000,000,000 miles and located the unknown world. A young German astronomer, called Galle, directing his telescope according to the instructions of Leverrier, within half an hour discovered the new planet, Neptune, almost exactly at its predicted place. Thus was human reason vindicated again, and our confidence in our ability to learn the laws of nature was given new support." From Moulton, in "The Nature of the World and of Man."

If we can learn the laws that govern the stellar universe, there is hope, given time, that we can learn the laws that govern us in our human relations, and thus we can learn to live together more understandingly. There are certain laws that govern our human relations just as surely as that there are laws which control the movements of the stars in their courses. Speaking of laws, there are more than one kind. We sometimes become confused in our thought because we are not accurate in the use of words. We have "natural laws" which are perfect, and "man-made laws" are often imperfect. The dictionary, which lies open on my desk, gives eleven classes of meanings, each with its own definition, to the word "law."

We know that if an astronomer discovers some law in the universe that it will always apply in every part of infinite space. That is "natural law." But with "man-made laws" what a difference. They don't always work. I always liked the way it is put by a writer named Carter: "It is not, therefore, possible to make law by legislative action. Its utmost power is to offer a reward or threaten a punishment as a consequence of particular conduct, and thus furnish an additional motive to influence conduct. When such power is exerted to reinforce custom and prevent violations of it, it may be effectual; and rules or commands thus enacted are properly called laws, but if aimed at established custom, they will be ineffectual." This is a big subject and deserves treatment all by itself, but we cannot stop here to follow through on it; some other time, perhaps.

I often think of these things as I stand in the back shop and watch the assembling of a locomotive which has been in for a complete overhauling. The real mechanic rebuilds, fitting in each part, knowing where it belongs. He understands the meaning of natural law. Someone, not a mechanic, might attempt to put the parts of a locomotive together with a sledge. We use sledge methods, force, too often in our social relations. The results are disastrous. There is one way of doing a thing, and that is the right way. Of course, it is hard to discover the right way. It takes time, patience, hard work and tiresome research, but in the end it pays. The fact that what we call a "law" is put on the statute books, does not mean that it will be effective. It must be right. Economic law is natural law, and we cannot

stop it, though, of course, we can shut our eyes to it when we see it coming, and play with certain artificial expedients, translate them into terms of man-made law, and pretend we are getting away with something, which we all know we are not.

Then, too, there are many different interpretations of economic law as to what it is and how it works. Some say that wages, for instance, are subject to economic law. Probably they are. Everything is, in the long run, in the field of industry. But we can work with and not contrary to economic law. Just now some business men are discovering, and writing about it, that an increase in the wage scale makes for business prosperity because with higher wages more money can be and is spent, which makes for more business. Of course, we can go too far in any direction, have too much of a good thing, and then we are in trouble because of the inevitable working of natural law—in this instance, economic law. This is another subject to take up later; this time we are trying to learn something as to law as we learn it from the stellar universe.

Do not imagine that the discovery of the laws that govern the universe of heavenly bodies was any easy job. It has taken hundred of years, and we are learning more all the time, and it is being learned by the hard work of someone. The laws governing our living together have not all been discovered or war and trouble with our neighbors would have ceased. To discover any one law means time and toil for a lot of persons who are willing to devote their lives to the research that will give us the answer. And after we get one answer we will find twice as many more troublesome questions to answer. In this world of ours we never seem to reach the end, so the big thing to do is to keep on making progress and let the end take care of itself.

Even some of our scientific men think, at times, that they have reached the end in some fields of research and that they never can go any further. Take, for instance, a statement of Auguste Comte, one of the greatest minds of the last century. He said: "We can conceive the possibility of studying the forms of planets, their distances, their movements, but we can never find out what is their chemical composition." This great and celebrated philosopher died in 1857, and five years after his death, spectrum analysis made it possible for us to know the chemical composition of the planets and be able to class the stars in the order of their chemical nature. Today, more than ever before in the history of the world, we hesitate to say that there is any limit to man's knowledge and, because of it, any limit to his control over nature. All this has very practical results as it means greater happiness for the human race.

To a railroad man it is interesting to note

that in the beginning of railroading there was much doubt as to whether the railroads would ever be of any practical value. Absurd laws were made in regard to them just as there are now for that matter. We do not realize how absurd until the passing of time has given us a better perspective. When the railroads were new it was not alone the uneducated that had some strange ideas in regard to them. Here is something from the early days of railroading in Europe. In Bavaria the Royal College of Doctors, having been consulted, declared that railroads, if they were con-

structed, would cause the greatest deterioration in the health of the public because such rapid movement would cause brain trouble among the travellers and vertigo among those who looked at moving trains. For this last reason it was recommended that all tracks should be enclosed by high board fences raised above the height of the cars and engines.

Here it is after twelve o'clock and still I sit here and visit with you and it is time to quit if I am to get any sleep. So without any ceremony this time I am going to say: Good night.

Co-Operation

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES FLOURISH IN CANADA

Remarkable records of successful operation are shown in the financial reports of three Canadian consumers' co-operatives published in the Canadian Co-operator, organ of the Co-operative Union of Canada. The three societies stretch almost from coast to coast, one being in Cape Breton, the second in Saskatchewan and the third in British Columbia. The British-Canadian Co-operative Society of Sydney Mines and Glace Bay boasts a turnover of more than three-quarters of a million dollars in six months, representing a gain of over \$100,000; while similarly successful records are shown by the smaller societies in Young, Sask., and Revelstoke, B. C.

The British-Canadian Co-operative Society, which is the largest co-op store society in North America, is owned and controlled largely by the miners. In addition to its business at Sydney Mines and Glace Bay it has branches in other mining centers. During the long lockout of the miners it rendered signal service in relieving the great distress that prevailed. It now seems to have weathered this storm and, despite the still continuing depression in the industrial

districts of Cape Breton, has settled down to its usual steady and substantial development. Its sales for the six months ending February 3rd reached the remarkable total of \$781,320—an increase of \$107,400 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Present membership is 3,044, and trading surplus for the half-year amounts to \$82,849. A 10 per cent purchase dividend has been paid to members. The society will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary in July, this year.

The Young (Sask.) Co-operative Association, in its financial statement for 1926, shows a gross profit of \$25,350. Added to this were insurance commissions, interest and scale fees bringing the total gross revenue to \$26,654. After deducting operating expenses there remained a net surplus of \$7,043.

At Revelstoke, B. C., the co-operative society is showing great progress, evidenced by its half-yearly statement for period ending January 22, 1927. Compared with corresponding period in previous year, the sales increased by \$4,485 to \$34,070. Net trading surplus increased from \$640 to \$2,028.

ORGANIZE WOMEN CO-OPERATORS IN CANADA

Women's guilds, which are a very important part of the co-operative movement in Britain and other European countries, have given good service in urban centers of Canada, but have not previously been organized in the Canadian rural districts, in which are located most of the affiliations to the Co-

operative Union of Canada. According to the Canadian Co-operator, a promising start has now been made at Port Rowan, Ontario, where a Women's Guild has been organized in connection with the Port Rowan Co-operative Co., which serves the surrounding agricultural community.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS BUY MANY ELEVATORS

Significant of big increases in their co-operative marketing activities is the recent decision of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Wheat Pools to expand their elevator service considerably. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has now decided to build or acquire

57 more elevators throughout the province to help handle the 1927-28 crop. This will bring the total number of co-operative elevators owned by the Saskatchewan Pool to 644. The Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers' Association has announced that it

will acquire at least 100 country elevators this year in addition to the 42 now owned, and will have them ready for handling the

1927 wheat crop. It is estimated that the Alberta association's expansion in physical plant this year will cost about \$1,250,000.

CANADIAN FARMERS DRAW \$27,000,000 FROM WHEAT CO-OPS

The Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Winnipeg, Manitoba—selling agency for the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta co-operative wheat pools, recently distributed \$27,000,000 on one day as interim payment to its farmer members. Fifteen cents

a bushel was paid on all grades of wheat 20c on durum, 8c for oats and barley, 12c for rye and 20c for flax. Approximately \$17,700,000 of the amount went to Saskatchewan farmers, and over \$6,000,000 to Alberta.

NEW CREDIT UNION FOR ALBERTA

A co-operative credit union has been decided upon by members of the Killam (Alberta) District Co-operative Association, to be called the Killam District Co-operative

Bank, Ltd. This name may be changed to "Credit Union," to avoid confusion with ordinary commercial banking. The office of the credit union is in the local co-operative store.

News of General Interest

LABOR ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR WORKERS' RADIO STATION

By Joseph A. Wise

Chicago.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and officers of 70 international labor unions, together with the officers of 50 city central bodies and local unions, promptly responded to the appeal sent out for more support in the fight being waged in behalf of radio broadcasting station WCFL, owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, John F. Fitzpatrick, president, and E. N. Nockels, secretary.

President Green and other trade union officers have made strong representations to Gen. W. H. G. Bullard, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, Washington, D. C., earnestly urging that WCFL, the only radio broadcasting station owned and controlled by organized labor, be granted a wave length of its own and power equal to that of any other station.

Request Believed Reasonable.

It is felt by these trade union officers that this modest request should be granted without hesitancy by the Government, inasmuch as labor owns but the one station, while there are hundreds of other stations owned by capital and used almost wholly in the interests of capital.

"In behalf of the millions of workers affiliated both directly and indirectly with the American Federation of Labor, I earnestly petition your commission to favorably act upon the application made by the representatives of Station WCFL, located at Chicago," says President Green in his letter to General Bullard.

"This station is the only station in the United States classified as being owned and controlled by a subordinate branch of the American Federation of Labor," President

Green further points out. "It is commonly referred to as 'The Voice of the People.'

Labor Proud of WCFL

"Labor organizations in different sections of the country take great pride in the fact that labor has established a broadcasting station in the city of Chicago," he says. "I assure you it would cause great disappointment in the minds of many working people throughout the country if the application for a license made by the representatives of WCFL were denied. They firmly believe and confidently expect that your honored commission will grant a license to Station WCFL."

The 120 other letters thus far sent to the Radio Commission and copies of which were mailed to E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, carried similar urgent messages. It is anticipated that a far greater number of letters will be sent to the commission before the campaign ends.

Officers of the International Seamen's Union of America have called attention to the peculiar interest which sailors have in Station WCFL, and of course passengers on vessels might well be included.

Seamen Deeply Interested.

The seamen took such a deep interest in this matter that a vote of the members of the international executive board was taken by wire. Under instruction of President Andrew Furuseth and other members of the board, Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander wrote a letter to the Radio Commission in which he said, among other things:

"The members of our district unions and branches sail on all parts of the Great Lakes, as well as on the Pacific and Atlantic oceans and other waters. Their interests

are involved in Station WCFL, which is the only labor radio station in the country. Unless it is given an exclusive wave length and permitted to use the maximum power, the station will be of little use to seamen."

All interested persons are urged to write letters to Gen. W. H. G. Bullard, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, Washington, D. C., requesting that Station WCFL, now operating on a 491.5-meter wave length, be granted a wave length of its own and power as great as that of any other station.

Co-Operation Is Appreciated.

Officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor are very thankful for the co-operation they have received from international officers and from the labor press in this emergency, but they feel that the rank and file, as represented by local unions and city

central bodies, should show more speed. Individuals, particularly radio fans, also should get into the fight, it is felt, and deluge the Radio Commission with a flood of telegrams and letters.

Large financial interests are vigorously fighting Station WCFL in an effort to put it on a low wave length and with little power, it is charged, and it is therefore the duty of all union members to put a shoulder to the wheel and demonstrate the solidarity and power of organized labor.

Each person who writes to the Federal Radio Commission in reference to this subject should notify E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

MINE BLAST DEATHS IGNORED BY PRESS

Charleston, W. V.—Newspapers of this state are printing columns of sob stuff on the heroism of the state mine inspector and officers of the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for their rescue of dead bodies at the mine explosion at Everettsville, where 97 workers lost their lives.

The victims and their dependents are overlooked by the newspapers and little space is given to the causes of the catastrophe or to a discussion of preventative

measures.

"A strict observance of the state mining laws and proper measures would have prevented this disaster," says the West Virginia Federationist.

"The responsibility rests somewhere, and it is up to the proper state authorities to place that responsibility and to take drastic steps to prevent future accidents. These facts do not seem to be considered by the press or the authorities."

Smiles

Try This.

Mrs. Newlywed asked her helpful husband to copy a recipe from the radio that evening. He tuned in on the station, but got two stations, and could not tune either of them out. He did his best. It went something like this:

"Hands on hips, place one cup flower on shoulders, raise knees and press toes, and mix in one cup of milk. Repeat six times, inhale quickly one spoonful of baking powder. Lower legs and mash two hard-boiled eggs in a sieve. Exhale, breathe naturally and sift dumbbells through a sieve into water."

"Attention! Lie flat on the floor and roll the white of an egg backward and forward until it comes to a boil, in ten minutes remove from floor and rub smartly with rough towel, breathe naturally, dress in warm flannels and serve with soup."

Heredity or Environment?

Irishman—You're a Canadian. You were born in Canada.

Scotchman—No, sir! My mother and father were Scotch, so I'm Scotch.

Irishman—You were born in Canada. So you're a Canadian even if your parents were Scotch.

Scotchman (heatedly)—Well, if a cat had

kittens in an oven would you call them biscuits?

Not a Thief.

A tramp had been admitted to the casual ward of a county workhouse late one evening. The following morning he duly appeared before the warden.

"Have you taken a bath this morning?" was the first question he was asked.

"No sir," answered the tramp, "is there one missing?"

It was the dear old lady's first ride in a taxi, and she watched with growing alarm as the driver continually put his hand outside the car as a signal to the traffic following. At last she became exasperated.

"Young man," she said, "you look after that car of yours and watch where you're driving. I'll tell you when it starts raining."

Indignant Protest.

"I tell you I won't have this room," protested the old lady to the bell boy. "I ain't going to pay my good money for a pig-sty with a measly little foldin' bed in it. You think jest because I'm from the country . . ."

Disgusted, the boy cut her short. "Get

in, mum. Get in. This ain't your room. This is the elevator."

Appropriate.

The young mistress sent her colored maid, newly hired, for a bill of toilet articles.

"Mandy," said the mistress a few days later, "where is that tar soap you got for me the other day?"

"Lawzee, Miss," exclaimed Mandy, "what all's a blonde baby like you to do wid tar soap? Ah thought you ordered it for mah own pussional use."—Exchange.

Just as Good.

The heads of a motion-picture-producing concern were holding a conference. The subject of developing new markets was under consideration. One suggested marketing a certain film in Australia.

"What's the use of sending a picture to Australia?" objected another. "There's nothing but kangaroos out there."

The first one refused to withdraw his proposal. "What do we care about that?" he asked. "Their money is as good as anyone else's."—Life (Australia).

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED.

Carlton—Lodge No. 39.

Any one of our membership who may chance to run across Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 440962, I would appreciate to have them ask him to communicate with the undersigned or with Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif., as this brother left there owing a bill of \$27.50 for meal ticket. M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.

Jones—Lodge 249.

A man who claims his name is T. M. Jones, but whose real name is Dell F. Suits, has visited several roundhouses and shown

a pass with the C. & O. R. R. The pass was stolen from T. M. Jones, a Boilermaker, in Ashland, Ky., and with the aid of this pass he has gotten money from several of our members along the road. Also articles of clothing and jewelry including a Masonic ring and pin for which he gave worthless checks. He is wanted in several cities along the C. & O. R. R. There are many felony warrants pending against him. Any one coming across this man kindly notify F. D. Gowdy, C. S., Lodge 249, 838 26th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Ray—His Brothers.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Brother S. C. Ray, Boilermaker, last heard from working in Taft, Calif., for Jack Dusach for the Moran Boiler Works in 1921. Age 41, height five feet and six inches, weighs about 160 pounds. Kindly inform him his wife died at Los Cages, Nev., and he should get in touch with his brothers in Jerome, Ariz.



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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

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CHILD HEALTH AND THE FEDERATION OF LABOR

By William Green

Two of the greatest sources of happiness are found in labor and children. The worker who is happy at his task and the child who is happy as his play form perfect expressions of human advancement. The most priceless possession of the worker is his children and his toil and service is given that he may provide for them and care for them as they should be cared for. This love and care for his children prompts him to make many sacrifices and aids him when he is sore pressed with the adversity of industrial conflict. To him his cause is a just and worthy one.

The purpose and program of the American Child Health Association so truly embodies the aims and purpose of the organized labor movement in its concern for the children of our land that we can, with great consistency, associate ourselves with you in your work. Your endeavor to insure to every child a physical, mental and spiritual existence which will enable it to receive correct instruction, the exuberance of health and the stamina of true spiritual culture makes your work of untold importance to our nation and to humanity.

The care of children and the preservation and promotion of child health appeals to humanity's noblest sentiments. The deep interest which has been aroused among all classes of people in the subject of child health is an evidence of the growing importance attached to this great subject. Science and education have done much to develop public opinion and to inspire organized forces to engage in child health research and to find protective measures. Opposition to efforts which may be exercised is inconceivable. Failure to do our full duty in promoting and protecting the health of children is due to indifference, ignorance or selfishness.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor, in common with all American citizens, is interested in the welfare, the happiness and the health of all children. This interest is inspired by patriotic and humane reasons. The American Federation

of Labor, however, has a particular and special interest in the question of child welfare. From the beginning of its existence in 1881 it has emphasized the necessity of affording protection to children and it has consistently pointed out the destructive effects of child labor.

Children who live in favorable circumstances may be given the care and attention necessary to the protection of health. They are reared in a healthy environment and enjoy the privileges of healthful surroundings. Their opportunities for development and growth into strong, vigorous men and women are greater than those of the less fortunate who are numbered among the great mass of working people.

It is because the workers who are represented by the American Federation of Labor are deeply conscious of this fact that they are eager to utilize every means available for the prevention of sickness and death among the children and to favor legislation which will operate to spread knowledge and education regarding the adoption of methods which will safeguard the health and the lives of children.

In order to supply the protection which must be accorded children, if their lives are to be saved, we must understand the underlying causes of sickness and the high mortality among children. These causes as they exist among the mass of the people are varied but easily ascertainable. Some may be classified as economic and others may be classified as physical. Some are directly traceable to a lack of knowledge and understanding of the use of preventive measures.

Poverty is the primary cause of much human distress and is a prolific source of ill-health among children. The child that is underfed and undernourished falls an easy prey to sickness and disease. The devitalizing effect of a lack of wholesome food is quite noticeable upon the faces and in the general appearance of thousands of children who attend our public schools. Many teachers and many who are employed as com-

munity nurses can bear testimony to this fact. We cannot have strong, vigorous, healthy children in any community where poverty lays its blighting hand upon family life or levies its tragic tribute upon those who dwell within the home.

It may be impossible to abolish poverty or to overcome all of its disastrous effects. It is a condition of our social life which is predicated upon numerous and varied facts and causes. But, we can greatly reduce and minimize its scope and effect. Certainly we ought to find a way by which the nation's children may be spared the deadly and harrowing experience which attends hunger and emaciation.

In searching for a remedy for poverty we must first definitely decide to face existing facts and diligently apply ourselves to a study of the basic causes which produce it. For instance, the breadwinner must be accorded an opportunity to work and earn a wage sufficiently high to provide adequate food and clothing for his dependent children. This involves a study and understanding of industrial and economic facts with reference to family needs, the family budget, adequate income and the problem of seasonal and intermittent employment, as well as unemployment.

The most serious of all our industrial problems is that of unemployment. It quickly and seriously affects home life, living conditions and the minimum food requirements of the wage earner's family. The ill effect of prolonged unemployment in any community composed largely of working people is first apparent among their children.

General debility, loss of weight and a perceptible increase in sickness among the children inevitably follow in the wake of unemployment. The pathetic feature of it all is that innocent children are the victims of a false and unsound economic condition for which they are in no way responsible. They go hungry in a land of plenty and they virtually starve in their dwelling place surrounded by an abundance of food supplies.

In the promotion of child health we must grapple with this depressing, difficult problem of unemployment. Success in this laudable endeavor depends upon our ability to find a remedy. We must find a way by which we can systematize and regularize employment so that wage earners may earn a steady, uninterrupted income sufficient to supply an adequate amount of wholesome food to their children. These efforts should be supplemented by the adoption of a practical plan providing for the creation of a joint fund out of which sums could be paid sufficient to tide the workers and their families over unavoidable, intermittent periods of unemployment in seasonal callings and industries.

Workmen's compensation laws are serving to advance and promote the health and welfare of children. Under the operation of this humane legislation definite sums of

money are automatically paid injured workers and the dependents of those killed during the course of employment. By this process the dependents of injured workers are assured food and care during the period of incapacity resulting from an industrial accident and the dependents of killed employes are accorded care, food, education and protection until the dependent children reach the age where they can care for themselves. We can render a very great service in the advancement of child welfare and child health by strengthening and perfecting the workmen's compensation laws in the different states so that they will be more responsive to human needs and will more adequately meet our social and family requirements.

Legislation prohibiting the employment of children in industrial establishments has served to protect their health, morals and physical well-being, but this character of legislation, helpful as it is, affording a large measure of protection to the nation's children, does not effectively and adequately meet the needs of modern society. Altogether too many children of a tender age are employed in industry.

During the period intervening since the Supreme Court of the United States declared the last federal child labor law unconstitutional the employment of children has increased until now it is authoritatively estimated that more than two million children between the ages of ten and fifteen years and at least two million five hundred thousand children between the ages of ten and sixteen years are working for wages.

According to a report made by the Children's Bureau, in January of this year, the increase in the employment of children in industry in one city alone, Fall River, Mass., was 43.7 per cent. If the nation is to be completely saved from the degrading and destroying effect of child labor it must adopt the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. In no other way can we fully and successfully cope with this evil.

Child labor is a national problem requiring the application of a national solution. It should be dealt with through the enactment of uniform legislation and this can only be done through the exercise of constitutional authority conferred upon the Congress of the United States. Time and opportunity will not permit more than this passing reference to the proposed child labor amendment to the fundamental law of the land. It is an issue which must be faced if the organizations interested in the promotion of child welfare and child health are to succeed.

The nation cannot possess healthy children, in a full and complete degree, and at the same time permit industry to employ children. We cannot have child health and child labor simultaneously. The employment of children in industry is a curse to civilization. It is incompatible with child

welfare and is a violation of natural and physical laws. We must surrender one or the other, children's health or children's labor. Which shall it be?

The national security and the preservation of the Republic require that the health and welfare of our children—not the children in one state or a group of states alone, but the children of all the states throughout the Union—shall be protected and preserved. In addition to the whole-hearted support which the American Federation of Labor has ever given to workmen's compensation and child labor legislation it has led in the movement for the enactment of compulsory school attendance laws and has supported recreational and playground movements.

The hundreds of city central bodies and state federations of labor chartered by the American Federation of Labor taken an active interest in educational, playground and recreational movements. All of this contributes to the promotion of child welfare and child health. The American Federation of Labor approved and supported federal legislation creating the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau and the Act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy, commonly known as the Maternity Act.

The agencies created by this legislation have rendered and are now rendering most valuable service to mothers and children throughout the land. The information disseminated by these federal agencies concerning the care of children and infants enables mothers to administer to the need of their children and care for them in such a way as to protect and promote their health and welfare.

It is most regrettable to observe that the reactionary forces in the Congress of the United States who, during the last session of Congress, succeeded in their efforts to repeal the Maternity Act, extending help to mothers and babies, are now directing their efforts toward the destruction of the Children's Bureau. This group of reactionary members of Congress seem to be strongly against child welfare, mothers and babies. They profess to see in the development of these agencies a form of governmental bureaucracy which threatens the liberty of the people.

I seriously question their sincerity. They do not seem to fear that agencies created by the Federal Government for the purpose of assembling and disseminating information regarding the care and protection of animals and trees and the methods to be employed in destroying the corn borer and other pestiferous insects tends towards the establishment of bureaucratic control threatening the liberty and freedom of the people.

The working people of our country are strong supporters of the Department of Agriculture and the agencies created within

it for the purpose of helping the farmers of our country to better care for hogs and other animals, but they are for the mothers and children of the nation first. We will vigorously oppose any and all attacks made upon the Children's Bureau and any attempts made to destroy it.

To have a nation strong and enduring we must have a nation of homes. We must have homes in houses and dwellings which permit sunlight and fresh air. We must have homes which harbor mothers whose children may receive their care. We must make it possible for fathers to win by their efforts a sustenance for their children and the women who have given them to this world.

To a worker home is a sacred place. He gives his entire life to hard labor so that he may maintain it and bring to its narrow confines the joy of happy childhood. These are facts which are proven by the lives and experiences of working men and women. It is to be deplored that these ideals have not been realized, for years of ceaseless efforts have been expended by organized labor in its attempts to accomplish them.

Under the press of industrial expansion the change of living conditions and the increase in economic necessity, many women are compelled to share with their husbands in the work of caring for their families. Upon them is cast the burden of caring for home and children and performing work for wages. This work requires her to absent herself from her home many hours of the day and deprives her children of the watchful care of their mother.

Childhood is such a charming subject. It is so filled with allure that when we turn to thought of it we picture the chubby, red cheeks of a well-cared-for child. We have so many of them, each vying with his fellows for coveted prizes and health medals.

But organized labor sees the pale, wan faces of the undernourished, uncared for children. It comes in close contact with the child worker and its heart grieves when it sees and knows the great hardships which that child must bear. Our sympathy and our desire to alleviate their condition is deepest because we know what these frail children are facing day by day.

Be assured that the American Federation of Labor will co-operate with and assist the American Child Health Association in its work of promoting child health in every community throughout the land.

Every MEMBER added to our organization makes our task much EASIER, especially when we are about to present A NEW AGREEMENT.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

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ORGANIZATION

The most important problem confronting the trade union movement is organization work. This problem is concerned with both the extension of the trade union field and the maintenance of the effectiveness of the organization. Strengthening of our International Brotherhood demands personal and systematic endeavor from each and every individual connected with it. What the labor movement needs now as never before in its history is members devoted to the cause of trade unionism, who believe in it so completely that they are willing to give themselves to its service. We must be strong enough to demand consideration in order to get it. The wage increases of the past have come only as a result of the insistence of men made strong by uniting their efforts. The workers are not really free unless they themselves have a hand in determining their conditions, and they can exert no influence in this industrial world of organization unless they also are organized.

Every local affiliated with our International Brotherhood should make a careful canvass to discover boiler makers and helpers eligible for membership within the jurisdiction of their respective local, and having located the prospects, the local should proceed with energy and determination to bring them in to it. Workers who have a daily job that keeps them familiar with the problems of those who work have marked success as organizers. They are capable of pointing out the possibilities of unionism in a compelling manner. The work of an organizer is similar to that of a salesman. If anyone came to you to sell you an article, and he was unable to convince you of its merit, you would possibly refuse to buy, and if he became angry and abusive, you would never buy. The article you have to sell is the membership in your union; your prospective customers are the unorganized men of your craft. You must convince them the unions can do something for them personally.

Those companies which do not have collective bargaining relations with unions feel it necessary to provide their employes with company unions as a substitute; hence if organization was not a good thing for labor there would be no opposition to it from the employers of labor. There would be no open-shop movements and spy systems instituted. Intimidation and discrimination would not be practiced and large sums of money would not be spent to prevent the worker from joining his trade union.

It should not require a great deal of argument to convince our members that it is to their interest to do all they can to reduce the number of the unorganized and increase the ranks of the organized. Every unorganized brought into the organization will be one less non-union man for the open-shoppers to draw from.

Through the untiring efforts of the officers of a number of our local lodges and the hearty co-operation given them by their members, we have received a large number of reinstatements and new members in a remarkably short time. Efforts of this sort mean consecration to a high purpose for the benefit of workers, industries and all they serve. The possibilities of progress is far-reaching if every trade unionist will pledge himself to utilize every opportunity in the day's experience to further the cause of unionism.

INJUNCTION JUDGES DRIFT FROM MOORINGS

The labor injunction judge ignores constitutional moorings. He charts his own course. He is guided by prejudice and economic viewpoints formed through environment. These judges make a football of fundamental rights. To protect property, they set aside guarantees that have been secured after long sacrifice.

This was clearly stated by the Missouri State Supreme Court several years ago, when it was asked to uphold an injunction against organized garment workers, who issued an appeal for popular support against an unfair manufacturer. The court said (Marx vs. Watson, 168 Mo.):

"If these defendants are not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs, or, if you please, their supposed wrongs, by word of mouth or with pen or print, and to endeavor to persuade others to aid them by all peaceable means, in securing redress of such wrongs, WHAT BECOMES OF FREE SPEECH, AND WHAT OF PERSONAL LIBERTY? The fact that in exercising that freedom they thereby do plaintiff an actionable injury, such fact does not go a hair towards a diminution of their right of free speech, etc., for the exercise of which, if resulting in such injury, the Constitution makes them expressly responsible. But such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authority in a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from occurring."

The injunction judge and defenders evade this rock-bottom Americanism by the claim that the equity process is "preventive." That is their judgment. The Constitution ordains otherwise. Provision is made for the wrongful exercise of free speech and press. No judge is authorized to annul the Constitution on the ground that the exercise of an inherent right may lessen profits. Inherent rights are not subject to counting room standards or moods of an injunction judge.

Government is instituted to protect these rights. When one department of government fails in its purpose, the structure is weakened. The injunction was originally intended to apply where plaintiff had no other remedy at law. It was not intended to apply to personal relations. Now the injunction judge orders workers not to strike, not to communicate with a strikebreaker, and even not to mention the name of the unfair employer.

If the labor injunction judge is permitted to fasten this system on workers, he, true to the historic policy of all usurpers, will include other classes and eventually establish government by injunction. The labor injunction and the Constitution cannot survive.

LOW WAGES NO SOLUTION

The British situation is of interest to America because it sustains the United Mine Workers in their opposition to low wages. These trade unionists have repeatedly pointed out that low wages is no solution for the ills of the coal industry.

Wage reductions and increased hours that were forced on British coal miners, following their disastrous strike last year, have failed and that country is facing another coal crisis. When the miners were defeated, jubilant coal owners prepared to challenge competitors in European markets, but other countries met the lower labor costs and England finds herself in a worse condition because of debased living standards of more than 1,000,000 workers. To add to Britain's troubles, an embargo has been placed on that coal by the French government. The French coal owners refuse to engage in the cut-throat competition.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR INAUGURATION OF FEDERAL LONGSHOREMEN'S AND HARBOR WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

The failure of Congress at its last session to provide funds for the functioning of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act after passing it will not cripple altogether the administration of the law, President Anthony J. Chlopek of the International Longshoremen's Association reports.

The act will be administered by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission. Mr. Chlopek reports that President Coolidge and General Lord of the budget commission have agreed to the suggestion of the compensation commission that the commission be permitted to use the funds appropriated to it for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, for putting into effect the law as far as possible.

The commission has decided under the circumstances to establish five deputy offices. A Cleveland office will have jurisdiction over the Great Lakes district. The New York office will have jurisdiction over the New England states. The Baltimore office will function for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads and surrounding terri-

tory. New Orleans will have jurisdiction over the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. The San Francisco office will have charge of the entire Pacific Coast ports.

The Commission is now making every preparation to be in readiness when the law becomes effective July 1, 1927. The new law provides that longshoremen and all repairmen when injured aboard ship will be entitled to the benefits provided in the federal compensation law.

TO REDEEM LIBERTY BONDS

Notice to holders of second liberty loan 4 per cent and converted $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds that interest on these bonds will cease November 15, 1927, was issued by the treasury department recently. The bonds will be redeemed at par on that date, but holders may, in advance of that date, be offered the privilege of exchanging them for other interest bearing obligations of the United States, on or after October 15.

The importance of acquainting bondholders with the fact that their bonds have been called is emphasized by the treasury records of previous calls for redemption or exchange. These records show that there are still outstanding at the present time in the hands of the public about 30 million dollars in government securities on which interest has ceased. It is for this reason that the treasury department is making a special effort to see that the present announcement reaches as many second liberty loan bondholders as possible.

The second liberty loan was offered for subscription on October 1, 1917. Subscriptions amounting to \$4,617,532,300 were received from 9,400,000 subscribers. A total of \$3,807,865,000 was allotted. The bonds issued were dated November 15, 1917, bore interest at 4 per cent, were payable twenty-five years after date of issue, but were subject to redemption on and after ten years after date of issue at the option of the United States. The bonds carried a conversion privilege which might be exercised in the contingency of the first subsequent issue of bonds at a higher rate. This contingency arose when the third liberty loan was issued on May 9, 1918, and thereafter \$3,707,933,850 of the 4 per cent bonds were converted into $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds. The terms of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent bonds were identical with those of the 4 per cent bonds, except for the interest rate.

Of the original issue of \$3,807,865,000, about 750 million dollars have been redeemed on various accounts and about 1,300 million dollars have been refunded into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent treasury notes. A balance of nearly 1,700 million dollars is now outstanding and the bonds representing this amount are now called for redemption on November 15.

THE CENSUS BUREAU REPORT

The Census Bureau of the United States has completed a survey of all branches of manufacturing in the United States for the year 1925. The facts developed are that industry is being centralized at an alarming pace. The number of workers employed is decreasing, while the output and the manufacturers' profits are advancing with giant strides. Improved machinery, cheap power, increased efficiency of the works are the principal reasons for the results secured.

The dark side of the industrial welfare of the nation is revealed by the fact that workers' wages, their purchasing power, lag far behind the increase in productivity. The outstanding features of the report were the increase in production, the decrease in employment of wage earners, and the increase in horsepower. The figures show that in 1919 there were 213,631 manufacturing establishments in this country. Six years later, in 1925, the total had fallen to 187,386, a decrease of 12 per cent. In 1919 there were 8,898,536 workers engaged in manufacturing. Six years later there had been a drop of over 500,000, the total employed being 8,383,781. During the same period the cost of raw materials decreased 2.9 per cent.

According to the Census Bureau, the value added by manufacture was \$24,748,249,000 in 1919. In 1925 it was \$26,774,566,000, an increase of 8.2 per cent. Put these figures in another way and they show that the value added by manufacture was \$2,753 per worker in 1919 and \$3,193 in 1925, a gain of \$440 per worker. What did the workers get; what was their share of this increase in production? First of all, 500,000 of them found themselves out of jobs. Second, the average wage of those who continued at work went up from \$1,162 in 1919 to \$1,279 in 1925, a gain of \$117. This means that for every dollar added to the wage of those who were lucky enough to remain employed the manufacturer charged up \$3.75 to the price exacted from the consumer.

AN INDISPUTABLE FACT

In the midst of some confusion, much diversity of opinion and endless talk concerning mass production, mass distribution and what to do about it, there is one indisputable outstanding basic fact that should never be overlooked, and that is: Labor

under any form of industrial production must organize or it will be lost in the shuffle. This is not a theory, it is a fact and has been so demonstrated by actual experience.

There is no means whereby labor can obtain recognition and maintain its just rights in the matter of wages, hours and shop conditions except by organization in our unions. Success is at our door if we will stop wasting time and energy over theories and devote all our time and energy to organizing in our constructive, tried and true, and successful trade unions.

Big interests know the value of organization and keep right on organizing in their own way, gathering in the juicy fruits of industry, while the workers, or some of them, are just talking it over and eating snowballs. From now on all should resolve to organize for protection. Try it and success will follow.

QUOTATIONS

Why should we call ourselves men, unless it is to succeed in everything, everywhere? Say of nothing, "This is beneath me," nor feel that anything is beyond our powers. Nothing is impossible to the man who can will.—Mirabeau.

If we never flattered ourselves, the flattery of others would not hurt us.—Rochefoucauld.

If a man does not make new acquaintances, as he advances through life, he will soon find himself left alone. A man should keep his friendship in constant repair.—Johnson.

Men and brethren, a simple trust in God is the most essential ingredient in moral sublimity of character.—Richard Fuller.

I have much more confidence in the charity which begins in the home and diverges into a large humanity than in the world-wide philanthropy which begins at the outside of our horizon to converge into egotism.—Mrs. Jameson.

There are three kinds of praise—that which we yield, that which we lend, and that which we pay. We yield it to the powerful from fear, we lend it to the weak from interest, and we pay it to the deserving from gratitude.—Colton.

Adversity has ever been considered as the state in which a man most easily becomes acquainted with himself, particularly being free from flatterers.—Johnson.

It is known that the taste—whatever it is—is improved exactly as we improve our judgment, by extending our knowledge, by a steady attention to our object, and by frequent exercise.—Burke.

The heart needs not for its heaven much space, nor many stars therein, if only the star of love has arisen.—Richter.

The brave only know how to forgive; it is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at. Cowards have done good and kind actions—cowards have even fought, nay, sometimes even conquered; but a coward never forgave. It is not in his nature; the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul, conscious of its own force and security, and above the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness.—Sterne.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros, Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
Mellvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc. Jefferson, HY. (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON

In the past few months we have received many letters from former members wanting to know what can be done to improve their working conditions or secure an increase in wages. To our minds this is an easy question for any workman to answer, and that is, for every man eligible to membership working at our trade to ORGANIZE—CO-OPERATE, and stand shoulder to shoulder with his fellowmen in order to better their conditions. I am sure that every workman realizes that organization is the paramount issue and if the men eligible to membership fail to take advantage of the opportunity to organize they are the ones to suffer the penalty, and they should not raise any objections to their present low standard of living. Every workman knows that every branch of our Government is organized, as well as the professional men and employers of labor. The question is asked: Why do these men organize? The answer is: To protect their interests. This alone should be conclusive proof to wage workers that they should immediately make application and become active members of the organization having jurisdiction over the work they are employed at. The only possible way for the wage workers to improve their present standard of living, protect their families, or educate their children is through organization and co-operation.

Every man that joins a labor organization has a duty to perform, and that is, to assist in organizing every man employed at his trade. I am sure if our members will give us their assistance in organizing every man eligible to membership in our International Brotherhood, in the very near future we will

be successful in securing substantial increases in pay and better working conditions for the men of our trade and who are members of our organization. The members cannot expect the officers to maintain conditions, but they themselves should be willing to do their part, and I again appeal to our members to give us their support to the end that we may become a better and stronger organization.

In the past few months we have received several complaints from our local lodges that members are going to work under their jurisdiction and failing to comply with the provisions of Article X, Section 4, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, which specifically provides that members accepting employment under the jurisdiction of a local lodge must immediately deposit their clearance cards. So we trust in the future members who go to work under the jurisdiction of another local will immediately comply with the provisions of the above article and section.

In checking over our records we also find many of our local lodges have not complied with the provisions of Article III, Section 4, Subordinate Lodge Constitution, relative to bonding the financial officers of the locals, and we will appreciate it if these locals will immediately do so. Any local lodge not having application for bonds can receive the same by writing this office, or the I. S. T.'s office.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am,

Yours fraternally,

WM. ATKINSON,
Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER, CHAS. F. SCOTT

We are herewith submitting our regular monthly report showing the claims paid to the beneficiaries of our members or to the member himself from May 20th to June 16th, inclusive.

LIST OF CLAIMS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 16, 1927.

Lodge	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relation	Date	Amount
295	John Boner	Carcinoma	Carrie Boner	Wife	May 21	\$ 500.00
295	John Boner	Carcinoma	Lodge 295		May 21	500.00
227	Geo. Pawson	Accidental Death	Harold G. Pawson	Son	May 26	2,000.00
			Ethel Payne and	and		
			Harriet Grace Pawson	Daughters		
47	F. Voss	Carcinoma of Stomach	Kate Voss	Wife	June 3	1,000.00
55	J. Wigmore	Fractured Skull	Nannie Wigmore	Wife	June 3	2,000.00
1	Leo Kanzlarich	Pneumonia	John Kanzlarich	Brother	June 3	1,000.00
248	Joseph Benardo	Acute Dilation of Heart	Mrs. John Benardo	Mother	June 6	1,000.00
568	Julius Ohman	Fractured Skull	Mrs. Emma Ohman	Wife	June 6	2,000.00
444	A. L. Swink	Carcinoma Pylorus & Liver	Mrs. Maggie Swink	Wife	June 6	1,000.00
249	H. Goeckemeyer	Broken Neck	Mrs. Lottie Goeckemeyer	Wife	June 6	2,000.00
27	P. Higgins	Fractured Skull	P. Higgins	Brother	June 9	2,000.00
398	Jos. Levesque	General Disability	Himself		June 13	1,000.00
589	Vincent Jakuboski	Pneumonia	Mrs. Mary Jakuboski	Wife	June 14	1,000.00
227	Thomas Moulton	Typhoid Fever	Mrs. Thomas Moulton	Wife	June 16	1,000.00
363	Henry Becht	Chronic Myocarditis	Mrs. Henry Becht	Wife	June 16	1,000.00
445	Pete Sobutovich	Struck by Train	Tom Mlakovich	Brother-in-law	June 16	2,000.00
Total						\$ 21,000.00

Benefits Paid as per June Journal.....		292,000.00
Total Benefits paid to date, June 16, 1927.....		\$313,000.00
Natural Death Claims	207	\$207,000.00
Accidental Death Claims	32	64,000.00
Partial Disability Claims	35	19,000.00
Total Disability Claims	16	16,000.00
		\$306,000.00
Natural Death Claims Under Voluntary Plan.....		7,000.00
		\$313,000.00

In presenting this summary we again wish to call attention to some of the matters mentioned in our report of last month. We are still having trouble in reinstating members, as a number of Secretaries insist upon reinstating them in a different classification to that which they held at the time they became delinquent. As explained in last month's issue of the Journal, this is in violation of the law and cannot be permitted. A man who goes delinquent as a Helper must be reinstated as a Helper even though he may have been employed as a Mechanic during his delinquency. After his reinstatement he can then be advanced to a Mechanic, upon the request of his Lodge, and with the sanction of the International President's office. This same rule applies where a man has been demoted. In other words, no changes can be recognized by the Organization, in any man's classification, until that change is made in accordance with the Laws of the Organization.

We also wish to call attention to the Law governing the depositing of withdrawal cards. All withdrawal cards must be deposited in the Lodge that issued them. If a withdrawn member now residing in Can-

ada has a withdrawal card out of a Lodge in New York that withdrawal card must be sent to the New York Lodge that issued it, with one month's dues, and a clearance card must be given him to be deposited in the Canadian Local. Where the Local issuing the withdrawal card has lapsed the card must then be deposited in the International Secretary-Treasurer's office with one month's dues and a clearance card issued from there to be deposited where the member sees fit. If the membership who read the Journal and particularly our Local officers will try to remember these two sections of the Law we will avoid the dangers of jeopardizing the standing of those who are coming back into the Organization and at the same time eliminate a lot of correspondence between this office and the different Locals due to the misunderstanding that arises over cases of this kind. This is not being written in the spirit of fault finding but rather with the hope that it will help to guide those to whom the Law in these points is not clear.

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. F. SCOTT,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN

(For the Period from May 15th to June 17th, 1927.)

Winnipeg, Man., June 17th, 1927.

Since making my report for the June Journal, all of my time has again been taken up with the situation here in Winnipeg and since May 15th we have secured ten applications with the necessary fee from the C. P. R. back shops here in Winnipeg, nine from the Ft. Rouge back shops, five from the Transcona back shops and one from Kenora, Ont., on the C. P. R. making a total of 25 additional members for the month for Local No. 126.

The indications are the best at present that this number will be greatly exceeded next month, and our membership continues to show a healthy increase in membership all through Western Canada.

In January 1926, the low point that was reached after the adoption of our insurance the membership of our organization in the Dominion of Canada was 1,392 members. For March this year it had increased to 1,837 members or a gain of 445 members in the Dominion alone over January 1926.

Taking the membership for the entire jurisdiction of the organization, we have gained 3,603 up to and including March this year over what it was in January 1926.

These figures are taken from the March report of the membership issued by the International Lodge, and while they show a very healthy and continuous growth, the total membership should be much greater and the increase in membership more rapid.

The Canadian National Railway have made sufficient reductions in staffs, so that they now have ten out of twelve of their back shops in Canada on the full time hours of 44 per week, thus leaving only the Transcona and Ft. Rouge back shops that are not now on full time, as the forty hour week still prevails there, although staff reductions have recently been made in each shop, to keep within their 1927 appropriations.

While all back shops of the C. P. R. are still working full time, that road has made heavy reductions in their staffs, to keep within their appropriations. Some of the roundhouses are working full time, which is 48 hours per week, while in others the hours are 40 per week, as in most cases it is left in the hands of the membership to decide, if the required reductions are to be made by reducing hours or the staff.

R. C. McCUTCHAN,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

(Period of May 16 to June 15, 1927, Both Inclusive.)

Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1927.

During the month just ended considerable effort has been made among delinquents in the Chicago district for the purpose of bringing about their return to the organization. Personal contact with the delinquent and his immediate family in his home, has developed numerous and interesting explanations for his departure from the Brotherhood and it is noticeable the average member is unaware of the experience of the Brotherhood with its death and disability compensation. It is also evident, that the family of the delinquents as a rule, know very little of the efforts of the Brotherhood to protect them. Non-attendance at the meetings of the Subordinate Lodge, coupled with the willingness of the average member to hearken to the chatter of the disruptionist plays an important part in this situation. However, some progress has been made. Employment—at the trade—has been very quiet. Railroads—furloughing many men and the contract and construction situation being extremely quiet. Attended regular meeting of Lodge 588 on June 2nd.

Elkhart, Ind., C. L. U.

Friday, June 10th, President William Green of the A. F. of L. and President T. N. Taylor of the Indiana State Federation of Labor were the guests of the Labor Movement of Elkhart, Ind. Reception and Banquet at the Hotel Elkhart, followed by a parade and a mass meeting at the high school auditorium which was well attended. In the afternoon an auto ride was tendered all of the visiting Labor men about the city, which was keenly enjoyed. Other visitors were: Ed. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Frank Kasten, President of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America; A. F. Stout, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees; Vice-President Harvey W. Brown of the Machinists, various general chairmen of the New York Central Lines, and the writer. Unusual as it appears, the Shop Crafts Organizations at Elkhart, Ind., are the life of the Central Labor Union. The labor headquarters is a monument to their united endeavor. The women folk have demonstrated in no small way what can be accomplished. The dance at labor headquarters in the evening was well attended and the music and arrangements were of the finest. President Green, the principal guest of the occasion, delivered a splendid address. Visitors from Chicago, South Bend, Marion, Ind., and other cities were present.

Construction News.

Stockton, Cal. 1,000 tons of steel plates for a Gasholder at Stockton, Cal. Contract to Stacy Bros. Gas Construction Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

St. Louis, Mo. The Polar Wave Ice and Fuel Co., 3336 Olive Street, has filed plans

for a three-story cold storage and refrigerating plant to cost more than \$50,000 with equipment.

Nickerson, Kansas. The Carey Ice and Coal Co., Hutchinson, Kas., is planning the construction of a new ice-manufacturing and cold storage plant at Nickerson, Kansas, to cost about \$40,000 with equipment.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Chicago, is said to have plans for the immediate construction of a steam-operated electric power plant at Miles City, Montana, to cost about \$85,000 with equipment.

The Chicago & Illinois Midland Ry. will soon begin construction of five new buildings in Taylorville, Ill., including a wood mill, sand blast house, paint shop, power house and a wheel and axle shop.

Binghamton, N. Y. The State Hospital Commission, Albany, N. Y., will soon take bids for a cold storage and refrigerating plant at the Brighton State Hospital, Binghamton, N. Y., to cost in excess of \$175,000 with equipment. Sullivan W. Jones, Capitol Bldg., Albany, N. Y., is State Architect.

Cincinnati, Ohio. The Louisville & Nashville Railway Co., of Nashville, Tenn., has plans for an addition to its steam power house, 50x205 feet, to cost in excess of \$100,000 with equipment.

Pittsburgh, Pa. The Duquesne Light Co., 435 Sixth Ave., is completing plans for a five-story power station and switching plant 75x180 feet, at Brunots Island, to cost upward of \$650,000 with equipment.

Baltimore, Md. The American Oil Co., American Building, has acquired about 50 acres, adjoining its plant in the Curtis Bay district and plans expansion, including construction of additional units and increased shipping facilities.

Vienna, Md. The Eastern Shore Gas and Electric Co., Salisbury, Md., has contracted with Day and Zimmerman, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., engineer and contractor, for its proposed steam-operated electric generating plant at Vienna, Md., on which work will soon begin. The entire plant will cost close to \$2,000,000 including transmission system. The project will be carried out by the Delmarva Power Co., a subsidiary organization.

The Southern Railway System, Charlotte, N. C., has begun excavations for new locomotive shops at its Andrews yard, Columbia, S. C., to cost more than \$600,000 with equipment.

The Bureau of Standards, Washington, has engaged William I. Deming, 807 Seventeenth St. N. W., architect, to prepare plans for its proposed steam-operated electric power plant, for which an appropriation of \$200,000 is available. The installation will include a turbo-generator unit, water-tube boilers, centrifugal and other pumps, coal elevators and conveyor, water softener, etc.

It is proposed to ask bids early in July. O. T. Britt, Northwest Building, is mechanical engineer.

Atlanta, Ga. The National Biscuit Co., Atlanta, Ga., has begun the construction of an addition to its local plant, to include the installation of ovens, power equipment, conveying machinery and auxiliary equipment. The entire project will cost more than \$1,000,000.

Baltimore, Md. The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. has begun the construction of an addition to its steam-operated electric generating plant to cost close to \$175,000.

The Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, 910 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., has concluded negotiations for the purchase of property near Saginaw, Michigan, for a new refinery. The initial unit will be equipped for a capacity of 1,000 bbls. per day and is reported to cost close to \$200,000.

Austin, Texas. The Board of Trustees, University of Texas, Austin, has filed plans for a power plant, 95x170 feet, to cost about \$250,000 with equipment. The Herbert M. Greene Co., Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Tex., is the architect.

Michigan City, Ind. The State Prison Department, Indianapolis, is planning the construction of a new power plant at the state institution at Michigan City, Ind., to cost \$150,000. An appropriation for the amount has been granted.

The Sheel Oil Co., San Francisco, Cal., has placed contract with the Lacey Mfg. Co. for ten 80,000 bbl. tanks.

The California Petroleum Co. has placed contract with the Western Pipe and Steel for two 55,000 bbl. and one 37,500 bbl. storage tanks.

Portland, Oregon. The Baker Construction Co. has contract for three fire boats involving 450 tons of plates.

Sacramento, Cal. Filtration plant. 140 tons of plates for steel pipe line. Contract to Western Pipe and Steel.

Washington, D. C. Bids in June 21st. Six Coast Guard Cutters involving 3,900 tons of plates.

San Francisco, Cal. Associated Oil Co. bids soon on ten 80,000 bbl. storage tanks.

Bids are being asked for Power House at Buffalo, N. Y. New York Central Ry.

Edmonton, Alta., Canada. Tenders are being received by chief engineer; western division, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, Canada, for construction of a power plant here, etc.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada. McCaw and McDonald, 209 Scott Bldg., has the general contract for power house in connection with western shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., to cost \$16,700.

Kansas City, Kansas. Soap factory addition, \$40,000 brick at 19th and Kansas Ave. Private plans. Owner, Procter and Gamble

Mfg. Co. Contract to Morley Bros. Construction Co. 722 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Racine, Wisconsin. Gas plant, \$500,000. Wisconsin Gas and Electric Co., D. D. Callender, manager. Drawing plans. Second and Lake Sts.

Baltimore, Md. Alterations Boiler House, \$30,000, St. Agnes Hospital. Contract to Frainie Bros. & Haigley, 19 West Franklin Street.

Locomotives.

Erie Railroad, 80, distributed as follows: 30 switch engines to the Baldwin Locomotive works.

25 road engines to the American Locomotive works.

25 road engines to the Lima Locomotive works.

New York Central Railroad. 60 passenger engines and 55 engine tenders to the American Locomotive works.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. 5 Pacific type and 10 switch engines to the Baldwin Locomotive works.

The foregoing items of construction contemplated and contracted for will be of interest to our membership throughout the States and Canada. Definite dates of erection are not specifically stated but it will be well for our membership to keep in mind these items and make every effort to obtain the work belonging to our craft.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JOS. P. RYAN,

International Vice-President.

7533 Vernon Ave.,
Chicago, Ills.

THE CONSTRUCTION GANG

Officers and members of our organization, it is yours to benefit by, yours to stand by, yours to serve.

Between ourselves, what have you done to give it the benefit of your ability, your influence, your co-operation? If you have been a worker, be proud. If you have been indifferent, change your attitude and become a builder. Just get one member, go to the meeting, welcome him to membership and be convinced that:

The first one proves your loyalty,

The second one your pluck,

The third your perseverance,

That's why the fourth brings luck.

It is a good thing to remember,

And a better thing to do,

To work with the construction gang,

And not with the wrecking crew.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of May 15th, 1927, to June 15th, 1927, inclusive.)

The following is a brief report of the work done by me during the past thirty days with the assistance and co-operation of the members of our organization.

In my last report for the Journal I informed the reading membership that with the assistance of several active members we were successful in re-organizing Lodge No. 132, Galveston, Texas, with a membership of 15 members. Since this report we have secured the reinstatement and initiation fees from 16 additional members making a total membership to date of 31 members. The prospects for a continual increase in membership at Galveston is good and it is hoped that within the next thirty days we will be able to report a further increase. Considering the fact that business has been somewhat quiet during our campaign of organization at Galveston I feel that very good progress has been made to date.

In addition to the work performed at Galveston I have been assisting in the building up of our membership at Beaumont and Port Arthur. At Beaumont six reinstatements have been secured with the prospect of more in the near future. I have mailed out something like 250 circulars to the men eligible to membership at both Beaumont and Port Arthur and hope to secure some results from same. There are quite a number of men employed in the ship yards, refineries and contract shops at these places and it is hoped that these men will soon see the light and come into the organization and assist in improving their wages and working conditions.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

Since my last report I have been working on assignments. Visited Norfolk under instructions to investigate the case of Wm. Griffin, and while there received instructions from International President to assist in the case of Claude Curling. These cases have been reported to the International President, and feel there is nothing else to report here thereon.

While in Norfolk visited the Navy Yard on several occasions and assisted the lodges in the matters laid before me. Visited with the Metal Trades, and took up matters pending with the Commandant of the Yard, report of which I made to the Secretaries of Lodges Nos. 178 and 57. I might mention that there is a controversy in this yard with the Commandant over the refusal of the yard management to meet the Committee of our Lodges. Questionnaires have been sent to all the Lodges or Yards on the Atlantic Coast asking the status of the Committees, and it is important that these be given immediate attention by the various Yards and Lodges, as the entire structure of our relations in this Yard depends upon these answers, so be sure that yours is forwarded to Norfolk.

At Houston I have been in touch with several former members and I hope to be able to report some progress made there in the next month's Journal towards re-establishing a local in that city. The Iron workers are doing a great deal of work that belongs to the boilermakers and no doubt will continue to do same until such a time as our men wake up and begin to look after their own interest.

For the information of our traveling Brothers who may be seeking employment in this locality will state that we have local lodges in Port Arthur, Beaumont and Galveston and any one coming into this section to work should bring a clearance card with them and deposit same with the local secretary and assist in building up our organization. If every man will do this it won't be long until we will have a good organization in this section.

Trusting that the above report will be of interest to our membership and that each and every individual member will appoint himself as a committee of one to go and get one or more applications for membership in the next thirty days, thereby assisting in the work of building up our organization which in the end means better wages and working conditions for the members as a whole.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, fraternally yours,

C. A. McDONALD,
International Vice-President.

I also gave attention to other matters, of which I do not believe it wise to report on here, but perhaps will at some future date, after things have developed to the extent that it would not embarrass the situation.

The keel of the Cruiser Salt Lake City, which contract was recently transferred to the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation (New York Ship), Camden, N. J., from Cramps Ship Building Corp., was laid June 9th. It will require about 24 months to complete the work.

Was in attendance with other Representatives at Richmond, assisting the C. & O. Federation with their negotiations for a new wage scale. After more than a week, it appears that this will have to go to the Board of Mediation and perhaps to arbitration. Full report has been made to Headquarters, and I understand the membership on the C. & O.

Have handled numerous cases with the Navy Department and for Local No. 450 locally.

With best wishes, I am,
J. N. DAVIS,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

(Period May 15th to June 15th, 1927, Inclusive.)

My time has been divided between Cleveland, Marion, Akron, Ohio and Buffalo, N. Y. I attended meetings of Lodges Nos. 5 and 744, Cleveland, and 336, Marion, Ohio, special meeting of Lodge No. 380, Buffalo, and met with Dist. No. 12, New York Central Lines at Buffalo, N. Y. I also attended two meetings in Cleveland for the purpose of reorganizing a Metal Trades Department. These meetings were attended by Delegates representing eight organizations: Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Machinists, Moulders, Pattern Makers, Metal Polishers, Stove Mounters, Firemen and Oilers, and Auto Mechanics. Another meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 21.

Work in the cities I have visited is very slack. In Railroad shops, Contract shops, and Field work. In Marion, Ohio, where we recently reorganized Local No. 336, we are

adding to our membership at every meeting.

I have spent sometime in Akron, Ohio, in an effort to reorganize a local in that city, and have met with some encouragement.

I am also in receipt of information of dissatisfaction among the men of all crafts on a railroad which has a company union. The railroad officials are now intending to work the shops on a Bonus system, which has caused general dissatisfaction among the men of all crafts. Many of these men have been members of the various crafts for years, previous to the 1922 strike. They realize that the only way they will ever get conditions will be under the bona fide Labor Movement.

Your fraternally,
M. F. GLENN,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period May 16, 1927, to June 15, 1927, Inclusive.)

At the conclusion of my last Journal report, May 15, 1927, I was at Clifton, Ariz., in connection with an organizing campaign among the members of our craft employed in the copper industry at Clifton and Morencí. The low rate of wages and obnoxious working conditions prevailing in that district has caused these men to fully realize the necessity for organization and much sentiment was found in favor of re-establishing a lodge at Clifton. Unfortunately a majority of them while desirous of affiliating with us were not in a position to follow their inclination at that time due to the condition of their finances, consequently we fell short of securing a sufficient number to assure the proper maintenance of a local lodge. However, we have a few members there who are very active in forwarding the movement and with their assistance we have hopes of establishing a lodge in that district in the near future, meantime, the new and reinstated members secured are being placed in Lodge No. 187, Miami, Ariz.

Leaving Clifton on May 17th a few days were spent at Santa Rita and Hurley, New Mexico where the mines, mill and smelter of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company (New Mexico branch) are located. Our craftsmen employed at these points proved to be deeply interested in the many protective and beneficial features provided by our International Brotherhood and their approval was promptly demonstrated by tendering their applications for membership and requesting that an application for a subordinate lodge charter be forwarded to the International Secretary-Treasurer.

Arriving at El Paso, Texas, on May 22nd, the next ten days were devoted to the interest of Lodge No. 216. Brother Frank H. Balt, Financial Secretary and Business Agent of Lodge No. 216 for the past fifteen

years advised me that his present position at Crane, Texas (a distance of six hundred miles from El Paso) made it impossible for him to give proper attention to the affairs of Lodge No. 216 and therefore, requested that he be relieved from the duties of these offices immediately—and that I take charge of all money and other property of the lodge and make a complete audit of his books before the installation of his successor, explaining that he was compelled to return to Crane, Texas and report for duty on May 24th. Cash to the amount of \$224.40 and all other property of Lodge No. 216 was received from Brother Balt and a complete audit of his books for the period January 1, 1923, to May 23, 1927 was made and except for two small errors in tabulating the 1925 records, they were found to be correct and in splendid shape. Brother Balt, deserves much credit for his long and faithful services as an officer of Lodge No. 216—and for his untiring efforts in behalf of the El Paso Labor Movement. His many friends throughout the country while regretting his retirement as an active official in the Labor movement, will be pleased to know that he is doing well in his present position.

At a special called meeting of Lodge No. 216, which was held at the Labor Temple on Friday, May 27th, a complete new set of officers were elected and installed in office. Brother J. S. Guinn, former General Chairman on the I. & G. N. was chosen as President and Brother R. G. Breiten was elected to the offices of Corresponding and Financial Secretary. Several candidates were admitted to membership and arrangements were made for conducting an active organizing campaign during the next two months which will no doubt greatly add to their membership. All communications for Lodge No. 216 should be addressed to R. G.

Breiten, 4217 Montana Street, El Paso, Texas.

Returning to the Santa Rita-Hurley district, I had the pleasure of installing the charter and officers of Old Trail Lodge No. 79 at Central, N. M., on Thursday evening, June 2nd. Brother Albert E. Gardner is their President and Brother Fred J. Wagner was chosen as Corresponding and Financial Secretary, address Box 46, Central, N. M. This new lodge starts out with a membership of seventeen and will hold their charter open for a period of sixty days at the end of which they hope to be in a position to report that district one hundred per cent organized.

Completing my work in the Santa Rita-Hurley district on June 4th, my time since has been divided between Douglas and Bisbee, Ariz., where we are conducting an organizing campaign among our craftsmen employed in the various mines, mills and smelters. Several applications have been secured to date and we have hopes of securing sufficient members to warrant the re-organizing of Copper City Lodge No. 326.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our official Journal, I am with very best wishes, yours fraternally,

H. J. NORTON,
International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

The following is report for the official journal on local activities and matters in general in connection with organization and the necessity to cope with a rather complex situation owing to the indifference on the part of our unorganized craftsmen to the only means to secure recognition or even any consideration on the industrial field of endeavor.

The lodges of the Brotherhood in Tidewater, Virginia, are in fairly good shape; when one realizes the long industrial depression their members have passed through for the last few years. Yet regardless of all that, the members are doing business as usual and with a determination to hold their membership together for future emergency in their struggle against that weapon of unemployment.

Every unfair agency has been pitted against them, not only by unfair employers of labor, as well as the total indifference on the part of many of our unorganized craftsmen, either consciously or unconsciously, that makes impossible every possibility and opportunity for either social or economic advancement. That can only be made possible through the International Brotherhood and the trades union movement, not by the so-called American Plan or other similar devices and traps to prevent the real American Plan organization. Have those unfair employers made a success of their efforts to destroy organized labor and establish industrial slavery? Not by any means, as all must admit that the past few years gave hard-boiled employers a rather favorable opportunity to put their pet ideas into effect which were rotten in the extreme.

A rather deadly weapon was freely used to accomplish their unholy and selfish purpose against the wage workers, to crush organized labor out of business. Nevertheless that effort failed, although hundreds of thousands of workers were forced out of employment who had mothers, wives and children depending on them for support, and also children to educate which is every child's right, so later on they may be in a

position, by training and at least some education, to successfully cope with the industrial problems of life's struggle in the years to come.

Nevertheless, although hounded and harassed by methods that were unfair and propaganda that was fishy in the extreme, organized labor came out of that ordeal to the good, and is still on its job and loyal to its policy as advocated by the International Brotherhood and the American Federation of Labor. It also is fair and co-operates with employers of labor who render due recognition to their employees. That's fair and in line with good business. That no employer can deny with any degree of success, unless blinded by an insane desire to pile up wealth at the expense of labor and those depending on them regardless of the suffering it is responsible for.

Still the unfair methods and propaganda against organized labor, although somewhat conciliatory in many instances, is still in evidence by some employers that are so blinded by a desire to crush what is organized labor's right, and although driven into enforced idleness and in many cases facing starvation, nevertheless hard boiled employers lost out in their inhuman effort to destroy organized labor. Organized labor is now even more determined than ever to remain more steadfast than ever before until organized labor's recognition is firmly established and in a country whose constitution gives them that right. But in order to secure those rights and make them effective and enforced we must use the ballot in connection with organized labor, which, in the past, many of us have sadly neglected, to elect our known friends and defeat our enemies who never cease in their opposition to any law in the interest and protection of organized labor. The ballot, when used at the opportune time and for the purpose of placing in positions those who are known to be fair to all the American people when holding legislative office, that's when the ballot brings the results that organized labor desires and needs, and on many occasions we lost out because we lacked that

necessary interest in an election contest to place our friends in legislative positions, as every member of the labor movement can't ignore that duty when true to that principle that labor stands for, in defeating our enemies and electing our friends.

However, I am aware of the fact that political write-ups are not permissible in the lodge rooms or the columns of our Journal unless in support of our friends when the labor movement is at stake and the election of our enemies might be possible. Then I would think that the membership of our International Brotherhood would say as a unit that such a move because of conditions was permissible. I well remember, when a boy hearing Wendell Philips, at the old Cooper Union Hall in New York City, one of the founders of the Republican party, make the following statement during a public address, "All political parties with long and unlimited power become corrupt, and in accordance with the constitution then a change of officials or parties at the ballot box is absolutely necessary in the interest of good government.

In order to accomplish that necessary reform in government we must have organization and co-operation to bring about reforms in the industrial situation. Why and for what reason the unorganized can't grasp the opportunity as well as the necessity of organization of all who toil for a living is beyond imagination, because of the conditions that confront labor and are so evident to all who think, not only from observation of what transpires in hard-boiled shops and ship yards, and the conditions and wage paid in most of them, is food for thought. And such being the case none can doubt. That's why I say and from experience, in connection with the statement made in this paragraph, it is a puzzle that union men can't understand or even solve.

Protection is the first law of nature from a material standpoint, as this world even at its best is but a stepping stone to the unseen world beyond the grave, and while here below we must use the best means with which the good Lord endowed us—COMMON SENSE. And when the unorganized worker don't take advantage of that, in this industrial age of competition which pits one worker against the other, then it's an evident fact that what the good Lord endowed us with for our material protection is sadly neglected, and that means organization, co-operation and the ballot box when our material interest is attacked, and the action taken by the delegates at our last convention verifies that statement, to organize every unorganized craftsman who was eligible for membership in our International Brotherhood, and the delegates from late experience in the Nation-wide strike knew the necessity of that action. They wouldn't have taken such action unless there was sufficient reason to let down the bars and forget the past for the benefit of a move-

ment that means so much to the toilers of the nation.

I am pleased to report in the columns of our Journal that the question of an up-to-date equipped boiler shop at the Norfolk Navy Yard is now in a favorable position to be granted to the members of Lodge 57 because of their appeal to the Navy Department and the local Naval Officers in charge by giving several reasons why a new boiler shop was an absolute necessity in the interest of shop efficiency. It requires sufficient floor space to properly handle the work on hand, also the necessary machines when needed to turn out the work as well as the proper ventilating system to safeguard the health of the Boilermakers in shop, so badly needed in their present location. I am also pleased to report that the Navy Department, as well as the Naval Officers at the Norfolk Navy Yard, give their hearty approval of a new boiler shop.

If all Boilermakers employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard were co-operating as a unit, having proper interest in their present and future welfare and trade recognition, a far different state of affairs would exist, not only at Government Navy Yards but also contract shops and shipyards, as the wage and conditions in contract shops and shipyards is sure food for thought. That no Boilermaker or Shipbuilder can deny, and all because of the lack of organization that makes possible the conditions and injustice that labor is up against. The only remedy that can be or ever has been thought of by the mind of man is organization and Brotherhood, mutual co-operation.

This fundamental policy has been advocated by the International Brotherhood and written into the Constitution by the delegates duly elected from their respective lodges, and also delegates to the American Federation of Labor Conventions, and I might say that all other Union Labor Conventions have the same object in view to protect those that make an effort to help themselves. When all of the workers, both men and women, realize the necessity of organization and co-operation, and work in accordance with that policy and not competing, one against the other, when organization and trades union co-operation don't exist. May the good Lord grant that our unorganized craftsmen will realize, at no distant day, that the competitive conditions so evident to all will arouse them to see the light—organization—that is for the material uplift and protection, and not company unions and other similar devices that have for their motive industrial slavery and not trades union Brotherhood-co-operation that advocates fair dealing to our members in shops or shipyards employed in them, and absolute fair dealing and co-operation to every employer of labor that recognizes human rights from a trades union standpoint. When that necessary organized effort is understood by all the Fatherhood of

God and the Brotherhood of man will be firmly established from a trades union business and legitimate undertaking that means success for organized labor in the future.

In my next report, if the Good Lord gives me health and strength, will have a few comments to make on Government Navy Yards, as the writer has worked many years in Uncle Sam's Navy Yard at Norfolk, Va., and fully realize what was accomplished for the Boilermakers, Shipbuild-

ers and Helpers, and what could be accomplished if the above trades were organized and united, and in the intended report I will give undisputed facts that now exist in Government Navy Yards, as well as the only remedy to help solve the present situation that confronts the workers in Uncle Sam's work shops.

THOMAS NOLAN,
Special Representative.

Correspondence

THE PASSING OF A. F. BINGHAM

After an illness lasting five years there passed away in Springfield, Mo., one of the most active and faithful members of the International Brotherhood, Frank Bingham, as he was familiarly known by his host of friends and acquaintances.



He was born in Neodesha, Kan., November 24, 1875, and grew up on his father's farm at that place. After leaving his father's farm he went to Colorado, where he served an apprenticeship in a boiler shop on the Santa Fe. Later leaving the Santa Fe he returned to Kansas, where he entered the service of the Frisco Railroad. After a short period of time he moved to Monett, Mo., where he still continued his services with the Frisco, and where he was employed when the organization of the men of our craft was organized on that railroad.

Brother Bingham was a member of the first agreement committee on the Frisco

Railroad, and was elected the first secretary of District No. 23, which office he held for a short period of time when he was elected president, which office he held until he was forced on account of illness to take an indefinite leave of absence in August, 1922.

It was my privilege to know Frank Bingham for the past twenty-one years, and to know first hand of the faithful and efficient service rendered to those who had selected him as their personal representative as the president of District No. 23.

He was selected by his Local Union No. 70 of Springfield, Mo., to represent them at the 1908 convention, held in St. Paul, Minn. He was a delegate to all conventions since that time with the exception of 1910 and 1925. When Division No. 1 of the Railway Employees' Department was organized Frank Bingham was selected as one member of the Executive Board to represent his craft in that Division. He was also selected as a member representing the membership of our International on the National Committee that negotiated the National Agreement during the period of federal control.

Regardless of the positions to which Brother Bingham was elected or appointed by the men he represented, his duties in their behalf were always performed in a faithful and efficient manner.

Frank Bingham was one of the most widely known and highly respected members of our International Brotherhood, and his passing has left a real sorrow in the hearts of all those who knew him; for to know him was to love and respect him, because of his sterling qualities of manhood and the true principles of trade-unionism.

Frank Bingham was married to Minnie Lee Stone, November 8, 1911, who survives him, and who devoted her whole time to the care of Brother Bingham during his years of illness, and the entire membership joins with Mrs. Bingham in her sorrow of the loss of a loving husband and the organization of a faithful and loyal member.

J. A. FRANKLIN,
International President.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

To all officers and members of our Brotherhood, greetings:

It's been some time since the Ophthalmic Secretary of L. L. 32 has written anything for our Journal. And I hope that it won't be so long the next time. While L. 32 ain't so strong in membership as we have been in days gone by, the spirit is there all the time 100 per cent. Where are the secretaries of yesterday? It's been 13 years since the writer was appointed secretary of 32 and in that time I know there has been many changes. If I had known when the Swede gave me the books the trouble I was going to have I would have handed them back to him. Business in all lines slow around Kansas City while most of the local members are working there are no jobs.

The only place that I know business is good is the Brotherhood State Bank. The bank hit the high mark Wednesday, June 8, when it closed around \$853,000.00. Oh, yes, Brothers, we do a banking business by mail and there is room on the books for many more names.

Sometimes I think and wonder as I work (you laugh here) about the days that have passed, and I wonder if the Brothers remember (with apologies to Buck Leahy) the fat boy in the St. Charles Hotel, Sullivan's mike cane and his brother Tom Mahoney's moon, the Hurry Back, the only 2nd class place in the world, the Junction, and oh, many others. And the brothers that told the boy from the Dome City in sunny Cal. Well, if you never heard of us you haven't traveled much.

Them was the good days. A lot of the Brothers have forgotten their honor and good name and are around the country with a sticky rope.

My Local has initiated and reinstated several in the past three months and if all the Brothers will get out and do a little hustling and work the membership will go up.

With best wishes and kind regards to all who read, I remain 32 secretary for 1927.—W. E. Duzer.

P. S.—Yours for better beverages. W.E.D.

Montreal.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the last regular meeting of Local No. 134 held June 10th, by resolution passed I was instructed to write you, and convey to you the appreciation of the members of this Lodge for the making of the June issue of our Journal a Canadian issue. Same has been greatly appreciated by our members. Again thanking you.—Yours fraternally, Hugh Corrigan, Fin. Sec'y., No. 134.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Joe Grant, son of Ed Grant, who was a

real live member of the organization until his death has opened a contract shop in East St. Louis, Ill., and is doing good. The

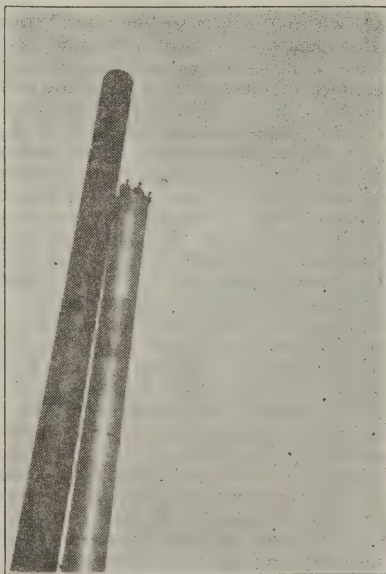


photo of the stack is one of his first jobs, and he has some of the best high men in the organization. The stack is only 125 feet high, but the members don't stop at



height. They are Louis Wolf, Wm. McLaughlin, Wm. Wilson and Wm. Schmelter, all members of Lodge 363. Fraternally yours, Wm. E. Walter, C. F. S., Lodge No. 363.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The officers and members of Local No. 703 realize that to organize is to progress. That without organization very little, if anything, has ever been accomplished, and that the man who does not belong to the organization of his calling or craft is selfishly reaping the fruits of his fellow workers' sowing, as all are depending on another in some way or other. We cannot stand and expect to go forward. We are striving to make the Mt. Clare Shop 100 per cent and due to the untiring efforts of the officers and co-operation given them by the members we have had fifteen paid applications since the first of the month, making the best showing of any crafts in that time and with the continued assistance of our members and also the good help given at this time by the International President, Brother J. O. Franklin, who has assigned to Baltimore, Brother John F. Schmitt, International Vice President, to help reorganize the wayward former members of this lodge. At this writing I can say that we have made very good success, about twenty reinstatements have already come forward with part of their fees, and by the next meeting these members will be paid up and given a clean receipt. We hope it will not be long until we are able to report Mt. Clare Shops 100 per cent organized. If every other local will do as we brothers are doing it will not be long before our International President can boast that the boilermakers' organization has its quota of men working at our trade. Fraternally yours, A. I. Amass, C. F. S., L. 703.

Middleport, Ohio, May 17, 192..

Mr. Ivan Mack, Secretary,
International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers
and Helpers,
Hobson, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Mack:

The check issued by the Chicago National Life Insurance Co., amounting to One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00), which was secured through the I. B. of B. & H. covering policy on the life of my late husband Marion Bletner, was received May 2, 1927, less than two months after his death, and I herewith desire to express to you and the brotherhood my sincere thanks and appreciation, for the many acts of kindness shown and the efforts put forth in securing prompt payment of the above policy. Sincerely yours, Mrs. Mary Bletner.

Kentville, N. S., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

On June 1, Miss Freda Hubley and Brother Reginald Robert Redden were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Rose, pastor of the Kentville Baptist Church. Immediately after the ceremony, the couple left for a motor trip through the Province. Both bride and groom are very popular and

numerous entertainments have been given in their honor.

The members of Lodge No. 497 presented them with a handsome Dutch silver reading lamp, and hope that the light of this lamp will shine over Brother Redden and his wife for years to come.—Fraternally yours, J. G. Doel, S., Lodge No. 497.

E. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The apparently necessary absence from Boston so frequently of late, of Int. Organizer, Brother Robert Henderson, and the difficulties that confront members of this organization (who in these days of imaginary republican prosperity find that days and weeks of enforced idleness do not pay their bills and provide adequately for the comfort of their families and of themselves) who seek employment of living wages and humane conditions wherever they get a chance to get a "look in" on jobs in the field, etc.—has impelled Lodge No. 585, to take the bull by the horns, metaphorically speaking and therefore it has elected Brother Thomas J. Farmer of 25 Curtis St., East Boston, Mass., as its duly accredited business agent, and, as is customary, it has invested him with full authority (in concurrent acquiescence with the spirit of our International Brotherhood Constitution and the wisdom of our Grand Lodge to negotiate agreements with all concerns and companies, who may be engaged in construction of repair work in metropolitan Boston, whereby members of this organization may obtain, the highest wages and the best conditions possible.

Brother Farmer is a skilled mechanic, he has worked in the field in contract shops, at ship yards and at the Navy yards, and he understands the trade from A to Z, and if the good work that he accomplished, when he was the business agent of Lodge No. 585 for about two years, when he was able with the help of his hustling organizing committee, to bring the total membership of the lodge to almost the 1,000 (one thousand) mark, is a hopeful sign, the indications are that before the splendors of the Indian summer in 1927 are outlined in the soul inspiring panorama of nature, that the prestige of Lodge No. 585 and of our International Brotherhood in general, will be given an impetus that shall cause the chills of dismay and surprise to ascend and to descend in the adamant structure of the spinal vertebrae of those captains of industry and their spineless sycophants who are more or less interested in the character of the work performed by members of this organization!

The writer has no hesitancy in saying, and he challenges any man that the inspiration of our greatly esteemed Int. Vice President, Brother John J. Dowd, should act as a beacon light to Brother Farmer, when he pushes aside the obstacles of false industrial philosophy and the seductive capitalistic "benefit" hindrances that continue to

marshal all of the forces, that "gold" lying propaganda can reach and command in their attempt to stultify the manhood and the womanhood of the wage earners of America!

Lodge No. 585 recently instructed Brother Farmer with the cooperation of Vice President, Brother Lynch and the writer to prepare a manifest to the Congressmen and U. S. Senators from Massachusetts, asking those public men to join with Lodge No. 585, in protest against the wholesale laying off of men at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and to use whatever possible influence they could command to bring work there, but, as Brother Farmer stated at the June 7th meeting, the indifference of Congress in regard to this vital matter gives little hope that the demobilization of Navy Yard mechanics, "some" of whom are members of this organization shall be halted.

Lodge No. 585 has lost a good member in the death of Brother John J. Gibbons, who passed away in this city on June 1st, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Johnny was in the prime of life, about forty years of age, when he was summoned to eternity and his widow and children have the deep sympathy of the lodge in the loss of a faithful husband and father and a good friend. A handsome floral offering and the presence of Brother Farmer and several other members of the lodge at Brother Gibbons' funeral was the sorrowing tribute of his associates.

Lodge No. 585 as its last regular session voted that Financial Secretary Brother Leonard C. Daigle be given a vote of thanks for his philanthropic offer for the welfare of the body.

Brothers Edward A. Lang and John J. Connolly have been designated by Lodge No. 585 to assist Brother Thomas J. Farmer in the drawing up of wage scales in all work that shall come under the jurisdiction of this local. Brother James F. McNeill, in his capacity as a leading man, has given assurance that so far as he is concerned, that Lodge No. 585 men shall be given a square deal on any pipe line jobs he is interested in. Brother Frank W. Lynch continues to keep his eagle lensed optics focused on everything that transpires at the periodical deliberations of the Boston Metal Trade Council affecting the rights and claims of this lodge. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, C. S., Lodge No. 585.

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst May 22, 1927, Brother John W. Burris, and we, the members of Local 743, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console them in this, their hour of sorrow. Your fraternally, H. R. Thring, C. E. Cutting, D. P. McCafferty, Committee.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom to call from this world to the great beyond, the beloved father of Brother John C. Mount, and we the officers and members of Lodge No. 746 take this means of conveying the heartfelt sympathy of this local to our bereaved brother and his family in this their hour of sadness. Arnold Knoernschild, C. O. McKelvey, Elmer Weddle.

Kentville, N. S., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

After a lingering illness Mrs. Harris, daughter of Brother G. Feener of Local No. 497, passed away at her home in Halifax, N. S. The officers and brothers expresses through the column of the Journal their deepest sympathy in their sad bereavement. Interment June 7th at Fairview cemetery. Fraternally yours, J. G. Doel, S., Lodge No. 497.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst, April 21, 1927, Brother Patrick Doyle, and, we, the members of Local No. 744, extend to his daughter, our heartfelt sympathy in her sad hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console her in this hour of sorrow. Fraternally yours, M. J. Lavelle, Sec., Lodge No. 744.

E. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge No. 585 at its regular meeting in session learned with much regret of the decease of Brother John J. Gibbons, and while we know that in the natural order of things, we must all, at some appointed time, fall into that coma—after life's fitful fever that is called death—the hope of continued celestial existence in that mysterious realm that we believe is situated in some part of the limitless spaces beyond the frontier of eternity, gives us some measure of consolation in our hours of sorrow when we miss the presence and the voices of our departed ones, because if we take credence in the assurance of immortality of the One who said—I am the Resurrection and the Life—we shall, if we live and act right—see our lifeless brethern and we shall meet again. Fraternally yours, Daniel B. McInnes, C. S., Lodge No. 585.

HEARTY CO-OPERATION and
TEAMWORK is the sure method of
getting RESULTS.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother J. A. Blackwell, member of Lodge 226, Salisbury, N. C., died June 15.

Brother John J. Gibbons, member of Lodge 585, E. Boston, Mass., died recently.

Brother Patrick Doyle, member of Lodge 744, Cleveland, Ohio, died April 21.

Brother John W. Burris, member of Lodge 743, Sacramento, Calif., died May 22.

Relative of Members.

Mother of Brother E. C. Cisna, member of Lodge 703, Baltimore, Md., died recently.

Louis Schilf, father of Brother Gus A.

Schilf, member of Lodge 703, Baltimore, Md., died May 22.

Mrs. Ellen Lehrer, mother of Brother Wm. H. Lehrer, member of Lodge 703, died May 21.

Mrs. Harris, daughter of Brother G. Feener, member of Lodge 497, Kentville, N. S., Can., died recently.

Father of Brother John C. Mount, member of Lodge 746, Sioux City, Ia., died recently.

James Sullivan, father of Brother John W. Sullivan, member of Lodge 703, Baltimore, Md., died May 13.

Wife of Brother J. Farrell, member of Lodge 134, Montreal, Que., Can., died June 2.

Wife of Brother K. Morgan, member of Lodge 134, Montreal, Que. Can., died June 8.

Wife of Brother J. Snow, member of Lodge 134, Montreal, Que. Can., died June 10.

Technical Articles

PATTERN FOR TWISTED PIPE

By O. W. Kothe

Recently at a children's school picnic, where a number of us men folks formed a clique and began conversing about the future dreams and hopes we have in our children, some very important truths developed.

For instance, we all agreed that parents naturally have fond hopes and expectations for their children. Every one of us wants our boys to achieve a height in service and renown that we, parents aspire to, but somehow just don't know how to reach. Then one of the men, a man who works in a tobacco factory, said, "Well, when I was a young man my father had great hopes for me, but he worked in a factory and could not afford to give me the education he would like. So one of our neighbors who did not have any children and who always had a deep interest in me offered to send me to college and pay every cent of my expenses.

"When it came to a show down, I backed out, because my father had made a living in his factory work, and that is what I wanted to do—and of course, I did and am still at it. Now," he said, "don't you know a boy is naturally eager to go at what his father does? I noticed another boy, whose father used to dig ditches to lay drain tile, and that boy couldn't wait until he could handle a shovel and earn money like his father. Now if that same father had a desk in which he would do business—you can bet that boy would want a desk too, and carry on business like his father."

Personally, I can heartily agree with this natural law; I can see it with my own boys

—they want a desk; they want a drawing table and evenings when other children are playign in the street, my boys are at their little desk, or at their drawing problems, simple though they may be—they pencil around, and when I tell them that is pretty near as good as I can do—they are highly paid for their efforts.

The point I wish to leave with my readers is "don't lay yourself on a shelf" and expect world wide accomplishment for your children. They will copy your habits and future outlook as well as your personal feeling against all things you are not so keen on. Personal feelings that stir the emotions are imparted to children much more than any of us know of.

How many carpenters, boilermakers, sheet metal mechanics, etc., etc., want their boys to follow their trade. It is always good enough for the father, but never good enough for his son. In nine cases out of ten, the boy follows your trade in some ways anyhow, and with it he has stored up within himself all the prejudiced feelings against its greater possibilities—he knocks, discredits, and always wants to get out of his work—just like his father, but does not know how, and so never does.

Permit me, therefore, to suggest that in the future you be a booster of your trade—that you walk like a winner—talk like a winner, and step forward like a Kentucky thoroughbred race horse. Don't think it a dishonor to take your drawing board out and spend a few evenings penciling around on the engineering features of your trade.

In this practice you are doing yourself worlds of good and at the same time giving inspiration and setting examples before your children that they too, will remember all their life and seek to follow before the very eyes of their own children some day.

How foolish it is for father and mother to look at their boys and love to feel all the dreams and fond hopes of future expectation for them—and they, the parents, are opposed to improving themselves. How many fathers speak ill against technical training and make slurring remarks about the higher and finer things of their trade—they expect their boys to achieve, but they don't want it. In that case it is safe to say: the boys don't want it, either.

How many of our tradesmen meet with twisted pipe work—that is, pipes that run in a diagonal direction from the accepted position from which we work. This always gives mechanics trouble and it does not matter if a person is young or old at the trade; the geometry is just as hard for each—it does not become easier with age, but harder, if anything, because the mind becomes more fixed and loses its flexibility. So geometrical laying out must be learned by all, it does not filter into the brain of its own accord, but it requires systematic practice and problems that have instructional value.

A year or so ago one of our students, Mr. J. S. Redman, who was especially good on double twisted pipe work, we had him prepare us a series of problems out of his work, and those we did not use in the revision of our Courses, I am submitting for the benefit of our readers. Possibly Mr. Redman can describe the process of development of the problem we show as well as I could rewrite it, and so the solution is as follows:

Before patterns for such a piece of pipe work as the one shown in the sketch can be developed, a correct plan and elevation must be drawn, because the correctness of the plan and elevation will determine the correctness of the patterns. Before starting to lay out this job, in order to make it more plain, assume that Section 1 will be a horizontal pipe when in its proper position; also Section 3 will be horizontal.

Begin the layout by erecting the line A'-P. On this line at any place, as at A, draw the base line of Section 1 at right angles to A'-P. Now set down the length of Section 1, as A to B. On the line A'-P lay out the horizontal distance between the bends or elbow, as B to N. At right angles to A'-P and through N draw N-C, equal to the distance elbow C will be set over from Elbow B. Now set down the center line C-D, of Section 3 at the required angle to Section 2. Extend this center line C-D beyond the end D any distance, as shown. This completes the center lines for the elevation.

Now draw the outlines, as shown. Below

A in the elevation locate A". About A" strike a circle the required diameter. Below A" locate A' the required vertical distance or height between the two horizontal pipes, Section 1 and Section 3. Now draw the line A'-D at right angles to A'-A" and make A'-C equal to N-C of the elevation and A'-D equal to P-D of the elevation. Then draw the diagonal lines A"-C and A"-D. We must now draw an elevation showing the correct angle of the elbow B of the elevation.

Obtaining Correct Angles of Elbow B.

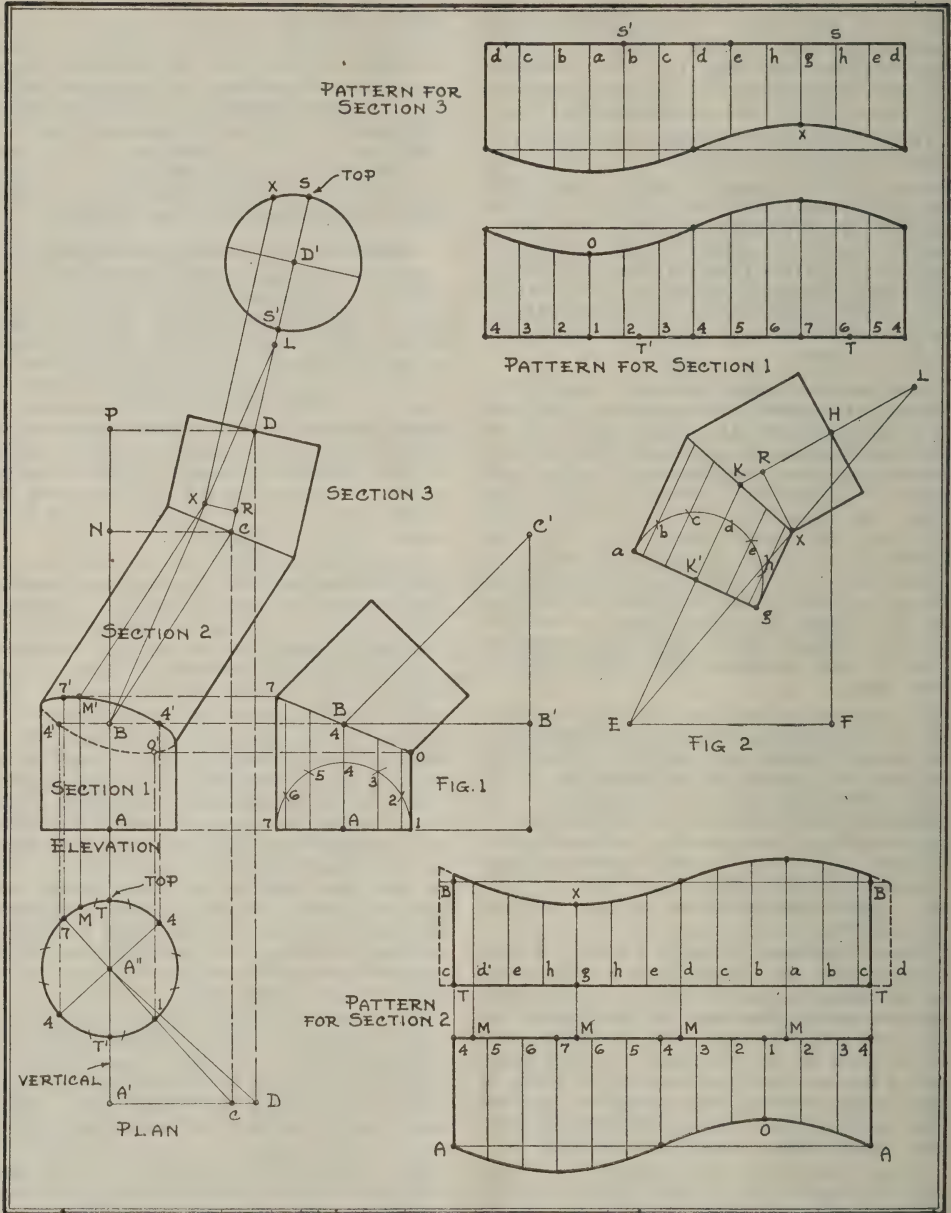
Extend the base line A of Section 1 to the right, as shown at A-A' Fig. 1. At any place on this line locate A. At right angles to A-A' Fig. 1, erect the line A-B the length of the horizontal pipe. Now take the distance A"-C in the plan and set it down in Fig. 1, as A-A', which is the diagonal distance between the two elbows, and erect the line A'-C' at right angles to A-A'. Make A'-C' in Fig. 1 equal A-N of the elevation, or the horizontal length of these two sections. Now draw the line B-C, which is the correct length of Section 2.

Parallel with A-B, Fig. 1, draw the outlines of the pipe at the required diameter and obtain the miter line 0-7. About A strike the semi-circle and divide this into six equal spaces, as shown and numbered 1 to 7. Erect the perpendicular lines through these points to the miter line 0-7. This completes the layout for this elbow.

Now, if the elevation of Section 3 was parallel with Section 1, there would be no twist in Fig. 2—that is, the developing lines—for on the throat line on one end of Section 2 would be the back line of the elbow on the other end—that is, both ends would be developed from the same lines. But in this case Section 3 is not parallel with Section 1, therefore there will be some twist in Section 2—that is, the lines we use on one end to obtain the miter for the elbow, B, will be set around from those on the other end, or elbow C.

Go back to the plan again and the line A"-C represents the direction, or axis, of Section 2, and where this line crosses the circle drawn about A" will locate the throat and back of elbow B; 1 will be the throat and 7 the back, and the line drawn through A" at right angles to A"-C will locate the sides of the elbow as 4 and 4. Now space each one of these quarters into three equal spaces, the same as we did on Fig. 1. On profile A erect lines through these points to the miter line B in the elevation parallel with the center line A-B of Section 1. These lines are not shown here as it might confuse the reader later on. But the lines 1-4-7 have been drawn so that it will be clearly understood.

Now, where the lines 1 to 7, Fig. 1, touch the miter line 0-B-7, Fig. 1, draw lines back over to the elevation through these points and parallel with the base A-A', Fig. 1. Where these lines meet similar numbered lines at B in the elevation will locate points



through which trace the line and form the ellipse, as shown.

This ellipse represents the seam or miter line of elbow B as it will appear when the pipe is put together and placed in the proper position, as shown in the plan and elevation. The solid line is the top half and the dotted line is the bottom half of the pipe.

Now, before we can obtain the amount of twist needed in Section 2 we must locate some point, either the throat or back of

elbow C, in its proper location in the elevation, and to find such a point we must first obtain a true angle of elbow C.

Obtaining Correct Angle of Elbow C.

In Fig. 2 draw the line E-F and make E-F equal to A'-D of the plan, which is the diagonal distance between elbow B and the end of Section 3. Erect F-H at right angles to E-F and through F. Now make F-H, Fig. 2, equal to B-P of the elevation, or the horizontal length between the elbow B and

the end of Section 3. Now with the trammels set to the correct length of Section 3, which is C to D in the elevation, strike an arc from H to K in Fig. 2 and with the trammels set to the true length of Section 2, which is B to C' in Fig. 1, strike an arc from E to K in Fig. 2. Where these arcs cross at K in Fig. 2 will locate the center of elbow C.

Now draw the center lines E-K and K to H. Continue the center line K to H, as shown. Erect the base line through H, make the distance K'-K the same as K to H and erect the base line through K'. Draw the outlines, and this is the true angle of elbow C of the elevation.

At K' in Fig. 2 strike a half circle of the required diameter and space this half circle into six equal spaces, or the same number as in circle A, Fig. 1, and letter these a-b-c-d-e-g-h. Draw lines through these points to the miter line and parallel to line E-K.

To Obtain the Twist in Section 2.

In Fig. 2, with the straight edge on point E and on the throat X, or shortest part of the elbow, draw a line to the center line, K-H, and locate point L, and with the square on the line K-H and on the point X locate the point R on the line K-H. Now as we have just located the line E-L and the throat X upon this line in Fig. 2, we can locate the throat or point X in the elevation by using the line E-L in its proper position in the elevation.

To locate this line in the elevation we must locate points L and R. As the center line C-D of the elevation is horizontal, it is shown in its true length. Also point C is in its proper position, so take the length K-R-L in Fig. 2 and transfer it to the elevation as C-R-L, locating point L. The point B is already located. Now draw the line B-L. This corresponds to the line E-L in Fig. 2. Upon this line X will be located and through point R at right angles to C-L draw the line R-X, which locates the throat X in its proper position.

On the center line C-L, at any place, strike a circle as at D', the required diameter. Parallel with C-L and through X draw a line to this circle and locate X'. Parallel with B-C and through point X draw a line to the ellipse and locate point M'. Now parallel with the line A-B and through M' draw a line to the plan and locate point M. As point 7 is the back of elbow B and point M the throat of elbow C, the distance 7 to M measured around the circle in the plan is the required twist to be used in laying out the pattern for section 2.

Laying Out Patterns.

Starting first with Section 1, pattern 1 is the same as any elbow work. The lengths are obtained from Fig. 1 for the miter. The points T' and T would be the vertical top and bottom centers in case a flange was wanted on this end and the distances 1 to

T' and 7 to T are measured around the circle in the plan.

Taking pattern 3 next, which is the same in circumference as pattern 1, the lengths for the miter are taken from Fig. 2. Points S and S' would be the top and bottom vertical centers for the flange on this end. X' to S in the elevation equals g to S in pattern 3.

We will now take pattern 2. Erect the line A-A equal to the circumference, square up the sheet and erect the lines A-B. Make the distance A-B equal to B-C' in Fig. 1, and draw the line B-B. Take the distance A-B in Fig. 1 and lay it out on lines A-B of the pattern as A to 4. Draw line 4-4. Divide this line into 12 spaces and through these points draw lines to the line A-A parallel with the line A-B.

Go back to pattern 1, and as the throat is 3 spaces in from the left side, so in pattern 2 the throat will be 3 spaces in from the right side, and this point will be 1. Now take the length of the lines 1 to 7 in Fig. 1 and this point will be 1. Now take the length of the lines 1 to 7 in Fig. 1 and lay them out on similarly numbered lines in the pattern. Draw the curve through these points, and this completes the end for elbow B.

Take the distance K to K' in Fig. 2 and lay it out in pattern 2 on the lines B-A, as B to T, and draw the line T-T. Now go to the plan and take the distance 7 to M measured around the circle, which is the distance from the back of elbow B to the throat of elbow C, and set this distance down in the pattern on the line 4-4, as shown at 7 to M. As this is the distance between back and throat, it is also the distance between the sides of the elbows, so set it down as shown at 4 to M and also 1 to M. Draw lines through points M to the line B-B parallel with lines B-A. As 7 to M locates the throat, which is marked g-X in Fig. 2, where this line crosses line T-T mark it g. As the space 4 to M is the side of the elbow, mark it in the pattern d, as shown. 1 to M is the back, mark it in the pattern a.

Now, between the points d-g-d-a lay out on the line T-T between these points 3 equal spaces, and mark them as shown, a-b-c-d-e-h-g. Draw the parallel lines through these points as shown, and take the lengths of these parallel lines through these points as shown, and take the lengths of these lines from Fig. 2 and lay them out on similarly lettered lines in the pattern. Draw the curve through these points, and this completes the pattern.

The spaces on the outside of the pattern as c and d are only used to complete the curve at B and B, and are not left on the pattern when putting these patterns together; for elbow B, patterns 1 and 2, the points O and O go together, and for elbow C, patterns 2 and 3, the points X and X go together.

Now check up the patterns and everything

is ready to go to the punch. In measuring 7 to M it must be measured on a circle which is the neutral diameter of Section 2, and in measuring 7 to T and X' to S they must be measured on a circle which is the neutral diameter of Sections 1 and 2. Be careful in locating the point M' on the ellipse that you locate it on the right part;

that is, the top or bottom. In this case Section 2 is inclined downward to elbow C and section 2 is horizontal; therefore the throat X in the elevation will be on the top half of the pipe, likewise M' will be located on the top half of the ellipse, and M in the plan will be on the top half of the semi-circle.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Why the Rich Demand More Than the Poor
Dickens' boy, Oliver Twist, was everlastingly wanting "more." We have seen that demand rests on just this human "want-for-one-more" whether it is one more loaf of bread, one more pound of butter, one more ton of coal, or anything else, always compared with the want-for-one-more-dollar.

Consequently, our next problem is to show how this makes a difference in the demand of different people. Why is it that Smith, say, has more demand for coal than Jones? Jones may want coal as much as Smith and yet have less demand for it because Jones' want for a dollar is more than Smith's. Suppose that Smith is richer than Jones so that Smith's want-for-one-more-dollar will tend to be less than Jones'. Suppose, for instance, that a dollar "looks twice as big to "poor" Jones as it does to "rich" Smith. Of course we have no yardstick by which to measure wants exactly; but, to fix our ideas, let us make up a word, "wantab," for such a unit and suppose that Smith's want-for-one-more dollar is measured as one "wantab" and that Jones' want-for-one-more dollar is measured as two wantabs.

We can now get Smith's, or Jones', demand schedule for coal from his want schedules for coal and money, as for instance:

Table for Smith

For successive tons of coal, namely	His want-for-one-more-ton is	His want-for-one-more-dollar is	The price per ton he is willing to pay is
1	12 wantabs	1 wantab	\$12.00
2	10 wantabs	1 wantab	10.00
3	8 wantabs	1 wantab	8.00
4	6 wantabs	1 wantab	6.00
5	5 wantabs	1 wantab	5.00
6	4 wantabs	1 wantab	4.00

In this table, each figure in the last column is gotten from the two preceding columns, by dividing the figure for the want-for-one-more ton by 1, the figure for the want-for-one-more dollar. For instance, the very last figure, 4, in the table tells us that Smith is willing to pay \$4 to get six tons of coal because his want for the sixth ton is four wantabs and his want for a dollar is one wantab; so that his want for that ton is four times his want for the dollar.

If, then, the market price is \$4.00, Smith will buy just six tons.

But Jones will not. We are supposing that Jones has exactly the same intensities of want for coal as Smith has, but that, being poorer, he wants a dollar twice as much as Smith does.

Table for Jones

For successive tons of coal, namely	His want-for-one-more-ton is	His want-for-one-more-dollar is	The price per ton he is willing to pay is
1	12 wantabs	2 wantabs	\$6.00
2	10 wantabs	2 wantabs	5.00
3	8 wantabs	2 wantabs	4.00
4	6 wantabs	2 wantabs	3.00
5	5 wantabs	2 wantabs	2.50
6	4 wantabs	2 wantabs	2.00

In this table for Jones the first two columns are the same as in the table for Smith; but the last two are different.

For instance, Jones' want for a sixth ton (last line in the table) is four wantabs, just as was Smith's; and Jones' want for the fifth ton (line above last in the table) is five wantabs, just as Smith's. But if the price is \$4.00, Jones "can't afford" \$4.00 a ton even for five tons. As his want-for-one-more dollar is two wantabs, the price he is willing to pay for the fifth ton is five wantabs divided by two wantabs, or 2½. That is, \$2.50 is all he can afford to pay for the fifth ton.

If, as we are supposing, the market price of coal is actually \$4.00 a ton, Smith will buy six tons, but Jones will buy only three tons. Jones' want for the third ton is eight wantabs, so that this third ton is wanted by Jones four times as much as a dollar is wanted by him; just as a sixth ton is wanted by Smith four times as much as a dollar is wanted by him. The poorer a man is the higher is his want-for-one-more dollar. So the lower must be the price which he is willing to give for a given amount, and the less the amount he can afford to buy at a given price.

We see, then, that two individuals, like Smith and Jones, though they have precisely the same intensities of want for coal, have very different demands for coal simply because the want for a dollar is so different.

From the fact that the richer a man is,

the less satisfaction a dollar gives him, it further follows that the real difference between two fortunes is much less than their difference in money values. A man whose income has increased from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year is much better off than when it was \$1,000 a year, but he is not ten times better off; he cannot get ten times as much satisfaction of wants. In fact, the extra \$9,000 may not be worth as much to him as the first \$1,000, in which case he does not even

get twice as much satisfaction. It is still truer that a man with a fortune of \$500,000,000 gets only slightly more satisfaction out of it than one with only \$1,000,000 gets, not 500 times as much. It follows that, if wealth were more equally divided (without being diminished thereby) it would satisfy more wants.

But in this story we are not studying distribution. We are merely trying to see how demand works.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

By Bruce V. Crandall

Man Is a Sociable Being

When I began with these articles I had a definite idea in mind as to a certain series of subjects and I intended to follow through on that schedule. But somehow tonight as I get ready to put down my thoughts on paper I wonder if it is not a mistake to hold too fast to a set program. I am alone as I write for the hour is late and only Jack, the dog, is here in my small room with me.

I look at Jack; look at him so long that he thinks I want something, so he comes over and puts his paws on my knees, looks up into my face, and wags that stub of a tail of his as much as to say he wishes I would be a little more sociable. That's it, Jack gives me my cue,—sociability. Man is a sociable being, and so is a dog from long association with man, probably. What I really want to do, as I write, is to sit down and have a real old-fashioned visit with the men in railroading. Who ever heard of two old friends, meeting after a long separation, getting ready for it by preparing a program to be followed so as to have something to talk about. Nonsense, isn't it? And yet all I am attempting to do is to sit down once a month for a visit with a lot of friendly folks with whom I have spent my life. I guess we will find enough to talk about. Of course I do want to make these visits worth while, and not simply an idle hour.

A few days ago I sat for the afternoon visiting with a good friend of mine who is now a general manager of a railroad. He began his railroad career at the age of 14. He learned telegraphy, fired a locomotive, tried his hand on a way freight as brakeman, was station agent, dispatcher, chief dispatcher, trainmaster, assistant superintendent, superintendent, general superintendent, assistant general manager, and now he is general manager. He is the kind that never forgets his old friends; he was talking about them that day. "I never go over the road without realizing who it is that is running the railroad," he said as we sat together. "It is fine pleasant weather today," he remarked as he looked out of the window, "but it is not good weather every day and I know what that means on a railroad because I have been there."

More visiting, and then the general man-

ager got to telling of a certain locomotive engineer, and a certain chief dispatcher, and of the time he was superintendent of the division where they all railroaded together. "That engineer was one of the best ever, and that chief dispatcher was fine, but those two fellows simply had to scrap over something all of the time," said the general manager. The engineer's name wasn't Jim Hall and the dispatcher's name wasn't Fred Collins, but those names will do for the story as it was told to me.

"Jim would come to me regularly to tell me that Collins was simply impossible and that the quicker I got rid of him the better for everyone on the division," continued the general manager. "And Fred would show up in my office and it was always the same thing about that blankety-blank Hall, and he ought to be fired and so forth. And so it went, and those two fellows, both good scouts in my opinion, simply could not see anything good in each other."

"One time we were to have a get-together dinner of the men who lived near headquarters. Not much like some of these fancy dinners you run into as a general manager, but we had good times if we didn't have finger bowls. Everyone enjoyed the feed without a printed menu full of French names. I am a great believer in dinners, the kind where you "feed," you know what I mean. Well, I figured pretty carefully on the seating arrangement for that dinner, and I put Fred Collins and Jim Hall next to each other. I knew it was something of an experiment and, for the first half hour, I didn't look in the direction of that dispatcher and that engineer, but when I did, Jim was laughing over Fred's stories until he choked and Fred was pounding him on the back. Fred always was a good story teller."

"A few days after that I had a long letter from Jim in regard to that dinner. The last paragraph read: 'Forget what I had to say about Fred Collins. Guess I was wrong about that fellow. He's a square shooter all right.' And about the time that the letter came in from Jim my chief dispatcher showed up in my office one morning with nothing in the way of business to talk about. So after hemming and hawing around about nothing in particular he re-

marked: 'I believe I made a mistake about Hall, he is one of the best engineers on the division, and Jim sure is a good scout when you get to know him. I want to take back what I had to say about him.'

"Well, time went on and I left that road to go with the road where I am now general manager. One day a wire reached me out on the line, a thousand and more miles from the old division. It read: 'Jim Hall died last night, funeral services Thursday, 2 p. m. Thought you would want to know. (Signed) Fred Collins.' And there you are. Those two were devoted friends from the night of that dinner. When Jim died Collins was the superintendent of the old division and Jim was an engineer who never failed him."

I am reminded of a letter I received from George Chatterton, and that is his real name, a switchman at——, in which he told me of a story of Charles Lamb, the writer. This was the story: One evening Lamb and a friend were seated in a restaurant when Lamb said to his friend:

"Do you see that man over there in the corner? My, but how I hate that chap."

"Who is he?" inquired his friend.

"Oh, I don't know who he is. Probably if I knew him I wouldn't hate him."

I have always remembered that from George Chatterton. He was right. There is some good—a lot of good in all of us but we don't find it by keeping at a distance from each other. That reminds me I got acquainted with George Chatterton at a little dinner, given to someone who was retiring from the service after 53 years, I think it was.

What a flood of recollections this starts, and how name after name and face after face comes to me as I write. Wonderful lot of good fellows that I have met in railroading. And then I think of the many thousands of "rails" that I have never met, and never will, and yet I am sure that if I knew them I should like them. How can I write to them in a formal manner when the urge within me is to reach out, as I write, and grasp the hand of each and go and sit down somewhere out back of the round house and talk it over.

And back of the round house what do we talk about? A little of everything, probably. There is such and such a man who railroaded with us 20 years ago. One of us met him last month and learned how life had gone with him in the 20 years; the division that joins ours on the east got some of the new big power last week that the management has been buying recently; Pete S., has quit railroading for something else and is doing well so far as making money is concerned; Ed. B's wife is failing fast, she has been confined to her bed practically all winter. And from that we drift into the worries and complexities of life.

We are anxious for the future of our children. We hope to smooth the way a little for them so that the going will not be quite as rough as we have experienced

it. There are a lot of worries that we all have, and we like to talk them over with someone. At times out back of the round house we wonder out loud as to what it is all for and all about. We don't understand and probably never will in this life, but the problems draw together men who work under similar conditions, and so most naturally has come about the organizations among railway workers; organizations that shall secure a bettering of conditions for their members and so for their families.

It does seem, as generations come and go, that conditions of life become much easier so far as physical comforts are concerned. For us, today, to live as most men lived one hundred years ago would be intolerable. There never has been a century in which such marvelous progress has been made and never such a land of peace and plenty as ours. Perhaps that which causes us to worry is but something to develop our moral fibre. To what end? A hard question to answer. Tennyson, with faith expressing itself, in those poetic lines: "Some far off divine event, toward which all creation moves," gives his answer.

It is not with world renowned poets and philosophers alone that we can see the unseen. We have true poets and philosophers among railroad men who have never been, and never will be heard of in the big world outside of railroading. I thought of this one evening not many months ago when at a dinner of railway veterans I heard Jim Golden, locomotive engineer up in God's country on the old Ashland division, recite some of the verse that he has written. Perhaps I am not a high-brow and so I can enjoy what a locomotive engineer writes even if he isn't the poet laureate of England. The urge within us is all the same. It wells up within us to find expression in varied forms. It may be music in one and only a silent hand clasp with another, but the motive back and behind, that gives the impetus to the expression, is the same.

"Where do we find ourselves?" as Emerson says, "In a series of which we do not know the extremes, and believe that it has none. We wake to find ourselves on a stair; there are stairs above us, many a one, which go upward out of sight. But the Genius which according to the old belief stands at the door by which we enter, and gives us lethe to drink, that we may tell no tales, mixed the cup too strongly, and we cannot shake off the lethargy now at noonday."

Here we are in life, just a few of us in each generation, in the same boat drifting we know not whither, whence, or where. The fog is thick around us. No wonder we crave human sympathy and companionship. The wonder is that anyone should crowd the others for the most comfortable seat in the boat or attempt to shove anyone overboard.

And it is not only the men in railroading but the women and the children in the home. I cannot write and forget them, for it is for them, their comfort and happiness

that we make the struggle, and count ourselves fully rewarded by their appreciation of our efforts. The load is never so heavy when it is for them, and to help them.

I remember the story of the man who met, on the road, a small lad carrying another boy almost as large as himself who was crying.

"Isn't he pretty heavy for you?" the man asked the lad.

"Heavy? Oh, no, he isn't heavy. You see, sir, he—why he is my brother."

And here comes Jack and stick his cold nose against my hand, as I write, looks up

into my face and whines. Does a dog sense our mood and come at once with his sympathy? Or does Jack think that I am sitting up too late and that it is his duty to remind me of the fact that there is another day coming and that I had better get some sleep in preparation for it. To a man, who stops to think, what a never-ending procession of question marks this life presents. But before a single individual can make a beginning of answering even a few, he has reached the end of his run, he climbs down from his seat in the engine cab and another swings up and takes his place.

Co-Operation

CO-OPS SOLVE HIGH COST OF DYING

Trade unions usually turn their first attention to the cost of living, but a number of local miners' unions in southern Illinois found that funeral costs were taking almost as large a toll on their members' wages as the cost of living. So in the summer of 1921 four miners' local unions were instrumental in forming an undertaking co-operative at Christopher, Ill. And two years later representatives of nine other miners' unions met in Carlinville, pledged nearly \$5,000 and laid the foundation of the Union Funeral Association of Gillespie, Ill. Both of these co-operatives are in a prosperous condition and have succeeded in cutting the cost of funerals to a point far below what it used to be.

The Union Co-operative Undertaking Association of Christopher, Ill., reports that it is now doing 80 per cent of the business in its vicinity, with a very much reduced cost of funerals and a saving of 50 per cent to its users. At the time of organizing, there were three undertaking establishments in the vicinity, and now there is only one besides the co-operative. It has total resources of \$25,197. The Union Funeral Association of Gillespie, Ill., claims to have cut the price of funerals one-third, as well as to provide a far higher-grade of casket and better service all around than the miners could ever think of affording in the days of private enterprise.

CO-OPS SHOW WAY TO HIGHER WAGE AND CHEAPER, BETTER GOODS

Although they pay their workers more, co-operative stores have much lower operating expenses than private stores. Because of this—in addition to the obvious fact that profit-making is not their prime purpose—it is possible for co-operative stores to supply better quality goods at lower prices. Recent figures of the United States Department of Labor, analyzing reports from typical co-operative societies, show that in 1925 operating costs absorbed 15.3 per cent of the money paid by consumers. In private stores expenses absorbed 18 per cent of the consumers' money, the Department finds from

a study of the operating expenses of retail grocery stores in 1924, made by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research.

The wages of employees do not suffer from the savings in operating costs made by the co-operatives, the Department's figures show. Labor costs are shown to have been practically the same in both the private and co-operative stores, absorbing 10.9 per cent of the consumers' dollar in the former and 10.2 per cent in the latter. This means that labor employed by the co-ops got 66.7 per cent of operating expenses, as against 60.7 per cent received by labor in private stores.

LABOR BANK DOES BIG MAIL BUSINESS

With resources well over the \$7,500,000 mark and deposits totaling more than \$6,500,000, the Telegraphers' National Bank of St. Louis celebrated its fourth birthday on June 9. One of the most remarkable developments in the rapid growth of this big labor bank has been the mail banking business that it does. Out of a total of 9,270 depositors, 3,073 send their deposits by mail.

Mail deposits amount to almost 20 per cent of the bank's total.

The Telegraphers' National Bank is owned and operated by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and is one of the four largest labor banks in the country. During 1926 it reported an increase in deposits of more than \$724,000 and it has kept on increasing its business at a similar rate during 1927.

PLAN CREDIT UNION DESPITE VETO

The Washington governor's veto of the Credit Union Bill, which passed both houses of the Legislature recently, has not prevented the Seattle street carmen's union from proceeding with plans to launch a credit union for the benefit of its membership. Commending the street carmen's action, the Washington State Labor News, organ of the State Federation of Labor, says:

"The Credit Union Bill was aimed to give

protection . . . against the extortionate interest rates usually imposed on unfortunate workmen who were compelled to obtain temporary loans from conscienceless loan-sharks. Low-paid workmen with no collateral to put up in the way of property, etc., have not been able to make a loan at the banks at legitimate interest rates, and have therefore often been compelled to fall victims to the loan-shark, who preys on just such unfortunates.

News of General Interest

THE MAKING OF LINDBERGH

By Gilbert Hyatt.

It would seem that everything that could possibly be said about Captain Charles Lindbergh had already been written and rewritten, then revamped and once more dished up as something new. We have been told of the color, texture and ownership of the pajamas he borrowed for his first sleep after landing, what he ate, where he went, who kissed him and whom he kissed with vivid description of his embarrassment during these osculatory tributes, together with highly sensational but improbable stories of his previous career and future plans.

Before he landed in Paris he was described as "Lucky Lindy", "Slim the Flying Fool" and other titles, creating the impression of an irresponsible dare-devil who depended upon sheer luck to carry him through utterly reckless ventures.

When he had succeeded in his great attempt he became "The Lone Wolf of the Cloudy Skies", "The Viking of the Clouds", "The Lone Eagle", "The first Great One of a New Generation of Flyers", "Free From the Earth-Bound Urge" and anything else that the rhapsodical imagination of headline writers could invent.

The real Lindbergh, as he went about his daily work in comparative obscurity, affectionately and intimately known only to his directing officials and comrades, is fully as heroic but a much more human and probable person than the reckless flying fool or the demi-god of the newspaper stories.

He appears much more the son of his father, the Honorable Charles A. Lindbergh of Minnesota, Farmer-Labor leader of that state, Congressman and candidate for governor, spokesman for the workers in agriculture and industry—the man who defied war-hysterical mobs for the sake of principle.

Lindbergh, according to the officials of the Air Mail Service, while gifted to an unusual degree with the exacting qualities of a good pilot, was the production of a rigid and exacting training, surprisingly like that undergone by transportation workers on railroads and admirably calculated to

fit him for his great exploit.

"He is no freak," one of these officials exclaimed indignantly. "There is nothing abnormal about him at all, unless railroaders, explorers and deep sea sailors are abnormal. He is an outstanding member of that numerous and most useful fraternity upon which most of our progress depends—those who would rather do things and go places than be safe."

A description of the duties performed by air mail pilots confirms this statement.

"Our flyers are subjected to a vivid physical examination before entering the service," said Chase C. Gove, Deputy Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in whose branch of the service the air mail is located. "They are required to have at least 500 hours experience as a pilot and be especially proficient in finding their way across country. Lindbergh had over twice the minimum experience necessary before he came to us."

"Get this one fundamental fact: Pilots are not chosen for anything but their ability to make their trips safely and on time."

"Safety is emphasized at all times. They are told to guard themselves first, the mail second and last, but no inconsiderable item, the valuable equipment which they use. All this means that they must be courageous and skillful but, above everything, careful and reliable."

This might have been taken from the instruction books issued by railroad managements for the guidance of train and engine service employees. As the air mail official continued, this similarity increased.

"There is another side to this work," he said. "The air mail flyer must make the trip regardless of hardships or dangers provided the chances of getting through warrant the attempt."

"I do not mean that they are forced to go out, because they are not, anymore than are train crews, but, as with railroads, making the choice between a reasonable amount of personal risk and a serious delay is part of the day's work. Whether they use good judgment in making this choice is just as

much a part of their qualifications as it is of a good locomotive engineer.

"It is an interesting fact that one of our pilots, as good as ever flew a ship, was a former locomotive engineer by the name of W. H. Stevens. He was killed by the burning of his plane, one of the early and defective types with which we were compelled to begin operations.

"I have frequently flown with Stevens and he has told me of the great similarity between his work in the air and on the deck of a locomotive."

All those in the Air Mail Service were emphatic in denying the statements made as to Lindbergh's "stunt" flying.

"He was not a stunt flyer by either training or temperament but, on the contrary, a most careful aviator," said one.

"It is a shame that the title, 'Flying Fool,' given him by his associates in affectionate tribute to his skill, should have been applied literally as it has been," said Mr. Gove.

"Lindbergh would never have made a success of the branches of aviation in which he has excelled if he had been a 'stunter.' This is true even of commercial flying which is closed to the professional dare-devil, except for the very narrow field of exhibition flying.

"The biggest problem of aviation now is that of safety and a 'stunt' flyer is as much of a contradiction as a 'stunt' engineer would be. This is just as true as it is to say that a 'yellow' flyer is as impossible as a timid engineer. The same ability to 'get over the road' is required of both.

"The care with which Lindbergh prepared for his flight and the splendid judgment he used in gaging his needs and keeping his course is also a product of his training.

"During the period of over a year in which he flew between Saint Louis and Chicago in the air mail service," Mr. Gove explained, "he had a regular run, with a prescribed leaving and arriving time and scheduled stops. He flew on a time card, if you please.

"He went to the field, registered out, inspected his plane, made his time, registered in, again inspected his plane and reported work to be done on it just as does an engineer with a locomotive.

"This was what the railroaders call a 'pooled run', that is, three pilots worked first in and first out on it just as in 'chain gang' service on a railroad.

"Another piece of vivid fiction concerning Lindbergh is that he was endowed with some uncanny sixth sense by which he found his way through fog and darkness.

"How much of his success in flying by compass was due to his natural gifts is a matter of speculation, but the previous year in which he flew twice a week at night undoubtedly had much more to do with it.

"Night flying is a feature of aviation in which the United States Air Mail leads the world. It is true that the loneliest thing in the world is a flyer at night, but Lindbergh was used to it.

"This training in flying by day or night, in all weathers, measuring the preparations to be made by the task ahead, was the best possible for the trans-Atlantic flight. Without it there would have been much more justice in ascribing success to luck."

Lindbergh's invariable use of the word "We", applying to his plane and himself, has aroused much comment.

"That is the most usual thing for a pilot to do," said Second Assistant Postmaster-General W. I. Glover. "These boys all are as fond of their planes as an engineer is of his regular engine. They think their ship is the best that ever left the ground. This supreme confidence is one of the most valuable parts of their equipments. I have had them plead strenuously against the scrapping of a plane when it was to be superceded by a new and much better one."

"That and a number of other things we are learning about aviation reminds me of my own experiences when railroading was nearly as new as flying is now," said H. E. Wills, National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and, during his 30 years on the Chicago & Northwestern, one of the crack runners of the country.

"No engineer ever says, 'I made a good run.' It is always 'we' or 'my engine.' That Lindbergh has the same habit is proof that there is a great deal in common between the men who follow the two forms of transportation."

Lindbergh's old associates in the air mail service have perfect confidence that he has not been or will be spoiled by the hysterical adulation which has been heaped upon him.

"He is a long distance flyer with dreams as long as his flights," they say.

He is, according to them, self contained and taciturn rather than diffident, long purposed and giving the most careful consideration to any plan before embarking upon it. Whatever he does will not be from any sudden impulse, any more than was his trans-Atlantic flight for which he prepared for over a year.

"He may take some of the attractive offers which have been made to him or he may, as he is quoted as considering, come back on his old mail run," one of them remarked.

"Whichever it is will be after the plan has been thoroughly investigated. He is committed to the advancement of his chosen profession of aviation. If he does go in for making money it will be to secure backing for some of the big things that are in his mind, and which he has, in spite of numerous wild reports, not confided to anyone.

"It may be that the establishment of landing fields on Newfoundland, Iceland and Ireland as the basis of a permanent trans-Atlantic service is being considered and it may be something else.

"Whatever it is he will settle within himself and tell us when he has considered every phase and is determined to go through with it."

Poetical Selections

HOPE.

We all must have our little inning,
 Sometimes, when hard we try,
 To all must come the joy of winning—
 Sometimes, or faith will die.
 But yet, if fate would never smite us,
 Whate'er the game we played,
 And circumstances would never fight us,
 Life's charm would quickly fade!

And so when cherished goals defy us,
 Let's not become depressed;
 For without these things to try us,
 Life soon would lose its zest.
 It's true that when Life's worries haunt us,
 We may not smile—but still,
 We know it's goals denied that taunt us,
 That give to Life its thrill.

The thing that makes Life so enchanted
 Is not fulfilled desire;
 For if to us each wish were granted,
 Of Life we'd quickly tire.
 The siren-call that's so alluring
 While we in blindness grope,

And leads us on with faith enduring,
 Is Hope—eternal Hope!

WHEN YOU AIN'T NO MORE.

A fellow buys rubbers
 To put on his feet.
 A hat he obtains for his dome;
 And in that direction
 Of needy protection
 He bulwarks the place he calls home.
 Our fighters in khaki
 Our banks have alarms by the ton;
 For merely the reason
 That safety's in season.
 A copper must carry a gun.
 But think of your family's future,
 My friend,
 Get wise, use a little restraint:
 Despite your endurance,
 Your mite of insurance
 Is all that is left
 When you ain't.

—Anonymous.

Smiles

Safety First.

"Pardon me, sir," said Miss Oldgal, who was rusticated at the home of her Uncle Fumblegate, "but isn't this the wimpling water into which a beautiful girl fell last summer and was rescued by a handsome stranger just as she was sinking for the last time?"

"Yes'm, I guess it is," replied the hired man. "But you'll have to wait till some other feller comes along. I can't swim a stroke."

Deferred Grief.

The evident insincerity of the hired mourners of the East has often been noted. But what is to be thought of the sincerity of those who seem able to suppress or call forth their grief at will?

It is reported that a woman in the mountains of Tennessee was seated in the doorway of her cabin, busily eating some pig's feet. A neighbor hurried up to tell her that her husband had become engaged in a moon-shine brawl and had been shot to death. The widow continued munching on a pig's foot in silence while she listened to the harrowing news. As the narrator paused she spoke thickly from her crowded throat: "Jes wait, Mirandy, till I finish this-here pig's trotter, and then ye'll hear some hollerin' as is hollerin'!"

Dumb.

She was a woman who always told everybody her business. With a cheery smile she settled herself at the counter of the outfitter's and began:

"My husband has been ill—very ill, indeed. So I have to do his shopping, and I want a nice shirt."

"Certainly madam," said the salesman. "Stiff front and cuffs?"

"Oh, no!" she exclaimed. "The doctor says he must avoid anything with starch in it."—Exchange.

A Predicament.

If anyone chooses to enter the front door of a predicament he had better see that the back door is left open for a possible escape. If the dancer in the following story had thought of that he might have kept off the floor.

The story goes that a stranger in a certain neighborhood had been brought to a dance at the local deaf and dumb hospital.

"How on earth can I ask a deaf and dumb girl to dance?" he asked, a trifle anxiously.

"Just smile and bow to her," replied the doctor.

So the young man picked out a pretty girl and bowed and smiled, and she bowed and smiled, and away they danced.

They danced not only one dance that eve-

ning, but three, and he was on the point of asking her for another when a strange man approached his partner and said, soulfully: "I say, darling, when are we gonig to have another dance? It's almost an hour since I had one with you."

"I know, dear," answered the girl, "but I don't know how to get away from this deaf and dumb fellow!"

Hymn and Him.

The pastor announced on Sunday: "When you come to the mid-week meeting Wednesday, bring your favorite hymn."

Miss Abigail Applesauce appeared late Wednesday evening, her hair ruffled and her face pink, explaining breathlessly, "I tried to, but he wouldn't come."—Pomona Sagehen.

Of Course.

Two colored boys were engaged to change one of the large heavy tires used on the present day type of motor coaches. The bulk and weight of the tire was giving them quite a little trouble and a bystander, noticing this, made an offer of a quarter to the one making the nearest correct guess of the actual weight of the tire.

The first darkey to proffer his guess very confidently said, "Dis here tire weighs thirty-five pounds, boss."

Whereupon the other boy hilariously drolled his reply, "Boss, dat shows how ignorant some niggers is. Ah jest put seventy pounds of air in dat tire."

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES.

Taylor—Atkinson.

Anyone knowing the present address of James Taylor, Reg. No. 123402, former financial and corresponding secretary of local 406, Clarkdale, Arizona, will please notify the undersigned. Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

Doolittle—His Daughter.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Herbert M. Doolittle, boilermaker by trade, last heard from Kansas City, Kansas, age 44 years, height about 6 ft., weighs from 200 to 225 pounds, dark hair and eyes, kindly notify Helen Doolittle, care of Stewart Dry Goods Co., Logansport, Ind.

Grimes—Lodge No. 312.

Anyone taking up the card of Brother W. M. Grimes, Reg. No. 97047, card out of No. 112, Mobile, Ala., please hold same and communicate with W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312, Selma, Ala. This brother left Selma owing a board bill. W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312.

Members—Lodge 26.

To all members and visiting Brothers: Lodge 26 will hold one meeting per month during summer, first Wednesday in each month at the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Whitker and Harris streets. Any brother wishing to communicate with the officers of Lodge 26 when reaching Savannah, Ga., please telephone 3139W. O. H. Doublerly, S., J. C. Peudder, Pres., Lodge 26.

Gorman—Lodge 626.

Last Sunday (June 12th) a man by the name of Gorman paid me a visit and claimed he had been robbed in a hotel room in Chicago where he was staying during a visit here from Memphis, Tenn., and wanted a loan of \$10.00 to tide him over until he could get assistance from home, but refused to have me communicate with the officers of Local No. 180, so we naturally would not do business with him and immediately got in touch with Lodge 180 and they informed me that they had no member by that name Ray Koerner, F. S., Lodge 626.

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Jones—Lodge 249.

A man who claims his name is T. M. Jones, but whose real name is Dell F. Suitts, has visited several roundhouses and shown a pass with the C. & O. R. R. The pass was stolen from T. M. Jones, a boilermaker, in Ashland, Ky., and with the aid of this pass he has gotten money from several of our members along the road. Also articles of clothing and jewelry including a Masonic ring and pin for which he gave worthless checks. He is wanted in several cities along the C. & O. R. R. There are many felony warrants pending against him. Anyone coming across this man kindly notify F. D. Gowdy, C. S., Lodge 249, 838 26th St., Huntington, W. Va.

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THE RESTRICTIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT OF INJUNCTIONS UPON LABOR

By William Green

The members of organized labor have succeeded in their efforts to raise their standards of life and living. As a result of organization and co-operative effort thousands of working people and thousands of women and children dependent upon them have been permitted to enjoy a larger degree of comfort and happiness. It is impossible to measure the great good which organized labor has accomplished. Its chief opponents concede that it has rendered great service to human-kind. Its beneficent results are reflected in the homes of working people, in industrial centers and in the communities throughout the land.

Organized labor is not a destructive or un-American force. It is directly opposite in that it formulates and executes a constructive policy in its dealing with employers and in its relation to industry and society. The skill and craftsmanship displayed by the workers employed in the factories, mills, mines, transportation lines and in the erection of our cities and town bear testimony to the constructive policy of labor.

America could not be great as it is, occupying, as it does, a supreme position in the world of industry, if it were not for the substantial contributions which labor makes to industrial advancement. Organized labor can be and is an influence for good in the industrial, social and political life of the nation. That it would ever be a force for evil or destruction is unthinkable and inconceivable.

The devotion of labor to the United States and the principles of free government upon which our Government rests is no longer challenged. If the American Federation of Labor is anything it is an American institution seeking to work out the problems with which it contends in accordance with American principles and traditions. The American Federation of Labor is a strong supporter of American institutions.

During the development and expansion of

organized labor and its activities it has suffered from the effects of court injunctions. Injunctions restraining labor from doing many things which it always regarded as proper and legal have been issued with increasing frequency. Many of these injunctions do not come to public notice or command no public attention because they are local in character and effect. Nevertheless they are of extreme importance to labor for they establish precedents and deprive laborers of a free exercise of what they regard as their individual and collective rights.

When an injunction is issued which limits and restricts the actions of a large number of workers living and working in a widespread area the public mind is aroused and intense feeling is developed among the masses of the people and their friends. This is especially true when working people are forbidden by court order to do the things they had been doing from childhood days.

The willingness and alacrity with which courts respond to the request of employers of labor to issue injunctions against labor organizations and in labor disputes is surprising when we consider the effect such proceedings have upon the minds of millions of working people.

In connection with this thought I deem it quite pertinent and appropriate to quote from an address delivered by that great lawyer, Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, at a joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association and the American Bar Association, a few years ago. As a result of a special study which Senator Pepper had made the subject of Court injunctions and Labor controversies, he stated:

"The study of these orders discloses an evolution mildly comparable with the growth of the corporate mortgage. The injunction orders have become more and more comprehensive and far-reaching in their

provisions until they culminate in the Shopmen's Injunction order already referred to. Every thoughtful lawyer who has not already done so should read that order and meditate upon its significance. In so doing he should have in mind that during the Shopmen's Strike in 1922 nearly every one of the two hundred and sixty-one "Class 1" railroads and a number of shortline railroads applied for injunctions in the various federal courts. No applications were denied. In all nearly three hundred were issued."

Since the delivery of this noted address numerous injunctions have been issued further restricting Labor, many of them setting up new precedents and principles which if literally followed and applied would destroy the life, service and value of Labor organizations in the United States.

I assert with emphasis, sincerity and vigor that Labor organizations cannot conform to or comply with many of the injunctions which have been issued and at the same time live and function. In such a dilemma what can Labor organizations do? To obey these injunctions means annihilation, death and destruction. To violate them means persecution and punishment. Labor protests against being placed in such a position.

The improper use of injunctions is universally condemned and resented by Labor. The average Labor representative must impose upon himself a curb of self-restraint when discussing the subject. It is my purpose to speak to you in a calm, dispassionate way while firmly and emphatically presenting Labor's opposition to the use of injunctions and particularly as applied in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and in other cases to which I will refer in this brief address.

The following injunctions which attracted more or less public attention are operative and very seriously affect the membership of a number of international and national organizations directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

"In the case of the Red Jacket Consolidated Coal and Coke Company against certain officers of the United Mine Workers of America an injunction was issued by the District Court of the Southern District of West Virginia and confirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fourth Circuit prohibiting the United Mine Workers from organizing miners in certain sections of West Virginia and from interfering with the employees of plaintiff or with men seeking employment in plaintiff's mine and from preventing them from rendering material assistance to plaintiff's employees.

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York secured an injunction restraining the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric

Railway Employees and others associated with them from advising, enticing, inducing or persuading said employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company from circulating notices, letters, handbills or other written or printed communications among the employees of the company for the purpose of organizing them into bona fide Trade Unions.

"The Decorative Stone Company secured an injunction in the District Court of the Southern District of New York against the Building Trades Council of West Chester County directing the defendants not to prevent the use of plaintiff's product in building operations within the city of New York by refusing to handle it or work on any building in which its use was employed.

"The Indianapolis Street Railway Company secured injunctions against representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees restraining them from attempting to organize the men employed on the street car system. Two of the representatives of the labor organization were found guilty, in the District Court, of violating the injunction granted. This case was appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Seventh Circuit and the decision of the District Court was confirmed.

"The Columbus Heating and Ventilating Company recently secured an injunction against the Sheet Metal Workers' International Union restraining Sheet Metal Workers from engaging in or bringing about a sympathetic strike or secondary boycott against the plaintiff in Dayton, Ohio."

All of these injunctions restrain working men from doing what they feel they have a perfect right to do. They are forbidden to engage in normal Trade Union activities, such as soliciting membership in Trade Unions, engaging in and supporting strikes for higher wages and improved working conditions, giving material and moral assistance to fellow workers on strike and refusing to use material manufactured by men working in opposition to organized labor.

In the Bedford Cut Stone Company case the Federal District Court for the District of Indiana refused a preliminary injunction and subsequently, on final hearing, entered a decree dismissing the bill for want of equity. On appeal this decree was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. In a majority opinion the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the decree and granted the relief prayed for.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was based upon a previous decision rendered in the Duplex case. Labor cannot reconcile itself to the reasoning followed and opinion expressed by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court in this important case. The vigorous, dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Brandeis, con-

curred in by Mr. Justice Holmes, strengthens and sustains this point of view. The members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and against whom the order of the Court was directed, were not permitted to work in the quarries of The Bedford Cut Stone Company. They were denied the opportunity to work for The Bedford Cut Stone Company at their quarries because they were Union men, yet this company sought to compel them, through the use of the writ of injunction to indirectly work for them in cities and towns where the cut stone of The Bedford Company was used in the erection of buildings.

The decision of the Supreme Court sustains the corporation's contention. It decided that this stone company which refused to hire union men or recognize a Union at its quarries could require union men to set its stone and to serve it in remote sections even against their will. This is a strange doctrine. Working people cannot understand it or accept it.

In commenting on this phase of the case Mr. Justice Brandeis said:

"Members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association could not work anywhere on stone which has been cut at the quarries by 'men working in opposition' to it, without aiding and abetting the enemy. Observance by each member of the provision of their constitution which forbids such action was essential to his own self-protection. It was demanded of each by loyalty to the organization and to his fellows. If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude. The Sherman Law was held in *United States v. United States Steel Corporation*, 251 U. S. 417, to permit capitalists to combine in a single corporation 50 per cent of the steel industry of the United States dominating the trade through its vast resources. The Sherman Law was held in *United States v. United Shoe Machinery Co.*, 247 U. S. 32, to permit capitalists to combine in another corporation practically the whole shoe machinery industry of the country, necessarily giving it a position of dominance over shoe manufacturing in America. It would, indeed, be strange if Congress had by the same Act willed to deny to members of a small craft of working men the right to co-operate in simply refraining from work, when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers. I cannot believe that Congress did so."

While labor does not concede that the decision in the Duplex case is fair and just or that it is the law of the land, it recognizes

a very material difference in the fact and circumstances in that case as compared with the Bedford Cut Stone Company case.

In the Duplex case working men outside of those directly affected were requested to refuse to install machinery or to assist in installing machinery or to handle machinery manufactured by a firm which had refused to employ union labor. In The Bedford Cut Stone Company case a different situation prevailed. The members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Organization did not call upon other workmen to support them. They did not request other working men to refuse to handle or dress stone manufactured by The Bedford Cut Stone Company. They simply refused to give service and to set stone prepared by a company which employed at its quarries men who were working in opposition to the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

This involved a very vital principle, the right to work or to withhold service where the conditions under which service was to be given were unsatisfactory and unacceptable to the worker. Under this decision the members of the Stone Cutters' Association were forced to perform the work which they had refused to do and to serve the Bedford Cut Stone Company against their will under fear of punishment.

In plain terms, hundreds of men are being forced to work, by order of the Court, against their will and in spite of their protest. The Court's order serves to strip them of the use of their economic strength, the only power which working men may exercise as a means of protection against injustice and oppression. It means forced labor in a free country governed by a constitution and where Government derives its power from the consent of the governed.

The opposition of the American Federation of Labor to this injunction is strengthened and sustained by the following additional quotation from the dissenting opinion of Justices Brandeis and Holmes. It is mighty refreshing as well as inspiring to read and study it. It is logical and convincing. Labor offers this dissenting opinion as its strongest argument in defense of its position in this important case.

"The manner in which these individual stone cutters exercised their asserted right to perform their union duty by refusing to finish stone 'cut by men working in opposition to' the Association was confessedly legal. They were innocent alike of trespass and of breach of contract. They did not picket. They refrained from violence, intimidation, fraud and threats. They refrained from obstructing otherwise either the plaintiffs or their customers in attempts to secure other help. They did not plan a boycott against any of the plaintiffs or against builders who used the plaintiffs' product. On the contrary, they expressed entire willingness to cut and finish anywhere any stone quarried by any of the

plaintiffs, except such stone as had been partially 'cut by men working in opposition to' the Association. A large part of the plaintiffs' product consisting of blocks, slabs and sawed work was not affected by the order of the union officials. The individual stonecutter was thus clearly innocent of wrong-doing, unless it was illegal for him to agree with his fellow craftsmen to refrain from working on the 'scab'-cut stone because it was an article of interstate commerce.

"The manner in which the Journeymen's unions acted was also clearly legal. The combination complained of is the co-operation of persons wholly of the same craft, united in a national union, solely for self-protection. No outsider—be he quarrier, dealer, builder or laborer—was a party to the combination. No purpose was to be subserved except to promote the trade interests of members of the Journeymen's Association. There was no attempt by the unions to boycott the plaintiffs. There was no attempt to seek the aid of members of any other craft, by a sympathetic strike or otherwise. The contest was not a class struggle. It was a struggle between particular employers and their employees. But the controversy out of which it arose, related, not to specific grievances, but to fundamental matters of union policy of general application throughout the country.

"The National Association had the duty to determine, so far as its members were concerned, what that policy should be. It deemed the maintenance of that policy a matter of vital interest to each member of the union. The duty rested upon it to enforce its policy by all legitimate means. The Association, its locals and officers were clearly innocent of wrong doing, unless Congress has declared that for union officials to urge members to refrain from working on stone 'cut by men working in opposition' to it is necessarily illegal if thereby the interstate trade of another is restrained."

It is stated in the majority opinion of the United States Supreme Court that the application for an injunction made by The Bedford Cut Stone Company was granted for the purpose of enjoining members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America from combining and conspiring together to commit and from committing various acts in restraint of interstate commerce in violation of the Federal Anti-Trust Act. Upon this particular point Mr. Justice Brandeis, in his dissenting opinion (in which Mr. Justice Holmes concurs) makes the following significant comment:

"If, in the struggle for existence, individual workingmen may, under any circumstances, co-operate in this way for self-protection even though the interstate trade of another is thereby restrained, the lower courts were clearly right in denying the injunction sought by plaintiffs. I have no occasion to consider whether the restraint,

which was applied wholly intrastate became in its operation a direct restraint upon interstate commerce. For it has long been settled that only unreasonable restraints are prohibited by the Sherman Law. And the restraint imposed was, in my opinion, a reasonable one. The Act does not establish the standard of 'reasonableness. What is reasonable must be determined by the application of principles of the common law, as administered in federal courts unaffected by state legislation or decisions. Compare *Duplex Printing Company v. Deering*, 254 U.S. 443,466. Tested by these principles, the propriety of the unions' conduct can hardly be doubted by one who believes in the organization of labor."

The United States Supreme Court in the *Standard Oil* case, *American Tobacco Company* case, and others, held that no restraint of trade could be established which would be a violation of the Anti-Trust Act unless such restraint reached the point where it constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade. It would seem just and fair that if this principle, this rule of reason was applied in a case where a large corporation like the *Standard Oil Company* or the *American Tobacco Company* was charged with a violation of the Anti-Trust Act the same rule ought to be applied when the members of the *Stone Cutters' Association*, a small Trade Union, were charged with the same offense.

Aside from the destructive effects which injunctions have upon the activities of organized labor there is a heavy financial cost to which it is subjected in defending itself in the courts. Legal proceedings are costly, consequently when labor unions and the representatives of labor unions are brought into court, through injunction proceedings, they are compelled to spend large sums of money in defending their interests.

We cannot believe that it is the purpose or desire of a large majority of our fellow citizens that labor organizations, as represented by the *American Federation of Labor*, shall be hampered and limited in their efforts to protect and promote the interests of the working people. There may be some who regard Trade Unions as a destructive and evil force. They, in all probability, would rejoice if the impossible would happen and trade unions would be destroyed. Evidently this small and inconsequential group has not benefited by a study or knowledge of what has taken place in nations where working people were denied the exercise of their common rights. Would it be good for America if those who seek the destruction of Trade Unions could succeed in their purpose?

It is the purpose of the *American Federation of Labor* to seek a remedy for the injunction evil. We shall draft and propose legislation having this object in view. We have long believed that the *Sherman Anti-*

Trust Law was a barrier to industrial, economic and agricultural development. It has not prevented the growth and expansion of big business but in addition to hampering labor it has served to restrict and circumscribe legitimate business and legitimate business enterprises. It has served to create uncertainty and a feeling of insecurity among business men as well as among trade unionists.

It is my opinion that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law has failed to accomplish the purpose of its authors and sponsors. It has borne heavily upon labor notwithstanding labor was assured that such would not be the case. Labor has always conceded the right of capital to organize for the purpose of promoting economic and efficient production. We believe that such a condition is nothing more than the normal development of modern industry and modern civilization. Society cannot interfere with the operation of natural economic laws through the use of artificial methods. There are natural and economic laws which are inexorable and immutable.

Capital and industry will organize because no nation can succeed in the industrial competitive race unless its industries are permitted to organize. Labor insists upon the exercise of the right to organize and to function as a recognized economic, American institution. We further believe that Congress has the power to define the juris-

diction of inferior federal courts. That power is conferred upon Congress by the Constitution of the United States.

We propose to give this subject very serious consideration in drafting constitutional remedies for the purpose of protecting labor against the abuse of the writ of injunction. We shall propose these remedies and we hope to prevail upon the law-making bodies to accept them. As a group of American citizens smarting under what we believe an injustice, conscious of the wrong imposed upon us, we shall petition and appeal to Congress and the legislative bodies throughout the land for relief. We will welcome support from our friends and sympathizers, whoever and wherever they may be.

"PLEASE REMEMBER."

WITHDRAWAL CARDS must be deposited in the LODGE that issued them. If the LODGE that issued a WITHDRAWAL CARD has lapsed, then it must be sent on to the I. S. T. office with one month's dues and insurance to be deposited there, and a CLEARANCE CARD issued by the I. S. T.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS accepted contrary to law will be returned to LOCAL SECRETARY.

LACK OF PROPER PROTECTION AGAINST EYE HAZARDS HELD BIG FACTOR IN BLINDNESS.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children "are unconsciously contending with partial blindness," Guy A. Henry of New York, general director of the Eye Sight Conservation Council of America, told the American Association of Workers for the Blind.

"This condition handicaps them in their work, causes retardation in schools, represents enormous economic and social waste, and if not remedied makes for lifelong discontent and unhappiness," he said.

"A large majority of the human race have defective vision, most of which is remediable. The lighting of most of our houses, our schools, our industries and our public buildings may rightly be considered a travesty. The lack of proper protection against the eye hazards which exist in industry causes much of the tragedy of blindness."

Simple tests, according to Mr. Henry, reveal that fully 25 per cent of the 26,000,000 school children in the United States have manifest defects of vision and other symptoms of eye strain which materially hamper their school work.

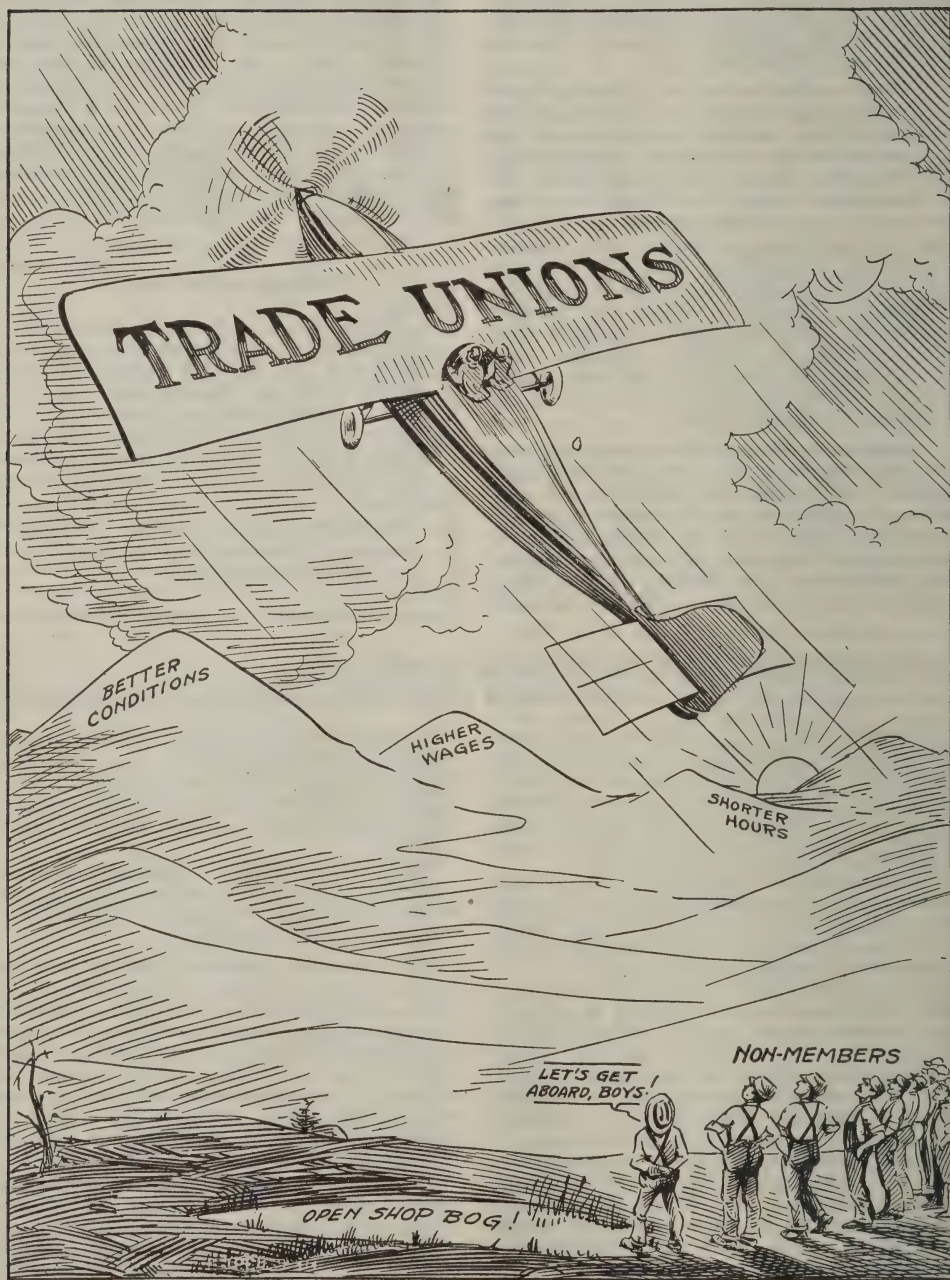
"Appalling as these facts may appear," Mr. Henry added, "when investigations turn to the industrial and commercial fields even more startling conditions are revealed.

"Examinations of large groups of employees in industrial plants and commercial establishments show that fully 60 per cent of the 42,000,000 gainfully employed persons in the United States have defective vision.

"No physical defect contributes more directly to fatigue and inefficiency than eye strain, or is more responsible for waste of vitality, time and material.

"In American industry 200,000 eye injuries, or one-tenth of all industrial accidents, occur annually. More than \$6,000,000 in compensation was awarded in one State alone for 4,689 lost eyes, this being almost half the total amount awarded for all classes of permanent injuries during a period of eight years. Another State awarded \$1,000,000 in compensation in one year for injuries to the eyes."

Mr. Henry placed the number of persons totally blind in this country at 100,000. While every provision should be made for their education and care, he said, society was confronted by the problem quite as important of preventing the spread of blindness by checking infectious diseases and shielding workers from the hazards of industry.

THE SPIRIT *of the* TIMES

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TRADE UNIONS.

There are many questions of a political, social and economic character which occupy the attention of the public, but among them all none is more vital than that of organized labor. It is associated with industry and by its ramifications permeates the social, civic and economic life of all communities.

No company-controlled organization ever can or will do for the workers as much as his own independent labor union. There is nothing that they can do for him that the legitimate unions cannot do and do better. There is hardly a universally beneficial law in existence that was not first thought out in the trades unions meeting. The trade unions have been the greatest agency in demanding laws that would make it a crime to employ child labor; to protect women from long hours of labor, to prevent industrial accidents, and to provide sanitary workshops, conditions necessary to the common welfare of the workers and society as a whole.

These demands are fundamental because it is through the realization of these demands that the workers are able to promote the spiritual, cultural and esthetic part of their lives. And through the sustained and increased earning power the workers may buy better food, better clothing, live in better homes, enjoy art and literature and may do numerous other things which tend to make life worth living, and the logical consequence of the development of such a life is to make the worker a citizen more interested in the civic, social and political phases of his community life. Manifestly organized labor, through its varied activities, is constantly adding to these human values which makes for better citizenship and better workmanship.

The trade union is composed of working people following a certain trade or calling. These workers band themselves together in an organization for mutual helpfulness and for the achievement of a common purpose. Their action in this is voluntary and springs from an inherent desire to associate themselves with their fellow workers. They have embodied the principles of fraternity, brotherhood and mutuality of interest in their creed and they seek to foster and preserve the powerful human influences which inspire effort.

Nothing of any consequence is accomplished except through organized and concentrated effort. In view of this fact it is but natural that the working men and working women of our country would unite and organize for the purpose of promoting their economic industrial and social welfare. They are no different than other groups except that for economic reasons they are inspired by a greater incentive. When we consider the fact that in their organized efforts they are moved by considerations of humanity we can better understand the high and lofty sentiments which actuate them.

The trade unions have successfully proven that low wages are characterized by inefficiency and waste, and it is gratifying to observe that the whole economic trend is toward the maintenance of high wage levels and high living standards.

Obviously, the trade union is here to stay, the enemies of labor will never have the power to destroy them for it is a movement pledged to defend human rights and

to place human rights above property rights. It has contributed its full share to the liberation of the toiling masses from the inhuman practices existing during the days of slavery.

RESULTS OF LABOR'S FIRST NATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE.

Determined to find a solution for the health dangers confronting workers in all trades ninety-two delegates representing twenty-five trades came from eleven different States to participate in the National Labor Health Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio recently under the auspices of the Workers Health Bureau.

"Industry must cease taking profits out of the lives and the health of its workers," declared James H. Maurer, President, Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in his opening address to the Convention. "Whatever the cost in dollars, whatever the laws necessary to be enacted, whatever the expense required in administering them, we must bring an end to the present enormous toll of life and health exacted by industry."

This first National Trade Union Health program stands as a challenge to the employers that organized labor is bent on putting a stop to present unsafe working conditions, and if carried out on a national scale, through the initiative and power of organized labor, trade union standards of protection embodied in national and state laws and in trade union agreements, would rid industry of the dangers which now menace health and life.

The Executive Committee's report included recommendations for Federal, State and Trade Union action as follows:

1. Federal protection of miners by the adoption and enforcement of national health and safety regulations. Mining industry is spread over twenty-three states. Federal regulation and control is necessary in order to save some of the 2,500 miners killed every year.

2. Federal control of industrial poisons. The Executive Committee's report in proposing that industrial poisons now used in practically all industries should be brought under federal regulation, aims to avoid future catastrophes such as the tetra ethyl lead "looney gas" experience, where so many workers died as a result of the introduction and use of this one deadly poison, because no agency existed in this country to determine the hazard of a poisonous material before workers were exposed.

3. Prohibition of interstate shipment of unguarded machinery to prevent the high rate of accidents from this cause. The third part of the program dealing with Trade Union action calls for agreements with employers to win the standards to be drawn up by the National Trade Union Committees, the appointment of Trade Union Inspection Committees on every job to obtain strict enforcement of health and safety regulations. To combat the vicious effect of speed-up systems which destroy the vitality and strength of the workers the program declares for a maximum 40-hour, 5-day week, with a further reduction in extra-hazardous trades such as coal mines, to a 5-day, 30-hour week.

At the close of the sessions, a resolution was adopted providing that another Conference be held next year and the delegates were urged to go back to their unions, line them up in support of the program, and be prepared to return to the Conference next year ready to report on actual progress made in winning for organized labor the essential safeguards against industrial accidents and deaths which can and must be prevented.

CONVENTION OF DISTRICT LODGE NO. 26.

The biennial convention of District Lodge No. 26, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul System, convened in the New Randolph Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 16, and remained in session four days. The credentials committee reported the following delegates in attendance: Lodge No. 730-727, Erig Kinder; Lodge No. 650, M. J. Mayer; Lodge No. 588, J. T. Godfrey; Lodge No. 528-32, R. T. Johnson; Lodge No. 15, F. Berwanger, E. Thompson; Lodge No. 485, George Gegare; Lodge No. 686, C. B. Kacer; Lodge No. 302, J. W. Lofy, A. Kasten, Jas. Donovan, Mike Farrell; Lodge No. 606, Fred Shetzle; Lodge No. 53, Wm. Tohan; Lodge No. 520, James Griffin; Lodge No. 11, W. Nichols, A. M. Dustin, H. Graff; Lodge No. 738, W. F. Grant; Lodge No. 746, J. W. Curtis; Lodge No. 391, A. W. Rickett; Lodge No. 246, J. G. Brown.

International President Franklin was in attendance during the entire convention and at the opening session delivered an interesting address, touching upon many things of vital interest to the membership, and pointing out to the delegates assembled the necessity of arousing and keeping alive the spirit of unionism in the local lodges, and soliciting their continued support for the future progress of the District and the International Brotherhood. The address was well received and President Franklin was given a rousing reception by the delegates.

After organizing and appointing various committees, the reports of the Officers

of the District were received, which recorded their activities and work during the past two years and were very comprehensive and instructive. These reports were assigned to the various committees and were later accepted by the convention.

The following officers were elected: General Chairman, Brother James Gutridge; President, Brother Kasten; Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Gunn; First Vice President, Brother Berwanger; Second Vice President, Brother Nichols; Third Vice President, Brother Thompson; Chairman of Trustees, Brother Lofy; Trustees, Brothers Brown and Gegare; Members of Advisory Board lines East, Brothers Lofy and Dustin; Members of Advisory Board lines West, Brothers Rickett and Griffin.

International President Franklin installed the newly elected officers after which the convention adjourned. This convention was one of the most harmonious and constructive ever held in the history of District No. 26, every delegate seemed to have but one aim in view, and that was for the interest of the men they represented.

ANOTHER COMPANY UNION PASSES.

The following report received from Brother Harvey, General Chairman, District Lodge No. 31 will be of interest to our members. "On June 30, Baltimore and Ohio System Federation No. 30, equipped with a petition to represent the shopmen of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroad, just completed its conferences with the Baltimore and Ohio management, as a result of which the rates of pay and working rules governing Baltimore and Ohio shopmen were extended to the shopmen of the C. I. & W. Acquisition of this railroad, extending from Cincinnati west to Indianapolis and Springfield, Illinois, by the Baltimore and Ohio, was approved recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The new rates of pay, raising the hourly wages of these employes anywhere from five to fifteen cents an hour, were made retroactive to June 1st and the Baltimore and Ohio standard agreement and working rules, including time and one-half pay for all Sunday and holiday work, go into effect July 1st.

When control of the railroad passed into the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio the announcement to this effect was greeted as an emancipation proclamation, the shopmen quickly joining the standard unions of their craft. They are now affiliated with Baltimore and Ohio System Federation No. 30, which rendered such good service in regaining standard conditions for them. As one of the C. I. & W. boilermakers remarked recently after listening to a shop talk by representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio shopmen on the rights and privileges which the C. I. & W. shopmen would enjoy under the Baltimore and Ohio agreement, "This is getting our second freedom." Thus another company union goes by the boards.

NO COMPROMISE WITH LABOR INJUNCTION EVIL.

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York suggests that fewer injunctions be issued in labor disputes and that criminal law be applied in many cases now handled by equity courts. From the standpoint of logic, this is a sustainment of labor's opposition to the injunction process.

The labor injunction is either right or wrong. If it is right, why should the New York court warn against its indiscriminate use? And why does the court express the belief that criminal law should be permitted to function in many cases now handled by injunction judges? If an injunction judge has the right to set aside the operation of criminal law, why make exceptions? Is the high court alarmed at the growing protests against usurping judges?

If the injunction judge can supercede criminal law when labor is alleged to be involved, why not apply it to undisputed criminal cases? Why not enjoin burglars and hold-up men? Why should outlaws be given greater consideration than workers on strike to enforce better living conditions? When an outlaw is arrested he is assumed to be innocent until the State proves him guilty. He is given every aid to prove his innocence, and no judge dare ignore the outlaw's constitutional guarantees.

When an attorney for an employer tells an injunction judge that a striker has violated his order not to do a thing that would be legal if no strike exists, the worker is ordered to appear before the court and convince his honor that he (the worker) should not be fined and jailed. There is no assumption of innocence, as in the case of the outlaw. The worker is considered guilty. It is up to him—not his accuser—to prove his innocence. There is no trial by jury or other constitutional guarantees. All this is done, the worker is told, because his case comes under "equity."

This treatment of strikers is indefensible. The class bias is becoming so apparent, because of organized labor's repeated protests, that enthusiasm is waning for the wholesale issuance of these writs. Organized labor will not be satisfied with the New York court's suggestion. Liberty is unsafe as long as courts set aside constitutional rights and act as lawmaker, judge and executioner. Unauthorized power, even when

used with moderation, is as abhorrent as when unchecked. In either case the victim depends upon the mood of a judge, rather than upon constitutional guarantees.

Labor insists that the injunction process revert to its original status—that it be only used to protect property and where the plaintiff has no other remedy at law.

DEATH OF WILLIAM J. TRACEY.

We are in receipt of a letter from Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor announcing the death of Brother William J. Tracey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which occurred in Washington, July 9, after a short illness of pneumonia.

Brother Tracey was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the American Labor movement. He was a plumber by trade and from the days of his apprenticeship always took a keen interest in promoting not only the affairs of his own organization, but the entire labor movement. He served for a number of years as business agent for the plumbers in Philadelphia.

He also served as president of the Building Trades Council there and in 1912 was elected as one of the police magistrates in the city of Philadelphia, holding that position for six years. He was later appointed a conciliator for the Department of Labor in Washington by Secretary Davis, a position which he held until he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Building Trades Department in the El Paso convention.

Brother Tracey was a comparatively young man, with a wonderful future before him, and we join with his legion of friends in expressing our sorrow over his untimely death.

CHARLES ATHERTON PASSES AWAY.

After an illness of three weeks, Brother Charles Atherton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Metal Polishers Union, died rather suddenly in the Samaritan Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29th.

Brother Atherton has been secretary-treasurer of the Metal Polishers Union for a number of years and because of his genial disposition and wonderful personality made a host of friends all over the country, who were shocked to learn of his untimely end.

His death will leave a gap, not only in the Metal Polishers union, but in the Labor movement which will be hard to fill.

QUOTATIONS.

It is no happiness to live long, nor unhappiness to die soon; happy is he that hath lived long enough to die well.—Quarles.

Some men use no other means to acquire respect than by insisting on it; and it sometimes answers their purpose, as it does a highwayman's in regard to money.—Shenstone.

Good-nature is worth more than knowledge, more than money, more than honor, to the persons who possess it, and certainly to everybody who dwells with them, in so far as mere happiness is concerned.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Those who, without knowing us think or speak evil of us, do no harm; it is not us they attack, but the phantom of their own imagination.—Bruyere.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE.

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)	Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)	Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros, Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)	John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Unfair.)	The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)	William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga., (Unfair.)	Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)	C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc. Jefferson, N. Y. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)	Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT.

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON.

Since making my last report I am very pleased to inform our members, regardless of the dull time and the fact that thousands of our former members are out of employment and unable to secure work at the trade, we are making splendid progress. Vice-President McDonald has been successful in reorganizing Local No. 132, Galveston, Texas, with a substantial membership and the prospects are that this lodge will continue to increase its membership. Vice-President Norton has been successful in reorganizing Local No. 216, El Paso, Texas, also Local No. 362, Douglas, Ariz., with a substantial membership. In addition to this Vice-President Norton has organized a local in Central, N. M. We are also receiving reports from many of our local lodges that they are making progress in securing applications of new members and former members, who realize the necessity of organization.

I am sure if the members will do their full duty at the close of this year we will be able to report a large increase in our membership.

In the past few months we have been successful in securing the work on several large jobs in the various sections of the country, which means a large number of our members will be put to work at rates of pay ranging from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per day.

I am also pleased to inform our members that former members who are holding membership in company unions are realizing more than ever that it is a waste of time for them to continue membership in an organization that is controlled by the em-

ployers. In the past few months several railroads have installed what they call a merit system. This is only one more system to make slaves out of the wage workers and force them into submission, and has been installed for no other purpose than putting fear into the men. Every time a man turns around and looks up from his job he is given five demerit marks, and after he receives a certain number of demerit marks he is dismissed from the service of the company. Any thinking-man can understand why such a system is being put into effect on many of the roads where company unions are in effect.

Committees are in conference on several of the roads at the present time, and I feel sure by the time the next issue of our Journal is printed, we will be able to report that on some of these roads the federated shop crafts have been successful in securing an increase in pay and improved working conditions.

Reports we are receiving indicate that business is picking up a little, and we have received reports that on some of the roads orders have been issued to increase the shop forces.

In closing this report I am again requesting each and every member to take an active part, do everything within their power to assist us in getting the men eligible to membership to become active members. With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Yours fraternally,

WM. ATKINSON,

Assistant International President.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER SCOTT.

We are presenting below a list of claims and the amounts paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and the amounts paid members themselves for disability claims allowed from June 20th to July 13th inclusive. Also the total amount of insurance paid by this organization since the adoption of the insurance plan.

LIST OF CLAIMS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS FROM JUNE 20 TO JULY 13, 1927

Lodge	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relation	Date	Amount
744	Patrick Doyle	Carcinoma of Thyroid Gland	Mary C. Doyle	Daughter	June 20	\$1,000.00
1	John Dohney	Carcinoma of Rectum	Mrs. Julia Dohney	Wife	June 22	3,000.00
37	M. Rotchford	Typhoid Fever	Mrs. M. K. Rotchford	Wife	June 27	1,000.00
445	Andrew Wrubal	Inflammatory Rheumatism	Mrs. Sophia Wrubal	Wife	June 27	1,000.00
860	Glen Williams	Acute Myocarditis	Mrs. Inez Williams	Wife	June 27	1,000.00
844	Milton Mounfield	Total Disability	Himself		June 30	1,000.00
37	W. Haensel	Cardio Renol Trouble	Mrs. Louise G. Haensel	Wife	June 30	1,000.00
176	John McCarthy	Carcinoma of Lip	Edward O'Laughlin	Friend	June 30	1,000.00
24	John Bullig	Carcinoma of Lung	Marie Bullig	Wife	June 30	1,000.00
818	Sam Zukowski	Chronic Colecystitus	Ada Zukowski	Wife	June 30	1,000.00
126	J. Brennan	Heart Disease	Ada S. Brennan	Wife	July 8	1,000.00
7	John B. Smith	Heart Disease	Loretta Thyret	Daughter	July 9	1,000.00
6	Wm. Findley	Biliary Calculi	Minnie Findley	Wife	July 9	1,000.00
743	John Burris	Pyelonephrosis	Mrs. Jno. Burris	Wife	July 9	1,000.00
32	Margaret Donahue	Carcinoma	M. J. Donahue	Husband	July 11	1,000.00
860	Frank Goodman	Aortic Insufficiency	Lettie Goodman	Wife	July 13	1,000.00
883	Bennie Shaw	Drowned	Herbert Shaw	Brother	July 13	2,000.00
6	John Begg	Arteris Sclerosis	Anna Rose Begg	Wife	July 13	1,000.00

\$21,000.00

Benefits Paid as per July Journal..... 313,000.00

Total Claims Paid to Date.....\$334,000.00

Natural Death Claims	222	\$222,000.00
Accidental Death Claims	33	66,000.00
Partial Disability Claims	57	19,000.00
Total Disability Claims	17	17,000.00
		<hr/>
Natural Death Claims Voluntary Plan		\$324,000.00
		10,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$334,000.00

In submitting this summary of claims paid since our last report we can't help but express the opinion that our membership is "passing on" rather consistently, that we are losing our full quota each month and that death doesn't seem to be very particular from just what locality or from which lodge it will take its next victim. Members in the best of health last month and having what apparently seemed like a long lease on life have left us and their claims are now being adjusted by the insurance company.

Knowing as we do from the many letters received in this office the consolation that this insurance check brings to those who are left behind, we can't help each month from using some of the space allotted to us to point out where the interest of our members is being jeopardized according to the insurance contract either through their own carelessness or the mistakes of others. In order that you may thoroughly understand how the insurance feature of our organization is handled it might be well to state that the insurance company has a branch office at headquarters and that the index card files in their office are an exact duplicate of the files we have in our office.

A settlement is made with the insurance company weekly and a statement is rendered them showing the amount of receipts that have been checked at our office from those sent in by the local secretaries with their reports. The index cards in the file of the insurance company's office are then credited from the statement we furnish them and no member can receive credit on this statement or on the files in either office unless his secretary has sent in a receipt for him. If we don't receive any receipts for a period of sixty days from any particular secretary, the members of that local become suspended on the files in both offices, and if anything were to happen to any of these members they would not be entitled to, nor would they receive any insurance benefits. The secretary who holds out his report rather than suspend a few continuous late payers is taking chances with the interest of the good

members in doing so. This practice should be stopped, as the men that the secretary is trying to protect evidently don't seem to show any inclination to protect themselves.

We would also like to call attention of the secretaries in particular to the rule of the Executive Council embodied in the circular letter sent out November 23, 1926, giving an interpretation on the law in reference to the time membership is established. The general impression prevails that membership is established when a man is obligated, re-instated or deposits his withdrawal card in the local lodge. Such is not the case. Membership is not established nor does any man become protected by the insurance feature until his receipt is received in the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office. It has been the custom in some lodges that when a member deposits a withdrawal card to send on the card to the International Secretary-Treasurer's Office with the expectation that this establishes his membership. This is wrong. Membership is not established unless a receipt accompanies the card paying for the month in which the card was deposited.

I am sure that if the members of the various locals will only render the financial secretary the co-operation that they are entitled to by paying their dues regularly and on time, in order that the secretary may be able to send his reports to this office within the time prescribed by our law that there will be no danger of any controversies arising over the payment of death claims on any of our members. This is something that we are all trying to avoid, and anything that is said in these reports from month to month is said with the intention of trying to eliminate any chance of our members being deprived of the things that they feel they are entitled to.

Thanking you for the space given and with kind regards, I remain,

Faternally yours,

CHAS. F. SCOTT,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT McCUTCHAN.

(Period from June 17th to July 16th, 1927.)

Winnipeg, Man.

My time for the entire month has again been devoted to the situation here in Winnipeg, and at the meeting of Local No. 126, on July 8th, there was one application from Kenora, with the necessary fee, one from the Ft. Rouge roundhouse; seven from the Ft. Rouge back shops; two from the Trans-

cona back shops and one from the C. P. R. back shops, or a total of eleven for that meeting, and there will be more than that from this 15th pay-day for the next meeting.

The whole situation in the railroad shops and roundhouses here in Winnipeg as well as other points in Western Canada, continues to develop in favor of the bona fide In-

ternational Shopmen's Unions in so far as reorganization is concerned.

In a recent report from our old stand-by, Brother J. McLean, Secretary of Local No. 279, Edmonton, Alta., I was advised that they had increased their membership by ten since March, and the reports from headquarters, show an increase of 15 members

in Local No. 359, Regina, Sask., which has jurisdiction over the Imperial Oil refinery at that place.

Other lodges throughout Western Canada are also reporting increase in membership, which the writer continues to assist as far as possible by communications.

Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

(Period June 16 to July 15, 1927, Inclusive)

Chicago, Ill., July 15th, 1927.

Traveling members will do well to avoid Chicago at the present as employment is extremely quiet and work at the trade difficult to obtain. Other trades appear to have the same situation and there is no immediate prospect of relief. During the current month, I have attended meetings of Lodges 227, 1, 434, 533 and 626. Organization matters and missionary work promise some progress.

Frank Sweeney.

Brother Frank Sweeney, treasurer of Lodge No. 751, Whiting, Ind., is convalescing at the Henrotin Memorial Hospital, Chicago. He was seriously injured on June 20th at the Standard Oil Refinery. His many friends will rejoice in the good news that this accident did not prove fatal.

Insurance.

July Journal brings us some interesting information and the member, who on meeting night, surrenders his dues and insurance premium, will do well to consider the progress of this venture by the Brotherhood after 21 consecutive months infliction. Twenty-six members lost the complete sight of one eye—better than one per month. Sixteen members were paid total disability in full. Several others were compensated for partial disability for hand or foot. Thirty-two were accidentally killed and 207 natural deaths occurred. \$306,000 was delivered to the beneficiaries under the compulsory plan—so objectionable to many of our people and an additional \$7,000 was paid in voluntary claims. In all, our people were benefited to the extent of \$313,000. Averaged monthly we derive approximately \$15,000 per month. When dues and insurance payment looms up like the north entrance to a southbound tunnel, the foregoing figures should revive the severest case. Refusing participation in the protection the Brotherhood provides in this respect, to my mind, is like "Running Santa Claus off with a shotgun on Christmas eve." Everybody idolizes the family at Christmas time. Why not scatter that generosity over the entire year. It's "Sure Fire."

Construction News.

Coast Guard Cutters. Washington, June 21st. Bids were opened today by the coast guard on five cutters requiring a total of 3,000 tons of steel. On alternate proposals,

the bid of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. was \$634,500 and \$800,000 each. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. bid \$739,000 and \$749,000. An award is expected soon.

Akron, Ohio. The Biggs Boiler Works has ordered 1,600 tons of plates for a steel pipe line for the city of Detroit, Mich.

Baltimore, Md. Pending contract for 600 tons of tank steel for 80,000 bbl. tanks for unnamed Baltimore buyer. Pittsburgh Fabricators figuring.

American Railway Association announces that on June 1, 1927, there were 9,030 locomotives in need of repairs or 14.7 per cent of the number on line.

Buffalo, N. Y. Pending contract for New York Central passenger station and office building, 15 stories high. Bids opened July 7th, this is in addition to power house contract—awarded to the Walsh Construction Co. recently.

Oakland, Cal. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. will enlarge steam power house, 870 tons steel involved. Bids in.

Granite City, Ill. Work will soon be started on 40 additional by-product coke ovens at Granite City by the St. Louis Coke and Iron Corp. Company will do the work themselves.

Youngstown, Ohio. The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co. will scrap numerous isolated boiler plants at its Youngstown works and replace them with a central station equipped with six 2,000-horse-power boilers and fired with blast furnace gas. Contract for the boilers has been placed with the Babcock & Wilcox Co.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Quaker City Iron Works has awarded contract for a \$20,000 boiler plant to the Belmont Iron Works, 22nd and Washington Sts.

San Francisco, Cal. Moore Drydock has been awarded contract to build a barge for the Southern Pacific Ry. Co., involving 800 tons of plates.

San Gabriel Canyon Dam, Cal. (Pending) 770 tons of plates for 60-inch and 30-inch pipe line. Bids in July 11th. Los Angeles county flood control district to furnish pipe for contractors.

Hibbing, Minn. Contract has been let to the Commonwealth Electric Co., 417 Broadway, St. Paul, for an addition to the municipal power plant, including installation of

a new boiler and other equipment to cost \$100,000. Ralph D. Thomas, 1200 Second Ave. South, Minneapolis, is engineer.

Minneapolis, Minn. Improvements contemplated by the Northern States Power Co. include two new power plants at Monticello and Otsego to cost \$10,000,000. Dam and power plant at Nevers, Wis., to cost \$5,000,000 and dam and power plant at Kettle Falls, Wis., to cost \$5,000,000. Plans for the above projects are now in the hands of the Federal Power Commission for approval. Robert E. Pack is vice-president and general manager.

Grand Island, Neb. General contract has been let to Ernest Rokahr & Sons, 914 Terminal building, Lincoln, Neb., for an addition to the municipal power plant, including installation of new super-heaters and complete equipment, to cost \$65,000. Pillsbury Engineering Co., 2344 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., are engineers.

Wahpeton, North Dakota. Otter Trail Power Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. C. F. Kennedy, vice president and general manager, has awarded general contract to Siems, Helmers & Schaffner, 514 Guardian Life Building, St. Paul, for a three-story steam power plant, including equipment, to cost \$500,000.

Philadelphia, Pa. Approximately \$40,500 will be expended by National Licorice Co. on a manufacturing building and boiler house. William Steels & Sons have the contract.

Memphis, Tenn. Mechanical department, Frisco System, announces removal of mechanical facilities from Memphis and Harvard, Ark., to Yale, Tenn., where \$1,450,000 is being spent on a plant area to include boiler shops, machine shops, blacksmith shops roundhouse and power house to include two 450-horse-power boilers. Several car yard buildings will also be built.

Wittenberg, Wis. Wisconsin Power & Light Co. has started work on a modern power house on the Embarrass river near Wittenberg.

Tecumseh, Ont., Canada. The Wabash and Canadian National Railways will jointly establish railway shops here to cost upwards of \$1,000,000. Construction will be started early in June.

Spokane, Wash., has placed 728 tons of plates for steel pipe line with two fabricators. 537 tons with the Steel Tank and Pipe Co., and 191 tons with the Beale Tank and Pipe Co.

Cleburne, Texas. The Santa Fe Ry. has let contract to the McClintic-Marshall Co. for 2,800 tons of steel for new shops.

Harmon, N. Y. The New York Central Railroad has let contract for 160 tons of steel for a new roundhouse.

Denver Colo. (Pending). 13 miles of 66-inch pipe.

The Standard Oil Co., 26 Broadway, New York, has plans for extensions and improve-

ments in its power house at 400 Kingsland avenue, Brooklyn, to cost \$25,000.

Mandan, North Dakota. The Northern Pacific Railroad Co., St. Paul, Minn., has plans maturing for a one-story power house for terminal shop service at Mandan, N. D., with installation to include one 300-horse-power and two 200-horse-power boilers, stokers, coal and ash handling machinery, etc., to cost in excess of \$75,000.

The Penn Central Light and Power Co., Altoona, Pa., has work under way on a new artificial gas plant at Lewistown, Pa., to cost approximately \$500,000, with machinery including boiler equipment, etc.

Holland, N. J. The New Jersey Power & Light Co., Dover, N. J., operated by the General Gas and Electric Corporation, 50 Pine street, New York, will begin the construction of a new steam-operated electric generating plant on the Delaware River at Holland, N. J., with initial unit to develop a capacity of 40,000 kw. Later the capacity will be increased to more than 200,000 kw. The project will cost more than \$3,000,000.

Syracuse, New York. Power equipment, conveying, elevating and other machinery will be installed in the new printing and publishing plant, 120x145 feet, to be erected by the Syracuse Herald, to cost more than \$250,000 with machinery. Monks and Johnson, 99 Chauncy street, Boston, are architects and engineers.

Kansas City Kas. The Cudahy Packing Co. has awarded a general contract to the J. R. Van Sant Construction Co., Dwight building, Kansas City, Mo., for a new six-story rendering plant, 65x83 feet to cost in excess of \$175,000 with equipment.

The Panhandle Light and Power Co., Abilene, Tex., operated by the Kansas City Power and Light Co., Kansas City, Mo., is said to be completing plans for the construction of a new steam-operated electric power plant at Magic City, vicinity of Panhandle, Texas, to cost close to \$100,000 with equipment and transmission line.

The Big Four Railway Co. has plans for a new engine house with shop facilities to cost about \$190,000 with equipment to be erected at South Anderson, Ind. Bids will be asked about July 15th.

Aberdeen, Wash. The Grays Harbor Railway and Light Co. has plans for extensions and improvements in its local steam-operated electric power plant, to cost more than \$500,000 with machinery.

The Department of Public Works, Columbus, Ohio, has approved recommendations for an addition to the pumping station for the municipal water works, to be 140x140 feet, with 5 new pumping units to develop an output of 30,000,000 gallons per day. The expansion will cost \$375,000. Bids will be asked soon. The recommendation includes the installation of a coal and ash-handling system in the power house.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford

Ry. has let a contract to Henry R. Kent & Co., Rutherford, N. J., for the construction of a central boiler plant at South Boston, Mass., to cost approximately \$500,000.

Chicago, Springfield & St. Louis Ry., and the Jacksonville & Havana Ry. will build a six-stall roundhouse at Springfield, Ill., and they also plan to rehabilitate the roundhouse and shops at Jacksonville, Ill.

San Angelo, Texas. There is pending at this time orders for 1,500 tons of steel plates for oil tanks at San Angelo, Texas.

Parco, Wyoming. The Producers and Refiners Corporation plan extensions and improvements at their refinery to the extent of \$500,000, including installation of cracking and other machinery.

Milwaukee, Wis. The Rundle Manufacturing Co., manufacturing plumbers supplies, plan the expenditure of \$65,000 on their plant and power house at 27th and Cleveland streets. Charles A. Cahill & Sons are the architects and engineers.

Detroit, Mich. American Bridge Co. has the contract to furnish 5,250 tons of steel for power house at Delray for the Detroit-Edison Co.

Charleston, West Va. Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron Works has the contract to furnish 300 tons of steel for an addition to the boiler house of the Carbide and Chemical Corporation.

Riverside, Cal. (Pending) pipe line 340 tons. Baker Iron Works of Los Angeles, low bidder.

Anaconda, Mont. The Anaconda Copper Co. has completed plans for the initial units of its new electrolytic zinc plant and will begin work soon. It is reported to cost close to \$1,500,000 with machinery.

Chili-Junction, N. Y. The New York Central Ry. will build a one and two-story locomotive repair shops to cost \$40,000. Contract has been let to E. P. Muenz, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Republic Light, Heat and Power Co., Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, is planning extensions and improvements in its artificial gas plant at Oakfield, N. Y., including installation of additional machinery.

Saginaw, Mich. The Standard Oil Co. plans the expenditure of \$275,000 in connection with its new refinery in the Saginaw oil fields. Fred Stolz is construction superintendent, South Washington St., Saginaw, Mich.

Pueblo, Colo. The Santa Fe, Western Division, Denver, Col., is reported to be planning the construction of a new repair shop with power house at Pueblo, Col., to cost more than \$750,000 with equipment.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Gas Products Co., Columbus, Ohio, has awarded contract to the Van Blarcom Co., National City Building, Cleveland, Ohio, for a new acetylene plant at Cleveland to cost close to \$70,000

with equipment. A boiler plant will be installed.

Dayton, Ohio. Ovens, power equipment, conveying and other machinery will be installed in the three-story and basement plant of the Dayton Bread Co., to cost \$120,000. Heald and Pickerel, Dayton Saving and Trust Building, are architects in charge.

Lufkin, Texas. The United Iron Works has the contract for five 80,000 bbl. storage tanks to be erected for the Gulf Pipe Line Co., 1,500 tons.

Detroit, Mich. Two 1,500,000 elevated steel tanks, 1,200 tons. The Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. has the contract. The bid was \$102,872.00.

Cleveland, Ohio. Sanitarium; 900 to 1,000 tons of plates. Biggs Boiler Works of Akron has contract. General contractor, Melburne Construction Co. of Canton, O.

Trail, B. C., Canada. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. plans extensive additions and improvements to its works here. In this connection work will be started at once on a large sulphuric acid plant here, which will produce sulphuric acid from the smelter fumes. The first unit of which will cost \$250,000.

Canadian National Railway improvements include, addition to engine house at Kamloops, coaling plants at Kamloops and Prince Rupert of 100 tons capacity, facilities for handling locomotives at Windsor, Ont., and Charlottetown, R.E.I. and construction work will be started this year on a locomotive erection shop at Point St. Charles, Quebec.

Bethlehem, Pa. The Central Ry. of New Jersey is inquiring for steel for an engine house, boiler shop, machine shop and forge shop to be erected at Bethlehem, Pa. Engine house will consist of 16 stalls.

Kansas City, Kas. Rock Island Ry. has let contract to Joseph E. Nelson and Sons, Chicago, Ill., for a water treating plant. A boiler washing plant at Hulburt, Arkansas, will be erected by the F. W. Miller Heating Co., of Chicago, Ill.

Mandan, North Dakota. The Northern Pacific Ry. plans construction of a power plant, 50x100 feet, brick and concrete, including coal trestle and concrete stack to cost \$140,000. This company will also rebuild an engine house at Glendive, Mont., 14 stalls, 135 feet in length, of brick, timber and concrete to cost approximately \$140,000.

Fulton Iron Works of St. Louis, Mo., has the contract for extensive construction as follows: Building and machinery for complete sugar factory at Tarlac, Philippine Islands, also a sugar factory at Camaguey, Cuba; milling plant for the United Fruit Co. at Central Preston, Cuba. This work will no doubt include tanks and stacks and merits investigation as to shipment of mechanics for erection of equipment mentioned.

Long Island City, N. Y. Kelly & Kelly,

general contractors; 100 tons foreign steel, purchased for incinerator plant.

Canon, Arizona. The Kay Copper Mining Co. plans the construction of a new concentrating mill at its local properties to cost more than \$200,000 with equipment.

Foregoing items of interest to our membership, especially those traveling about in search of employment—are authentic and correct.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,
Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of June 15 to July 15, 1927, Inclusive)

During the past thirty days I have been lending what assistance I could towards building up our organization at Galveston, Port Arthur, Beaumont and Houston, Texas. and am pleased to report some progress has been made with the assistance and co-operation of the active members of our organization at the different places mentioned above.

Work in the ship yards at Beaumont and Galveston is somewhat slack at this writing, but am advised that about the middle of September business picks up and remains fairly good until about the first of April. Lodge No 132 at Galveston that we organized about two months ago is making splendid progress and has an increase in membership since my last report. I am satisfied that this local will continue to grow as I believe the officers that were selected have the interest of the members at heart and with their co-operation good results can be and will be accomplished.

Since my last report I have attended meetings at Galveston, Port Arthur and Beaumont, the meetings at Beaumont and Port Arthur being open meetings for those that don't belong to the organization as well as those that do belong. I have arranged for another open meeting at Port Arthur on the 26th of July and hope to secure the reinstatement of a number of former members and men who never belonged to the organization.

At Beaumont, I am pleased to say, that during the past two months this local has almost doubled its membership and at the last open meeting on July 11th a complete set of officers were elected and arrangements made to hold two regular meetings a month starting August 1st, 1927. I am convinced that the officers elected want to see Beaumont made a real union town for the members of our organization and with the assistance and co-operation of the men working at our trade in Beaumont Lodge No. 587 will go forward and increase their membership.

The situation in Houston for our organization is bad due to the fact that the men working at our trade have neglected to main-

tain organization with the result that the Structural Iron Workers have been and are doing a lot of our work. I have met the Business Agent of the Iron workers and he seemed to be willing to live up to the agreement between the two organizations after we have established an organization, so as I see the situation in Houston it is up to the Boilermakers and helpers to line up and secure the work that properly belongs to us. I have arranged for an open meeting in Houston at the Labor Temple on July 22nd and in the mean time am meeting as many men as possible notifying them of this meeting. I have arranged with Brother Geo. Wilson, President of the Texas State Federation of Labor to attend our open meeting and address same. I hope to be able to report next month in the Journal the re-organization of Lodge No 74.

Much more could be said about the situation in this locality but it is not my desire to consume too much space in our Journal. However, I want to urge upon our members that happen this way to bring their clearance card with them and be prepared to take an active part in the building up of our organization. A few good boosters can accomplish a great deal. During the past month, I have met a number of ex-railroad men who are following contract and shipyard work and in some instances working at work not covered by our trade. In one or two instances I have found men who were involved in the 1922 railroad shop crafts strike who seem to blame everybody for the strike but themselves. In a good many other cases I have met men who made far more and greater sacrifices than the "knocker" and they have that same fighting spirit that prevailed prior to and during the strike. These men are real Union men and not card men.

I trust that the above report will meet with the approval of the membership and that next month I will be able to report further improvement in the building up of our organization in this section.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

I have devoted considerable time to try to get the Navy Department to build the boilers for the Battleships Nevada and Oklahoma in the Navy Yards. There was two yards bidding on the boilers and three

outside corporations, the B. & W. Co., the Bethlehem Corp., and the N. Y. Engineering Co. The Department finally decided that the boilers would be built in the Norfolk Yard. This is quite an achievement as in

the beginning the Department did not intend to allow any of the Yards to bid on these boilers, but after considerable effort this was allowed, and the results are given above. This should add additional argument for the boiler shop in this Yard, of which we have been for several years trying to convince the Department was necessary for the production of the Yard and Shop, as well as the safety of the employees. It is my understanding that the Department has included this in the coming appropria-

tion bill and budget.

I am now in Birmingham, Ala., trying to accomplish some organization work, and while I have done some good, I will not report on the results until more has been accomplished. Lodge No. 4 has so far given me all the aid one could ask for, and I believe as the time goes on will do more, and that is all we can ask.

With best wishes and regards, I am, yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

June 15 to July 15, 1927

Since my last report I visited the following cities: Marion, and Akron, Ohio; Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, New York, and Meadville, Pa. Attended meeting of Locals 715, Niagara Falls; 750 and 380, Buffalo; 167, Meadville, Pa., and 362, Marion, Ohio. Attended several meetings in the formation of a Metal Trades Council in Buffalo, which was organized with five organizations: Boilermakers, Moulders, Pattern Makers, Machinists and Stationary Engineers. Brother Newton, Business Agent of Lodge 7, Buffalo, has been elected president of the new council and an effort will be made to affiliate all organizations eligible. Several organizations which have not yet affiliated will join in the near future and it is hoped that the new Council will be a benefit to the organizations in the Metal Trades in Buffalo.

The New York Central Railroad merged several of their roundhouses in Buffalo, and closed up two other houses in Buffalo, which confused matters somewhat. Brother Bowen, general chairman of District 12, spent some time in Buffalo seeing that our membership was protected in their rights. We visited the different roundhouses and met the officials, and all grievances were satisfactorily settled. In visiting the several shops met a number of delinquent members and these have expressed a desire to restate. While in Buffalo Brother Bowen and I visited the Denew shops and held several meetings with the Depew men in Lancas-

ter, N. Y., and while these meetings were not as well attended as we would like, those who did attend were interested and we will hold meetings weekly in an effort to organize the shops. We have had no organization in this shop for a number of years, and the conditions in the boiler shop are far below the standard our members are working under in the other shops on the New York Central.

Spent several days in Meadville, Pa., where, since the contract with the Meadville Machinery Company has been abolished, the Chamber of Commerce and other interests have been active by petition and otherwise to bring pressure on the railroad company to maintain a company union, claiming the employees and the business men desire it. After a meeting with the railroad officials the general chairman of all crafts met in Meadville and a vote was taken, which has just been completed, and is overwhelmingly in favor of the shop crafts representing the men in all departments. The manufacturing interests in Meadville and Marion, Ohio, are doing everything they can to prevent the Erie shops to come under the agreement the shop crafts have covering working conditions and wages in other shops on the Erie system. Both of these cities are strictly open shop cities. Ten-hour working day prevails and wages very low. Fifty-five cents per hour is a high wage, and that is the answer to their opposition to the union. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, I. V. P.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON.

(Period June 16, 1927, to July 15, 1927, inclusive.)

San Francisco, Calif.

Supplementing my Journal report of June 15th, with reference to the organizing campaign which we were conducting at Douglas and Bisbee, Arizona, I am pleased to advise that with the co-operation and active assistance of several of our craftsmen employed in that district, a sufficient number of paid up applications were secured to warrant the re-establishment of a subordinate lodge—and on Wednesday, June 22nd, I had the pleasure of installing the charter and officers of Copper City Lodge No. 362 at Doug-

las. Brother Walter F. Gibbons was selected as President and Brother Robert W. Keane was chosen for the offices of Corresponding and Financial Secretary, address 695 14th Street, Douglas, Arizona. This lodge, while small in membership, has splendid prospects for future development as sentiment towards our International Brotherhood is very favorable throughout that district—and a number of eligibles who because of financial reasons were prevented from participation in the reorganization of Lodge No. 362, have signified their intention

of affiliating and becoming active members at an early date.

Leaving the Douglas-Bisbee district on June 24th, the next few days were spent at Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona in connection with certain matters pertaining to the railroad situation which were duly reported to our home office. After completing the above assignment, I then proceeded to Los Angeles, California, where in company with Brother Frank S. Dunn, Business Agent of Lodge No. 92, several shops and the large gasholder under erection at Long Beach were visited. Attended a regular meeting of Lodge No. 92 on July 5th, and regular meeting of Lodge No. 351 at El Segundo on July 6th. Trade conditions quiet.

During the past week I have been engaged in this district with various organiza-

tion matters and assisting the local representatives in connection with wage adjustments and new field construction work. A complete audit of the books of Lodge No. 666 was made upon request of the officers—and regular meetings of the following lodges were attended: Lodge No. 317 at Richmond; Lodge No. 9 at San Francisco; Lodge No. 6 at San Francisco and Lodge No. 39 at Oakland. Employment very slack in all branches of our trade except at the Mare Island Navy Yard where construction of a new submarine is under way.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our official journal, I am with very best wishes

Yours fraternally, H. J. Horton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE

Period May 1, 1927, to June 30, 1927

During the above period my time has been equally divided between Montreal and the following Locals and some of their outside points, 394-325, 745, 548, 724, 203, 601, 417, 642 and 297, and all locals visited that were not already 100 per cent report gains in membership. All things considered, our situation shows marked improvement in the Eastern section of Canada, while we are still making progress in the Montreal district and slowly but surely bringing back to the fold those who seceded from our ranks.

One of the most hopeful signs towards building up our prestige and increasing our membership is the renewed interest that our men are taking in their affairs in all sections of the East. If this activity is continued and I have every reason to believe that it will be, the results obtained will surprise even the most hard-boiled pessimist.

Many of our members have been anxiously watching the press for information as to when and where orders will be placed for five boats to be built for the Canadian Government for the West Indies trade in accordance with the trade treaty ratified by parliament at the last session. Up to the present time we have not learned where the orders will be placed.

A recent press report advises that plans will be changed and new bids called for, this will mean further delay.

During the month of June, I was assigned to Local No 642, Bridgeburg, where a disagreement among our members was disturbing the harmony of this local. After investigating this situation I found the trouble was largely imaginary. There is positively no grounds for complaint against the officers of this lodge and after advising the members that books, etc., were O. K. they agreed to carry on as union men should.

I trust my visit to this point has been the means of bringing about a better un-

derstanding between the members of Lodge No. 642.

I also visited Windsor, where I was successful in getting our men employed at this point in C. N. R. round-house to agree to re-instate in Lodge No. 539, Sarnia. Brother Kitching, who is a live wire, paid up and agreed to look after the dues, etc., for these men. Now that Brother Kitching is again taking an active part we will have this point 100 per cent organized in the near future.

Through the columns of our Journal I desire to convey my sincere thanks to this Brother for the assistance he gave me while in Windsor. Before returning home I visited Lodge No. 417, North Bay, this being my first opportunity to do so.

On my arrival I very soon found that I was in a real union town. All crafts being from 98 to 100 per cent organized, including the outside points. I am happy to say that our men are not dragging their feet, all of them are active members and take an interest in their local and the labor movement in general.

I had the pleasure of addressing a special meeting of Lodge No. 417, which was well attended, also had an interview with six non-union helpers at T. N. O. shop, three of them being former members of ours, the others recently employed by the company. All of these men agreed to pay up during the month of July. It is to be expected that occasional differences of opinion will arise between our organization and the different companies that we enter into agreements with over the carrying out of said agreements, but it is unusual and disgusting to find ourselves in a position where we are obliged to bring pressure to bear upon other crafts in order to retain work that rightfully belongs to us. And yet the last mentioned state of affairs was found to exist at North Bay between our members and one of the other federated trades. The

writer together with Brother Pollard, chairman of our shop committee, made every effort to settle this dispute but we soon found that unless we were willing to give up our rights entirely no settlement could be reached. On my return to Montreal the subject matter of this controversy was handed over to the proper authorities for adjustment and settled in our favor.

I trust that my brief summary of the above controversy will serve two purposes. First that our members in all sections of this continent will realize the age old

maxim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is just as necessary to heed in this year 1927 A. D., as in days gone by and that it will fit in very nicely in our efforts to retain the things that rightfully belong to us as tradesmen, secondly that interested parties other than our own members who may be laboring under the delusion that the officers and members of our International Brotherhood are asleep will have a rude awakening. Trusting the above report will be of some interest to our members, I am yours fraternally, W. J. Coyle.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER

July 11, 1927.

Since my last report I have attended Convention of System Federation No. 54, Big Four System at Indianapolis, Ind., and it was a very good convention, well attended and I am sure the business transacted will be for the best interest of all members affiliated. All old officers were re-elected.

I also attended the Convention of District Lodge No. 21, also in Indianapolis, Ind. There were delegates from nearly all points in this district and they were determined to transact business in such a manner that it would remove the discord that has existed for a long time in District No. 21, and I feel sure that from now on District No. 21 will function in a manner that will be for the best interest of all members affiliated. A new set of officers were elected and they, in my opinion, are a very good set of officers. Brother Paul Tutt of Lodge No. 324 was elected president and general chairman; Brother Wm. Hike of Lodge No. 508 was elected secretary and treasurer; Harvey Mallow, Lodge No. 105, vice-president; Brothers Edw. King, Lodge No. 150, and E. J. Boyd, Lodge No. 744, were elected executive board members to act with the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer as executive board. Brothers J. F. Shull, Lodge 224, R. J. Evans, Lodge No. 409, and Frank Kelly, Lodge No. 91, were elected trustees.

I then went to Columbus, Ohio, to make

an audit of the accounts of former Secretary and Treasurer District 21, Brother E. C. Withrow. After making a careful audit from Oct 18, 1924, to May 1, 1927, I found the district in debt the sum of \$1,194.07. The greater portion of this amount is due former General Chairman Brother J. W. Henderson.

From Columbus I went to Danville, Ill., to confer with Brother Hike, secretary District No. 21, relative to the affairs of the district. I then went to Newark, Ohio, to investigate a total disability claim of a member of Lodge No. 99, Brother R. F. Callan. I met Brother Callan, but was unable to meet the doctor who attended him, as the doctor was out of the city, so was unable to complete investigation. I then went to Indianapolis, Ind., to meet with the committee of Lodge No. 10 relative to the reinstatement of former members of Lodge No. 10. I then went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to audit the books of former Secretary Brother Harry Rittinger of Lodge No. 135. I made a careful audit from January 15, 1926, to April 8, 1927, and found Brother Rittinger short in his accounts the sum of \$51.55. This amount Brother Rittinger will make good as I am sure there was no attempt on his part to be dishonest, just a mistake in figures.

This will complete my report for this time and with best wishes to all, I remain fraternally, M. A. Maher, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

I beg leave to submit, as usual, a report on two interesting questions that should appeal to the unorganized Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Helpers: The growth of the International Brotherhood, regardless of the continual opposition on the part of many employers to organization, also the almost total lack of interest on a proposition as vital to our welfare as life itself. In order to sustain life properly we must have the means to do so, and as long as the workers are in competition with each other, the means depend altogether on the employer who never takes into consideration the responsibilities of labor to themselves and

families. The workers interest, with the necessary means to live in accordance with the ideals of American home life, is never considered. On the contrary they try to grind out more dollars at the expense and enslavement of labor, and all for the want of organization, the only remedy, for justice that means a square deal between both parties at issue—employer and employee, and when our unorganized craftsmen realize that organized labor is the only and prime factor in securing what we, as workers, are entitled to, then labor has solved the industrial problem; not otherwise.

The writer well remembers in the old

days when members of our Brotherhood were few in number, and also remembers the conditions then, before the Brotherhood was even thought of, and has lived to see the changed conditions in a few years afterward when organization was affected in railroad, contract shops and shipyards. It's unnecessary to mention the number of railroad companies that had working agreements with the members of our Brotherhood, as well as many contract shops, but now the entire situation is changed, unless in spots. What is the reason for this sudden change from recognition to premeditated and deliberate oppression where once the situation was fair. It changed almost over night, after loyal members of the Brotherhood plead and plead in vain to stand for the principle that underlies the protection of organized labor by ignoring the enemies of organized labor (Daugherty and his ilk, now disgraced) by all honest and real Americans.

I have heard, on many occasions, the following on street corners: "I have got to work to support my family." That's true, but I notice, according to history of America, when liberty was the issue, men left their homes and all they held dear, even life itself and sacrificed all for human liberty. Therefore, such being the case, the same issue stands out prominent now, and reminds the unorganized that eternal vigilance is the price and necessity of organized labor, for never before in our history has the labor movement been so necessary as at present. That no worker can deny unless blinded by indifference or lack of judgment, or both.

Labor must band together and stand together and also instill into the hearts and minds of the unthinking the necessary and legitimate task before us. If we haven't done so, let us hold up our hands and cry out in chorus, and declare as one man, in language that cannot be misunderstood—that henceforth, by the active membership of every unorganized Boilermaker, Shipbuilder and Helper from now on we will be active members of the International Brotherhood. When we get in that position we can adopt that real American motto of our revolutionary patriots: "Victory, but never defeat." And to follow their example let us buckle on that safe armor known as organization and mutual brotherly co-operation, forgetting the past and preparing for the future, then all will be well in Uncle Sam's Dominion. That's business, for the trades union is a stepping stone in the right direction to success, regardless of oppressors of organized labor howling and denouncing the sons of toil, but we rejoice in the knowledge that our cause is right and our efforts legitimate, and we won't lay down when justice is the paramount issue.

By organization with our fellow shopmen there is unity and co-operation personified, defined and developed in accordance with the trade union activity of its members, and when conducted along constitutional lines it means the protection of our rights,

for in union there is strength and safety. In fact, it's the associated harmony of collective and individual efforts that means the forerunner of the glad tidings of liberty, peace, civilization and final recognition, instead of unbridled license to destroy and shirk every opportunity to advance our interests in the dominion of our daily life. The motto of the International Brotherhood is the real fundamental that advocates the extension of organization, co-operation and harmony, one with the other. No worker, by individual effort, can help the other fellow in the industrial path of life's struggle, but when Brotherhood and mutual co-operation exist we will then be in a position to rise to true trades-union manhood the lofty motives that represent the constitutional mandates of the International Brotherhood.

I noticed in the newspapers a few weeks ago a statement by Judge Gary, chairman of the U. S. Steel corporation, that employers generally believe in liberal consideration and fair treatment of their employees, and as usual he upholds the open shop and goes on to say that the employers of labor insist that labor shall receive a fair and just compensation. (Notice the joker?)

The open and scab shop is in direct violation of the statement made by the President of the U. S. Steel Corporation, where the employees are under the absolute control of unscrupulous employers and under conditions that no real American worker could even tolerate, for Gary and his wrecking crew, known as the steel corporation, never yet insisted that his employees should receive a just and fair compensation for their labor. The Federal Council of Churches, after a full and fair investigation, rendered a report in direct contradiction to Judge Gary's Associated Press statement, and the report referred to should be in the hands of and carefully read by every member of our International Brotherhood, for the report of the Federal Council of Churches, and especially the report of strike on the Western Maryland Railroad, is food for serious reflection by the organized workers of our country, and more especially the unorganized who have to accept or leave what's offered them, either wage or conditions in shop or shipyard.

I often wonder if labor forgets the conditions we had before and during the late World War, and the conditions now that exist in hard boiled dumps, with the one-time legitimate liberty of the workers crushed and real manhood entirely lost sight of caused by accepting conditions that brought on a long and disastrous Civil War to abolish chattel slavery that brought about untold suffering to the majority of people who were not in anyway responsible for it. All progressive statesmen say, in language that can't be evaded, that industrial slavery is far worse to the progress of our country than chattel slavery, as it brings about a condition in our industrial life that the unorganized are wholly and solely responsible

HEARTY CO-OPERATION and TEAMWORK is the sure method of getting RESULTS.

for. May our unorganized realize their error and be a part of the International Brotherhood movement that has at heart the emancipation and uplift of the unorganized men of our craft. For without organization and co-operation we are like a ship on a storm tossed ocean without compass or rudder. The motto of real Americans is "Help your fellows," not trying to make possible their industrial enslavement in shop or yard. That's so evident to all who have seen the light and followed it to the harbor of safety—"organization." That never leads the way to the incubator of industrial slaves, known as the open shop, the American plan and other similar traps to enslave American labor, and I notice in the constitution of our country the following:

"It is self evident that all men are created and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and whatever form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it's the people's right to abolish it.

After reading that constitutional document we are bound to come to but one conclusion: That the labor movement should have a voice in governmental affairs, as well as labor and its conditions. That we are entitled to in accordance with the constitution of our government and the only reason we can't secure and exercise that right is the want of organization to enforce and make possible the conditions existing just before and during the late World-War. That alone should be an object lesson to our unorganized craftsmen, to get right and stay right, so as to steer clear of an open shop incubator that hatches out slaves and destroys the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. That means fair dealing and honesty of purpose on the industrial field of endeavor, and not competing one against the other when and where organized labor doesn't exist.

Nevertheless, the struggle in the interest of humanity and its rights is still going on with unabated determination to a successful victory, and has been fought out step by step and will continue regardless of all opposition, as the labor movement cannot be crushed. It's a necessity and necessity is the mother of progressive advancement in all lines. It may be slow, but necessity recognizes no opposition to justice, which will eventually be established. The labor movement means a better day by the emancipation of rank injustice meted out to labor which could be prevented by organization and mutual co-operation.

Not by the open shop or the so called American Plan will recognition or justice

ever be established, or a better day be made possible for the workers of our country, but on the contrary the advocates of the so-called American Plan, or whatever they may call such un-American movements, are making an effort to deceive the unorganized by their cringing hypocrisy to lead the workers away from the bona-fide labor movement. Still I have every hope that the unorganized will yet realize their fatal error in having to do with the so-called open shop or the American plan that has for its object the total enslavement of American labor, and why the workers can't see the pea under the exploiters' thimble is sure food for serious reflection. Every business and professional interest is organized as never before, and business and professional interests never tolerate or permit any outside interference in conducting their unions. Why not labor.

In conclusion, I am somewhat proud to say, after forty-one years of membership in the International Brotherhood, that we have made wonderful progress when one considers the drastic opposition we had to deal with from injunction judges as well as unfair laws, which were all in the interest of organized capital against the legitimate labor movement. Nevertheless, in the face of all that, the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron-Shipbuilders and Helpers of America is still on the job and increasing its membership by the activity of its officers as well as the active co-operation of its members. It has a beautiful home in Kansas City, Kan., known as the Brotherhood Block, and all paid for, and also operates a banking institution in the Brotherhood Building in the interest of our members, and further has made an absolute success of it, with President Franklin as chairman of the board of directors. The entire membership and the labor movement in general has absolute confidence in it, and I only wish I was able to make a deposit in that bank, as it's a safe and sound banking institution, and conducted along business lines, and should have the support of our membership, in the interest of the organization, when in a financial position to do so. That's one reason why our members should feel proud of our Brotherhood, that after years of intense struggles we have surmounted all obstacles and are on the road to final success. May the eyes of our unorganized craftsmen be opened to the real situation and join hands and efforts with us for the future protection of themselves and families.

I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

Every MEMBER added to our organization makes our task much EASIER, especially when we are about to present A NEW AGREEMENT.

Correspondence

DEATH OF GERALD A. DALY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

My Dear Brothers:

It is with grief in my heart, which I know you will share, that I inform you that our beloved brother and fellow member of Empire Lodge, 45, of Brooklyn, New York, Brother Gerald A. Daly died on July 10th, 1927.

You remember his genial personality and the smile of Brotherhood which indicated that he was a true man, interested in the happiness and welfare of his fellow man. In your brief acquaintance with him I am sure you learned to esteem and like him.

For many years we have known him and have had the privilege of his friendship and association. His example was to us an inspiration to do something for his fellow workers.

We learned to know him as an earnest and sincere worker of our organization. Brother Gerald A. Daly was always in the forefront of battle for the rights and liberties of our fellow workers. He took keen interest in the Labor Movement.

I can say with the greatest satisfaction that he told me that he regarded every one of our members very highly and hoped to get acquainted with as many of them as the course of our organization would permit.

The Father of us all, who doeth all things well, has called our beloved brother and associate to his Heavenly reward. His taking away is a great loss to our Lodge and to us personally, but I am sure each one of us will be inspired by his noble example.

Man is mortal, but a good cause is im-



mortal; and now that our beloved brother has put on immortality, we shall associate always his high purposes with the work in which we are engaged and which he would have us carry on with unabated vigor. We were always happy to have him with us in person, and we shall always be cheered to realize that Gerald A. Daly will always be with us in spirit.

To his bereaved family and friends we extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. God preserve us all in good health that we may be able to do our duty to our Grand Organization as our departed brother has done. Fraternally yours, Joseph F. Gillespie, Pres. and Cor.-Secy. of Lodge 45.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you allow me space in the Journal for a few notes and observations from Local 57 of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

There has been considerable said concerning the failure of our craft to organize strongly in the various navy yards, and we find that many Boilermakers here are unwilling to admit the need for organization, in spite of what our local, through its affiliations has been able to accomplish recently for the assuring of steady employment and improvement of conditions.

The Norfolk Navy Yard has just been awarded the contract to manufacture twelve boilers for the battleships Nevada and Okla-

homa, and Local 57, through co-operation with the local management and with the aid of our Senator and Brother Davis, were instrumental in securing this contract in the face of strong opposition.

Our local also has the matter of building of a new boiler shop at this yard well in hand, with reasonable assurance that at the next session of Congress, we will get an appropriation for this purpose. If we could show no other results of our activities but these two, that should be enough to convince every man in our shop of the need of organizing and giving our organization his hearty support.

Then why are the men unwilling to organize? Is it the small amount required for dues? Most of them throw away and

waste much more than the monthly dues amount to.

There are some, of course, with so little principle that they are anxious to see the other fellow give his money and time and energy to getting better wages and working conditions while they sit back and reap the results, but still there are many men outside of the organization who do not appear to be parasites.

Then let us be entirely honest and search ourselves to see if there is not something lacking on our own part that is preventing the more effectual organization of our craft.

Unionism is the combining together of the members of any particular trade or craft for the mutual protection of their interests and for its success requires not only the enlistment of all those working at that trade but, most important of all there is needed the active, unselfish interest of every individual member in the welfare of the organization as a whole.

It is necessary that our members keep ever before them the fact that our organization is a Brotherhood, that one word BROTHERHOOD in our name on all stationery should be double typed and underscored, because, in my humble opinion that is where we are failing. Too many of our members have joined and are paying their dues just for what they can get out of it for themselves, and are unwilling to give of their time and energy and talents, consequently they get less because of that irrefutable law of nature that as we sow, so shall we reap.

In a shop, say thirty per cent organized, where an average of less than one-fourth attend the meetings, and outside of a half dozen members there is never heard any endeavor to bring in the unorganized, and the Financial Secretary has to take up valuable time chasing after members to get their dues? Has the average member any right to condemn the shop mate who will not join an organization which seems unable to elicit any stronger loyalty from its members?

Then, too, I believe there is badly needed a closer, more sympathetic relationship between our International officers and the rank and file of the membership.

There is a feeling among our members that our representatives are not laboring as industriously to protect the interests of the members as they should.

I am not saying that this feeling is correct, but much greater loyalty would be secured from the membership if this idea could be erased from their minds.

For this purpose, I believe, our international officers should give us more detailed reports in the Journal, in their correspondence strive to furnish more definite information in reply to inquiries coming from the locals; but, besides this, it is the personal element that counts, and therefore, if it were possible to work out such plan a great benefit could be derived from having a vice-

president or representative visit each local periodically, say at least once every quarter, each one having a regular itinerary to follow.

This would do much to overcome that lack of confidence in the International officers which, whether justified or not, does exist among many of our members and is interfering with the growth of the Brotherhood.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I want to impress on the minds of all who may read this that the cause we are laboring for is too vital to allow outside interests and affiliations to interfere with our loyalty to the Brotherhood.

If we would make of our organization the power it should be we must not allow our politics, religious denominationalism or any sectionalism to weaken our loyalty to the organization.

If any of our members find anything of interest in this letter, let's hear from someone else along the same line. Fraternally, R. F. Perkins, Secretary, Local 57.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing an article that I received from Brothers J. Dare and E. Schmedley. Both of these brothers are staunch union men and owing to the fact that they are in business and outsiders see fit to complement them for their work, I wish you would kindly publish same in Journal. Yours fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

New Jersey Welding Company Gains High Place in Industry.

The development of welding has been at a rapid pace in the last few years. With improved methods, remarkable results can be achieved through this method of repairing parts and broken sections of machinery. In the past, when a part was broken, even of the most expensive machinery, it was necessary to discard it. But today there are few things that cannot be welded together again in machinery.

But the welding engineers offer a wide service in connection with the repair of machinery, and their services are in great demand, for it not only means the economy, but saving in time. Thus, if a shaft in a power house is broken, in most cases, it can be welded more quickly than another can be obtained. And to make their service really effective, one leading organization of welding engineers, New Jersey Electric Welding Company, 509 Thirteenth Street, West New York, N. J., offers a day and night service.

This emergency service of the company has been used by manufacturers and others to great advantage, for it has meant the saving of time and expense to them. It is progressive policies such as carried by the Company, adopted and adhered to, that gives them their great prestige, as well as able

staff of welding engineers employed by them.

The organization offers a wide service to manufacturers and machinery users generally. This service includes, in addition to general welding and repairs, the designing and manufacturing of tanks, boilers, pipe lines, and cutting and boiler repairs. In fact, the New Jersey Electric Welding Company offers welding service in every department, and under the direction of experienced welding engineers.

Due to the wide and expert service this company offers to industry, and its long experience, it has attained an important position in industry, and is recognized for the high standing of its members and staff, and the satisfactory work done by them. The New Jersey Electric Welding Company is under the management of E. Schmidli and J. Dare and is rendering a valuable service to industry, and well deserves the wide recognition it has received for prompt and efficient welding and engineering it offers to West New York in general.

Kansas City, Mo. and Kan.

To All Officers and Members of Our Brotherhood, Greetings:

Sure hope that all the members read Page 289 of the July Journal, and all the other pages of July and August Journal.

The Sorrows and Joys of a Secretary.

It's a great life. You are asleep and thinking that nothing will bother you from getting your rest, when, lo and behold, some traveling member breaks into the room with a loud request for a traveling card and receipts and starts to tell you how many years he has been in the Brotherhood. What he don't tell you is how many times he went suspended or worked on unfair jobs. Wants you to fix him up to date, give him a dollar and tell him how to get a car to Secretary Scott's office.

There's the brother that waits till the first or second of the month to pay his dues, and if something would happen to him on that date, wouldn't his people always blame the organization? Yes. When it would be the fault of the brother. Come on and wake up. The Secretary gets tired of seeing the same faces at the meetings, so some of you stay-at-homes, come to the next several meetings. Sure, they tell you, I can't, I have to make a payment on the car. If it wasn't for the agreements and the organization he wouldn't have the car in the first place. Business around Greater Kansas City not so good.

Who must not show it's a bore

To hear each boomer who has been on tour,
Five jobs back and then some more,

The Secretary.

Who should be placed among the saints?
(Laugh that one away)

Whom history with us acquaints,

For listening to seniority complaints,
The Secretary.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, fraternally yours, W. E. Dwyer, Secretary, L. 32.

P. S.—Send all Christmas presents to 122 South Elmwood Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Riv du Loup, Que., Can.

Prospose' par Ad Quellet, seconde' par Don Soucy que deo remerciemento soient offert aux officiers de l'union pour l'euvoile du \$1,000.00 pour invalidite' du coupire Joseph Levesque.

J. H. LeBel, S., L. 398.

Tacoma, Wash.

In his unerring province, our Heavenly Father, has removed from this earthly life the beloved Mother of our Financial Secretary, Walter A. Byers, and

That Local No. 568 extend our heartfelt sympathy to our Secretary and his Brother and pray that Almighty God may comfort and console them, that they may bear this trial with fortitude. Signed: W. G. Karpalo, Chas. B. Johnson, Jas. R. Martin, Resolution Committee, Local No. 568, Tacoma, Wash.

York, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst July 6, 1927, Brother Donald McIntyre, and we, the members of Local No. 295, extend to his sons and daughters, our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and pray that the Almighty God may comfort them in this hour of sorrow. Fraternally yours, Charles J. White, F. S., L. 295.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God has seen fit to take from this earth on June the 22nd, 1927, the wife of our Brother Carl Swanson, after a lingering illness for some months past. We, the members of Lodge No. 92, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our Brother in the loss of his beloved wife and pray that he may have comfort in knowing that she has gone to a better place, where here suffering has ceased. Interment was in Forrest Lawn cemetery, at the foot of a hill overlooking the valley. Fraternally yours, Frank S. Dunn, Secretary, L. No. 92.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this earth, June the 14th, at Pensacola, Fla., the beloved mother of our Brother A. A. Smith. She had reached the age of 82 years, and was ready to pass to the great beyond. We, the members of Lodge No. 92, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our brother in losing the best friend that

he ever had on this earth, and pray that he may have comfort in knowing that she is in a better place to dwell until they meet again. Fraternally yours, Frank S. Dunn, Secretary, L. 92.

Philadelphia, Pa.

It has pleased the good Lord to call from this life to the Great Beyond our worthy Brother Manus McFadden.

Brother McFadden was an old-time member and in his younger days was an active worker for this organization and held various offices in this lodge.

The members of Lodge 19 wish to extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

May he rest in peace. Eskel S. Nelson, Cors. Secy. and Treas. 19.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this world to the great beyond, the beloved mother of our Brother Walter Millar, and we, the officers and members of Lodge No. 15, take this means of conveying our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved brother and members of his family in this, their sad, hour of bereavement. Fraternally yours, Fred J. Homan, Secretary, Lodge No. 15.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in His divine wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy and

esteemed brother, Nicholas Jacquinot, and we, the members of Lodge No. 15, extend to the widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and earnestly pray God may comfort and console them, that they may bear their trials with fortitude and that their sorrows may be softened with the comforting thought that his spirit has departed to a better world, where parting is no more and sorrow is unknown. Fraternally yours, Fred J. Homan, Secretary, Local 15.

Boone, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Mrs. Susan Bessie Munson, daughter of our worthy brother, Issac Stokes, who now holds an Old Age Exemption Card, passed away to the Great Beyond on June 24, 1927. We, the members of Local No. 161, hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Stokes and family. May she rest in peace. Hugo Samuelson, F. & C. Secy. Local 161.

Warwick, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 652 announces the death of the youngest son of Brother Robert Henry, member of Lodge No. 652. Donald was eight years old, and died on June 24 of pneumonia. We, his brother members, extend to Brother Henry and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and pray that God may help them to bear their trial with fortitude. Fraternally yours, James M. Healy, Secretary, Lodge No. 652.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother Nicholas Jacquinot, member of Lodge No. 15, Dubuque, Iowa, died recently.

Brother Manus McFadden, member of Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia, Pa., died recently.

Brother Donald McIntyre, member of Lodge No. 295, York, Pa., died July 6.

Brother Gerald A. Daly, member of Lodge No. 45, Brooklyn, N. Y., died July 10.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Brother Walter Millar, member of Lodge No. 15, Dubuque, Iowa, died recently.

Mrs. Ann Currnan, mother of Brother

Arthur Currnan, member of Lodge No. 19, Philadelphia, Pa., died July 7.

Wife of Brother Carl Swanson, member of Lodge No. 92, Los Angeles, Calif., died June 22.

Mother of Brother A. A. Smith, member of Lodge No. 92, Los Angeles, Calif., died June 14, at Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Susan Bessie Munson, daughter of Brother Issac Stokes, member of Lodge No. 161, Boone, Iowa., died June 24.

Mother of Brother Walter A. Byers, Financial Secretary of Lodge No. 568, Tacoma, Wash., died recently.

Father of Brother H. G. Wright, member of Lodge No. 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died June 1.

Daughter of Brother D. T. Smith, member of Lodge No. 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died recently.

Youngest son of Brother Robert Henry, member of Lodge No. 652, Warwick, N. Y., died June 24.

Technical Articles

LAYOUT FOR DOUBLE TWISTED PIPE

By O. W. Kothe

In my previous article of this series, I believe more was said of my personal self than I ever let creep into any of my former articles. But this was done to convey an "idea" before our readers that would be hard to impress in any other way. And as personalities are always more interesting than dry matter of fact logic, permit me to carry that "idea" a little further.

My father was a carpenter in southwestern Minnesota since the early Eighties, and done much to help build up a large rural section. In later years, he showed me places ten and fifteen miles from home which he had built up, and I remembered then how he used to get up at two o'clock in the morning on Mondays and with his tools over his shoulders, would walk to work to be there at sun up and work until sun down, and Saturday evening he would walk home again.

Once, as a little shaver, I saw my father draw the elevation of a church that he was asked to erect. It was not his habit to let me stand around his work. Oh, no! At about ten feet distance I got a glance of the tower part, and when my presence was discovered, I was chased out. But I can still see that tower today with the entire setting of paper, table, rule and father's expression and everything. Such is the strong impression that only a glance made.

In later years my parents began talking of my future, and it was like nearly every tradesman, a carpenter I should never be—he said the iron and metal trades were better—there was a future for them, while wood would gradually grow less and less and so would the opportunities. But in the metal trades, they would continue to grow, and that would be better than carpentering like he had to do. So at 14 years I was apprenticed for three years to work for nothing in a shop doing sheet iron and plumbing and heating. I worked three years for nothing and lived at home.

Now the point I want to impress on our readers is that you have a wonderful trade—if you develop yourself to the fullest to realize on it. If you don't develop your own possibilities, no one else will do it for you, and you will try to get your sons to do some other line of work. Personally, today, I can see more opportunities for doing things big in our trade than I ever dreamed of was possible while a mechanic. But these things all grow when we make the brain fertile.

Remember, it takes certain fruit trees several years to produce fruit after they

are properly grafted. Just so, it takes time, with some, more, with others less after they have properly grafted geometry's and mathematics into their brain. Any tree grows up into the atmosphere; is swayed by the winds and pulled by the sun to show forth in some measure. But its fruits are not as large, or as sweet, or as widely called for, as the tree that is properly grafted, nourished, sprayed and trimmed.

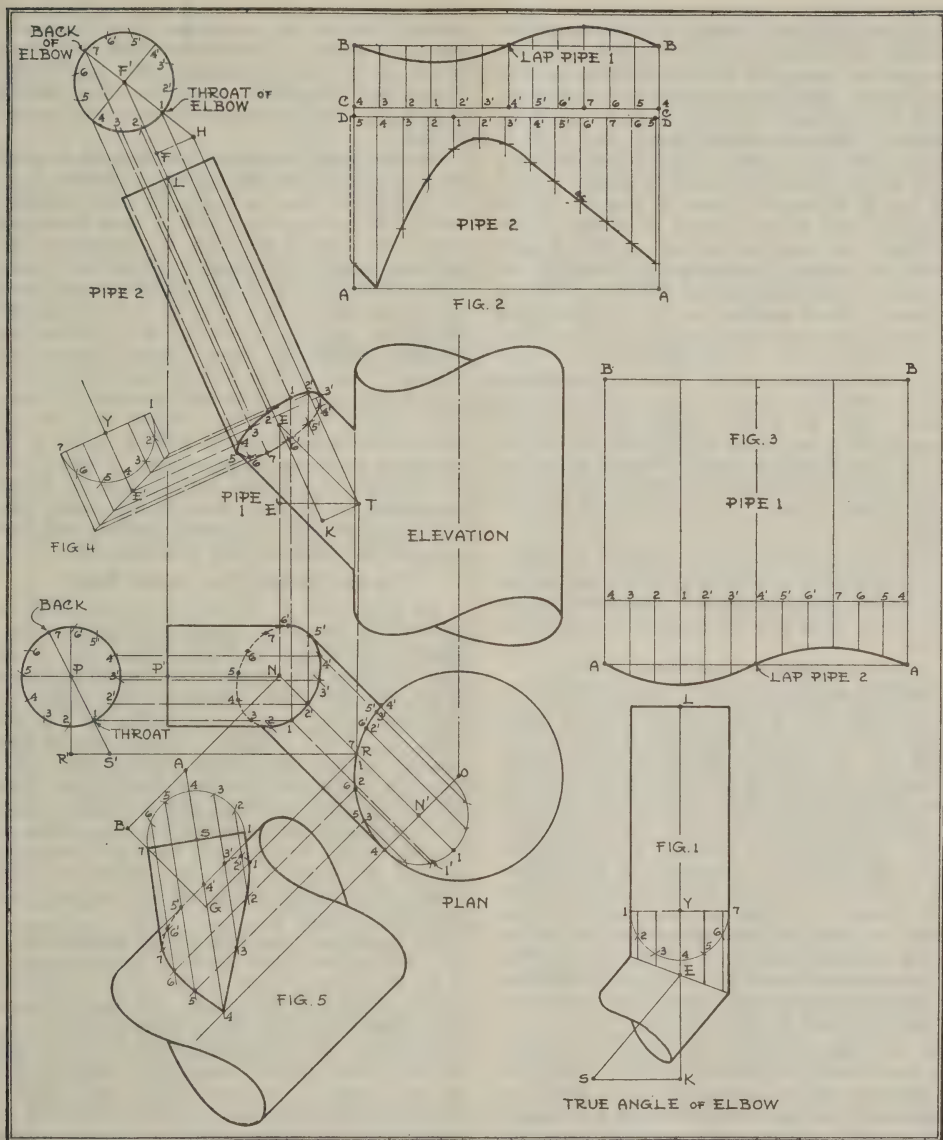
Thousands of mechanics grow just like trees—without training, or trimming or grafting or nursing, and they can never achieve that wealth of renown as the more cultured brother. And you fathers, who do pencil around in your studio, let your boys watch you—let them gather inspiration—let them see their daddy is not too old to study or to be a scholar for higher and finer accomplishments in your trade. I know it takes patience and increased concentration and sometimes it takes longer; but that is a part of being a father—a teacher—an inspiration while the brain is soft and pliable. After 70 years, you can always retire if you want to, but until then you are still young.

It is these human backgrounds a child absorbs that makes for a successful mechanic later on; for the human feelings are always strongest in us all—they are the mother teaching. So never chase your boys away when they are in the mood to watch you—it may stun them of an inspiration for many years and possibly forever. So it would seem that successful trademen must almost be nourished from the cradle with the work—the inspiration—the imagination—the will to achievement and to carry the trade further in the interest of our fellows:

To take your drawing board down, or equip yourself a real studio has many advantages; it is a pride and it is inspiration to higher and better things. Drawing should be learned fundamentally—to hop, skip and jump about as fancy dictates only loans toward mental confusion. A well ordered brain is one that is well trained. So that in this series of problems we have been developing round pipe work, and as an example of unusual design we have this twisted pipe, which is another of Mr. J. S. Redman's. Take your board and follow his instructions as follows:

Twisted pipe work is very often encountered in connection with blast furnace work. To obtain patterns for this work proceed with the center lines for the plan.

First draw the circle about O as a center equal to the outside diameter of the vertical pipe. Locate the center line N-R-N' in the



proper location and locate the center line of the upright pipe N-P'.

Elevation.

Above the plan erect center lines for the elevation. First erect the vertical line from R, the point where the center line of the branch intersects the vertical cylinder and locate T. Then erect the vertical line through the center of the elbow N and locate E', and E. Now erect the vertical line P'-L and draw the center lines T-E and E-L. After the center lines are located draw the outlines of both pipes in the plan and elevation.

So far the pipe No. 1 is not shown in its

true length or the angle of the elbow in its true angle, so more views will be necessary.

To lay out Fig. 5, at right angles to the center line N-R-N' of the plan erect the line N-A-B, then line R-G and line N'-4. At right angles to line R-G draw line G-B and make the distance B-A equal to the vertical height E-E' of the elevation. Now draw the center line A-G-4, Fig. 5. The distance A-G is the true length between these two points.

Outlines of the Pipe.

Next draw the outlines of the pipe. Any place on the center line A-G-4 about the point S draw the semi-circle and the line 1-S-7 at right angles to the center

line. Divide the semi-circle into six equal spaces and number from 1 to 7. Draw lines through these points 1 to 7 and parallel to the center line A-G-4 of indefinite length towards 4. Now draw the semi-circle about Point N' of the plan and space 6 equal spaces. Through these points draw lines parallel to the center line N-R-N' to the large circle O, and locate the points 2 and 6, 5 and 3, 6' and 2', 5' and 3' and 4'. Lines dropped from these points at right angles to N-R-N' to similar points in Fig. 5 will locate the proper points on which to lay out the pattern for the branch end.

Note: When looking at Fig. 5, points on the near side are numbered 1 to 7 and on the far side 2', 3', 4', 5', 6'.

This completes Fig. 5. Now in the elevation extend the center line E-L on the bottom and at right angles to E-L and through T locate point K. Extend the center line E-L on top and locate F' and draw the circle about F'. Now return to the plan, extend the center line N-P' and locate point P.

Note: The end of the pipe P is shown by a straight line. This should be an ellipse but, as no measurements are taken from this view, it is not necessary to draw the ellipse.

Correct End View.

Now draw the line R-R' parallel with the center line N-P'-P and line P-R' at right angles to P-N. The distance P-R' that the pipes are off center in the plan is transferred to the center line E-L of the elevation and F-F' is located. Now draw line F-H at right angles to the center line, draw line H-F'. As this is a correct end view, the line F'-H shows the direction of the center line of pipe No. 1. As the direction is from F'-H, where this line crosses the circle locates the back of the elbow as 7, and the throat of the elbow as 1. Space the circle F' the same as circle N' of the plan. Number the points on the near side 1 to 7 and those on the far side 2', 3', 4', 5', 6'.

In the plan make R'-S' equal to K-T of the elevation and draw line P-S'. This line represents the direction of pipe No. 1 in this view. Just as line F'-H in the elevation where line P-S' crosses the circle point No. 1 in the throat and point 7 the back of the elbow and center line P-S' of the plan should equal center line F'-H of the elevation.

Correct View of Miter Line.

As the center line E-T of the elevation and N-R of the plan are foreshortened and not shown in their true lengths, it is necessary to erect a correct view of the miter line of the elbow at E of the elevation and N of the plan showing the miter line in a true position. To do so, first obtain a true angle of the elbow, as shown at Fig. 1. Erect the center line L-K, Fig. 1, equal to L-K of the elevation. Make L-E, Fig. 1, equal to L-E of the elevation, which is shown in its true length. Now draw K-S,

Fig. 1, at right angles to L-K and make K-S equal F'-H of the elevation or P-S' of the plan and draw the line E-S. Now the angle L-E-S is a correct angle of the elbow and these are the true lengths. E-S should equal A-G, Fig. 5, which is also the correct length.

On the line L-E, Fig. 1, at Y draw a semi-circle, space this the same as circle S or N' and draw lines to the miter line. Parallel with the center line L-E of the elevation draw the line Y-E', Fig. 4. Transfer the section at Fig. 4, as shown, the E-E' being at right angles to L-E. Lines drawn over from the miter line in Fig. 4 to E of the elevation parallel with E-E' intersecting similar numbered lines drawn from the circle F' and parallel with the center line L-E will locate the points around E showing a true view of the miter line of the elbow and numbered 7, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2', 3', 4'. All lines have not been drawn in order not to confuse the reader but it will be easily understood. The section of the miter line on the near side is drawn with a full line and on the far side with a dotted line.

Elbow Miter Line in the Plan.

As pipe No. 1 of the elevation is foreshortened we must locate the elbow miter line in the plan. To do so, space the circle P of the plan the number of spaces as circle F' of the elevation. Number the points on the near side 1 to 7 and those on the far side 2' to 6'. Through these points and parallel with the center line P-P'-N run lines to N and drop vertical lines down from E of the elevation to similar numbered lines at N. Where they meet draw the ellipse as shown. This is a correct view of the miter line of the elbow. All lines have not been drawn but enough to show the method and marked, 1, 2', 3', 4'.

As the plan or outline shown about N-R-N' is a correct end view for Fig. 5, and as point 1 on the ellipse at N is the correct location of the throat of the elbow, run line through 1 and parallel with center line N-R-N' to the semi-circle N' and locate point 1' on this circle. The distance measured from 1 to 1' on the circle is the twist that the point 1 for the elbow layout is set to the left of point 1 for the branch layout. Readers will notice that drawing all the ellipse at E of the elevation and N of the plan is not necessary; as will be seen, only the point 1 or throat has been used. But it is necessary to understand the method of obtaining the ellipse in order to understand the work when just the point 1 is used.

Patterns.

The pattern for Pipe No. 1 is shown at Fig. 3. The lengths are obtained from Fig. 1. Turn over the roll. In Fig. 2, erect line A-A, the circumference, square up the plate and erect lines A-B equal to A-4 of Fig. 5 and draw line B-B. From B on line B-A locate point C equal to E-Y, Fig. 1, and draw line C-C. Space this line and develop this

end for the elbow exactly the same as regular elbow work.

Make the distance A-D, Fig. 2, equal S-4, the long point of the branch, Fig. 5, and draw the line D-D. With the distance 1 to 1' on the semi-circle N' of the plan transfer it to the right of point 1 on line C-C of Fig. 2, and locate point 1' for the branch; drop this to line D-D. Space off equal spaces

both sides of point 1. On line D-D erect lines as shown and obtain the lengths for these same lines from Fig. 5.

The curve drawn through these points completes the layout. Allow for laps and flange and turn over to roll. The dotted portion on the left of the pattern is cut off. The hole in the cylinder is obtained from the branch and Fig. 5.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

The Influences Behind Supply

In the last few stories we found that the demand schedule for any commodity, say coal, is made up of many little demand schedules, one for each individual in the market; and that these demand schedules all depends upon the wants for coal and money.

The same general principles apply to supply. The total supply is merely the sum of individual supplies. And back of each individual supply schedule are two want schedules, one for coal and the other for money. Just as, in demand, the buyer of coal balances in his mind his want to get the coal against his want not to sacrifice his money, so in supply, the seller of coal balances in his mind his want to get the money against his want not to sacrifice his coal.

As a result, the market price, as finally fixed by supply and demand, is not only measured by the want of the buyer to get one more ton but also by the want of the seller not to give it.

Thus, if the price of coal is \$5 a ton, the last ton bought by each buyer is worth about \$5 to him, while the last ton sold by each seller costs him about \$5 worth of expense and trouble.

This balancing of \$5 against a ton of coal goes on in the mind of each separate buyer and of each separate seller and fixes what both the supply and the demand of coal will be, at \$5 a ton. If the \$5 price will not "clear the market," it will change to a higher or lower price which will clear the market.

There is, of course, a separate market at each stage in the operations by which coal, or any other commodity, passes from producer to consumer. At each stage supply and demand fix a price for the market at that particular stage. The market price at the mine is quite different from the market price later on, in the wholesale market, and the wholesale price in turn is different from the price later on, in the retail market.

But the same general principles apply to

all these market prices. The consumer, producer and middleman all balance two things in their minds. At the consumer end of the chain, the user of the coal balances in his mind the money he pays for it against the agreeable satisfaction of his wants, in burning it. At the producer end, the laborer mining the coal balances in his mind the money he gets paid against the disagreeable effort required to dig the coal.

Between these two ends of the chain, the middleman, that is, the jobber, wholesaler, and retailer, balances the money paid against the money received. But this balancing money against money of the middleman, who merely buys to resell, really depends on the two ends of the chain. The middleman will (other things equal) pay more for the coal he buys if the labor of digging it is more intense; and he will get more for the coal he sells if the consumer's want for it is more intense.

So the prices in the middleman's market really reflect the conditions at the two ends of the chain which joins producer and consumer. The really fundamental causes controlling the prices all along the line are the efforts of the laborers and the satisfaction of the wants of consumers.

Efforts and satisfactions are thus the two great forces behind supply and demand. Behind demand we found satisfactions. Now we find efforts behind supply.

Money is merely a symbol and always represents efforts or satisfactions. In primitive times there were no links separating efforts and satisfaction. We may picture Robinson Crusoe picking berries and eating them, hand to mouth. He then balanced in his mind the effort of picking against the satisfaction of eating. He stopped picking and eating when he reached the point when the last berry picked cost as much effort as it was worth in satisfaction.

But today, in our complicated civilization, the comparison between effort and satisfaction is not so direct. Instead, each effort is balanced against money and each satis-

faction is balanced against money. So we get to thinking in terms of money and almost forget to look at the efforts and satisfactions for which the money really stands.

In this story we are especially interested in efforts. At the beginning of the chain linking production to consumption we find effort, and we find effort all along the line. Even the middlemen, who buy coal, have to buy some labor too, and they have to labor themselves.

Every laborer balances his effort against his pay. If wages are low, a rise in wages will at first stimulate him to work longer hours, but after a certain point, he will prefer to stop, and, if wages are raised beyond this point, he will prefer to work fewer hours. He earns so much in a few hours

that he feels it is no longer necessary to work so hard.

The longer any person works the more intense and disagreeable is the effort it takes to keep on working; while the more money he earns the less intense is his want for one more dollar. He balances the increasing effort against the decreasing want for money and stops, or would like to stop, when they get equal to each other. This will occur the sooner, the higher the rate of pay. So, as wages go up, workmen demand shorter hours. The eight-hour movement of today is largely due to the fact that wages are high. When wages were low, men worked twelve hours a day; now that they are high, they work only ten, nine, eight, or even fewer hours a day, and have more time for the satisfactions of life.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

By Bruce V. Crandall

Are There Other Worlds Like Ours?

Because there are planets like our earth circling around our sun it is reasonable to suppose that the other suns (stars) in space also have planets circling around them. Out of the letters that I have received the question oftenest asked is: "Are there beings like ourselves living anywhere else in space?" A hard question to answer except by saying, "I don't know." But that is not a satisfactory answer. We do like to wonder and speculate about such things and perhaps some day, long distant, the answer may come.

Some years ago I read a cleverly written novel by a man who, at that time, was the editor of "Life." The hero of his story discovered a new kind or source of power and by applying it to an air boat, you might call it, he sailed away to the moon and then to Mars. Improbable? Yes. So was Jules Verne's story of "Forty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." A very improbable story, in fact, an "impossible" story, it was called in the time when it was written. But today with the submarine it is no longer the wonderful story that we read when we were boys.

Back in the thirteenth century, just as the Dark Ages were coming to an end, lived an Englishman, Roger Bacon. Much of his writings have been preserved and in one of his books we find the following: "Machines for navigating are possible without rowers, so that great ships suited to river or ocean, guided by one man, may be borne with greater speed than if they were full of men. Likewise cars may be made so that without draught animal they may be moved *cum impetu inaeestimabili* (meaning with speed not to be estimated), as we deem the scythed chariots to have been from which antiquity fought. And flying machines are possible, so that a man may sit in the middle turning some device by which artificial

wings may beat the air in the manner of a flying bird."

Roger Bacon's "dreams" are actualities in our day. We do make progress from century to century. "Are there other inhabited worlds?" may wait but a few centuries for the answer, perhaps only a few years. Today it is a matter of opinion and perhaps one man's guess is as good as another's. Some twenty odd years ago one of England's leading scientists wrote a book to prove that our world is the only one that could be inhabited, among the planets of our solar system, and probably the only planet in space suitable for life as we know it.

It is true that on this earth there is a very fine adjustment in the amount of solar heat and light, in the distribution of land and water, in an atmosphere of sufficient density and consisting of gases in suitable proportions, and alternations of day and night that are not found in like degree on other planets. Our sun is the source of the heat and light necessary to life on our planet and for hundreds of millions of years this heat and light of the sun must have been of the right amount and character to have produced the proper effect upon this earth to make it suitable for the life that has been and now exists here. To suppose life similar to ours on some other planet in space we would expect a sun very like ours with a planet also like ours. These other suns which are the stars out in space must have a relation to their planets similar to that of our sun and our earth to produce life as we know it. If, at any time during the hundreds of millions of years that our earth has been developing, there had been received too little or too much heat, life on this planet of ours would have ceased to exist.

As I said, perhaps some day we will get the information, but right now we don't

know, and that must be our answer. That we don't know is the only answer that we have to a whole lot of questions. The encouraging thing is that year by year we do get more and more answers to that which was unknown. I spent a couple of days in the fishing country of Northern Wisconsin last week. The stars are certainly thick at night up there, and it is so quiet. I stood there one evening by the shore of Spirit Lake, the wind had gone down, the water was like glass and there was not a sound, the sky was studded with stars and as I looked up at them I thought of the questions that had been asked as to whether out in that infinity of space there were other beings like ourselves. I stood by the lake for perhaps a half an hour thinking of what I was going to write for this month's issue, but I knew that neither I nor any other has the answer, not only to this question, but to a never ending number of other questions.

But there are questions that we can answer and some of them are in regard to the history of this world on which we live, and how through countless ages it was prepared for the coming of man. We are far from answering all questions regarding this world of ours, but we are answering some of them every day, and our knowledge increases with every passing year. Think of the change in railroading in the hundred years of its history. The locomotive engineer of today is handling an engine quite different from the one on which he first fired. Our ideas in regard to the earth have changed since a few hundred years ago when the earth was thought to be flat and the sun god moved over it from east to west driving the fabled chariot and horses which his son Phaeton essayed to handle and with such disastrous results. Much of our accurate knowledge of this world of ours has come within very recent years. What is it? It is impossible within the limits of even the entire issue of this publication to touch even the high spots.

First, how came this earth that we now inhabit? Scientists tell us that the earth came from the sun many millions of years ago, probably two or three billion years ago. We know that the sun now throws out great masses of matter to distances of thousands of miles from its surface. Photographs have been taken showing the sun spouting many thousands of miles above its surface. The statement is made that, "Some of these erupted masses are projected to heights of over 5000,000 miles.—(Chamberlain.) With the diameter of our earth about 8,000 miles we get some conception of the tremendous forces at work in the sun.

Today these great masses of material when erupted from the sun fall back again into that body. But a billion or more years ago when our earth was thrown out of the sun the attraction of some star, nearer to us at that time than now, was strong enough to keep the mass that is now our

earth from falling back into the sun and so was begun the existence of our earth. This, then, was the origin of the world on which we live according to the planetesimal hypothesis. My statement is necessarily crude, not only because I am not a scientist, but because no man can crowd into a few sentences an accurate description of an event which can only be told in many pages of a book.

After the earth was thrown out of the sun it grew in size from smaller bodies being attracted to it. I think I have read somewhere the statement that the earth might have been originally only about one-tenth of its present size. It is still growing but the growth is so small and so slow that it is not noticeable. Every time we see a "shooting star" we know that from out of the space around us some more matter has been attracted to our earth, thus increasing its size, but to a very minute degree. For a "shooting star" is not some huge burning sun far out in space, traveling in immeasurable distance at an incredible speed, but just some tiny planetesimal traveling toward our earth at a rate of speed high enough so that when it comes within the atmosphere of the earth the friction of its movement causes it to be set afire.

The growth of our earth from its first beginnings, as a part of the sun, with its increased size due to the infall of planetesimals, must have been slow indeed as we measure time. There must have been an atmosphere surrounding the earth very early in its career. "Whether or not this original earth-knot was surrounded by an atmosphere at the start depended chiefly on its mass. The moon has no atmosphere because the gravitative force of such a small body cannot hold gases around it. Mars, whose mass is about one-tenth that of the earth, possesses a thin atmosphere.

"The giant planet, Jupiter, holds an enormous atmosphere. The amount of atmosphere surrounding any planet is just what its gravity can hold. . . . If the earth-nucleus amounted to one-tenth of the present earth, it quickly acquired a thin atmosphere, comparable to that surrounding Mars today."—(Chamberlain.) Then very early came the volcanic action which was constantly changing the appearance of the earth, it is today for that matter. Then came the oceans, and as age after age followed through the millions of years the time finally came when the conditions on the earth were suitable for the coming of life.

It is a wonderful story. All the stories that we read in nature are wonderful. Whether in time or space the periods or distances seem beyond our comprehension. Yet, what is time? We measure what we call "time" by the number of times the earth revolves on its axis while it completes its journey around the sun. If the earth turned slower or faster or if its trip around the sun were longer or shorter our time would be different from what it now is. A day we call the time it takes for the earth

to make a complete revolution on its axis. While the earth makes a complete trip around the sun it makes three hundred and sixty-five and one-quarter of these revolutions or days and that is our year of time. To say that time or space is limited or has a beginning or an end is unthinkable. If there is a limit to space and we come finally to a wall we cannot help but inquire as to what is on the other side of the wall. So we say time and space are infinite or unlimited because of the impossibility of there being any limit to either. After all, our ideas are limited by our own minds and different persons have differing ideas. When we get to thinking ~~it~~ all over it makes us cautious as to accepting our own ideas as being true.

Here is an experience of my own that has some bearing on time and our conception of it. I understand that similar experiences are not unusual, but it is more satisfactory, to me, at least, to quote from my own experience. This is it:

Several years ago my alarm clock woke me at the usual time. It was one of those clocks that ring intermittently. That is, it rings for ten or twelve seconds and then shuts off for the same number of seconds and then rings again, and so on until run down. I was sleepy that particular morning to which I will refer because I had been up late the night before, so when the alarm awoke me I remained in bed and when it stopped ringing I promptly went back to sleep. And while I slept I had this dream:

I left home on a Monday morning for a long trip that I had to make to a number of railway shops and engine terminals. What I did and what I saw were all in detail as to number of days, Tuesday, Wednesday, and so on; hours were passed at certain engine terminals where I watched and timed movements over the cinder pits and many other operations around the engine-house, all familiar the the railroad

man; I had long conversations with the men at various points; it came Saturday of the first week and seeing that I could not finish my work and get home for Sunday I decided to stay, work that day and make a complete and thorough job of it. Sunday, I remember, was an unusually long hard day and I kept going until late at night. Monday, Tuesday, and on through the next week I worked and travelled fast, and Saturday morning found me back at the office, where after cleaning up my work that had accumulated during my absence. I started for home along the middle of the afternoon. While I had the key to the front door of my house in my pocket I for some reason rang the door bell. As I pressed the button I could hear the bell ring and as it continued to ring I realized that my alarm clock was, after twelve seconds of silence, again ringing. This time I got up.

Apparently I had lived twelve days, and they were long days full of hard work, in twelve seconds. Ever since that experience I have been very cautious in regard to my ideas of time. It is something elusive and hard to understand, and yet as commonplace as the rising of the sun, which does not rise, but only appears to do so.

Now if any reader of this Journal has had any experience similar to the one that I have related I would be glad to have it. Write me at Kenilworth, Illinois. Tell me about anything that you think might make for interesting discussion. If you do not want it published or do not want your name mentioned just say so and I will follow your wishes in the matter. An exchange of ideas is the biggest kind of help to every one, much better than letting me continue with simply my own ideas. Also I want to acknowledge, with a lot of pleasure, the many friendly letters received. Again I say, as I have often said before, that rail-roading is a land filled with friendly folks, and I do appreciate their friendship.

Co-Operation

UNIONS AND CO-OPS LEARN FROM GENERAL STRIKE.

One of the regrettable features of last year's general strike in Great Britain was the inadequate co-operation between the trade union and the co-operative movements for their mutual benefit. The crisis found both movements unprepared, and the co-ops were not able to perform their function as commissariat of the striking workers as well as they have in lesser strikes, while the trade unions did not show the consideration they should have shown to organizations which practically represented their own membership's interests as consumers. The lesson has been taken to heart, and now both the trade unions and the co-ops are working out the program of closer har-

mony that their mutual interests demand. The following resolution adopted by the 59th annual congress of the Co-operative Union, recently held at Cheltenham, relates the friction from the co-operative point of view and indicates the steps taken to prevent its recurrence:

"This congress being firmly convinced that it is essential that good relations shall be maintained between the co-operative movement and the trade union movement, regrets that workers employed by co-operative societies were required to cease work during the national strike of 1926, and that in some towns trade union organizations appeared to treat co-operative societies

more harshly than they treated capitalistic undertakings trading for private profit. It affirms its belief that attacks upon co-operative societies must, if successful, injure every section of the working-class movement in Great Britain, and it therefore welcomes the decision of the Co-operative

Union and the General Council of the Trade Union Congress to appoint a joint-committee to formulate proposals intended to promote closer harmony between the two movements and to prevent the repetition of events which occurred during the national strike of 1926."

DELAY IN PAY HAS NO TERRORS FOR COOPERATORS.

When a man does not receive his pay-check on time, what's he going to do? Workers do not receive large enough wages to keep much of a reserve on hand for such unforeseen circumstances. When sickness comes, or a pay-check is delayed, they and their families are in a bad fix and may have to resort to the unscrupulous loan-shark to tide themselves over the period of stress—that is, if they haven't learned beforehand the lesson of co-operation.

Recently the collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz., was changed, and in the

temporary disarrangement the men working in that service failed to receive their pay on time. Were they in a fix? Well, not so much. These men, members of Local No. 85, National Federation of Federal Employees, happened to have had the vision and the enterprise to co-operate. Together with the members of the local post-office unions they had formed a Credit Union. When this difficulty hit them they reaped some of the benefits of their co-operation, for the Credit Union helped tide them over until the delayed pay-checks arrived.

CO-OPS RUN WORLD'S BIGGEST CHAIN OF STORES.

Negotiations are reported to be under way for a co-operative combine uniting the movement in thirteen countries and representing assets of more than \$2,000,000,000. The countries concerned are Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Russia, Finland, Australia and New Zealand. Total assets of the British co-operative societies alone are now more than \$1,000,000,000.

Impressed by the magnitude of co-opera-

tive big business, the Wall Street Journal, organ of America's capitalistic big business, comments: "This co-operative combine, when it is fully organized, will be the biggest aggregation of chain stores in Europe, if not in the world. It will represent every fourth family in Great Britain, every fifth family in Sweden, every third family in Switzerland, and three out of every ten families in Russia. It is a new co-operative league of nations which has sprung up without the aid of any government."

BRITISH TRADE MISSION FINDS AMERICAN LABOR IS AGAINST THEORY OF CLASS STRUGGLE.

By A. B. Gilbert

Through the British trade union mission sent to this country in 1926 by the London Daily Mail, America succeeded in getting an American labor message to England for almost the first time.

Hitherto the traffic in labor theories has been chiefly a one-way traffic. Europe develops labor theories and exports them with the assumption that, of course, Europe knows more, is in industrially more advanced than we are. The Europeans visit us frequently to enlighten us and take little or nothing home. Mr. McDonald has just departed hoping that we will duplicate the British Labor Party.

If the disparity in wage rates and living conditions must be explained, there is a convenient thought-saving formula, "rolling in natural wealth."

And we have noisy schools of importers of such thought who label it progressive and proceed to decry any American independence as reactionary. That the distinct American civilization might produce distinct and advanced labor theories seems to be

unsuspected either by the Europeans or by our importing reds and pinks.

European Theories Jarred.

The recent British labor mission put over several things in a large way:

1. By newspaper, pamphlet and report it jarred the European employer complex that labor is merely a cog in the export machinery; that the less it consumes the lower will be the cost of manufacturing for export. Our home trade country revealed manufacturers tending to believe that labor consumption has to be high, wages good, to produce good business.

2. The counter European labor theory that the "system" or "capitalism" must be rooted out to make way for labor advance got as great a challenge in the report of our labor attitude. The class strugglers from the mild MacDonald-Labor Party in England to the Russian Communists heard that we decline to accept their theory. Statements by President Green of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders as well as employer state-

ments were broadcast at home by the mission.

Thus while importations from Europe are challenging American ideas of progress here, the American ideas have begun to challenge the Europeans in their home territories. To the class struggle idea that that is most progressive which does most to produce the alleged final empassé between capital and labor, America advances the theory of gradual improvement in hours, wages and conditions of life.

U. S. Labor's Stand.

The eight British trade unionists reported President Green as addressing them as follows:

"We want you to see us at our worst as well as at our best. We have not yet attained a perfect America. Many industrial problems are still pressing for solution.

"Soon after the war our employers made a tremendous drive on high wages in favor of what they called 'the American plan.' The drive was not successful.

"The American labor movement is committed to very fundamental principles. We are endeavoring to work out our industrial salvation by emphasizing our economic power. I do not mean to say that we do not attach great importance to the consideration of political questions, but we emphasize in all our undertakings the economic factor. (Class struggle puts chief emphasis on politics.)

Present System Accepted.

"We are seeking here to promote co-operation and harmony between employer and employed.

"We are accepting a given situation and are dealing with facts as they are. The existing industrial system is a fact. We know that those who own factories and

those who work in them are both dependent on industry and that the enjoyment of life by the working man and of reasonable profits by the employer must alike come out of industry.

"We believe that the success of industry depends on high wages and great production. With our high wages we have succeeded in bringing about the most economic production of manufactured commodities in the world.

Efficiency Held Vital.

"In the labor movement here we attach the utmost importance to efficiency in the working man, so that he can develop the maximum of productivity without overlooking or over-exertion and thus justify his high wages.

"Therefore we are co-operating with the managements in the elimination of duplication of effort, and we are not opposing the introduction of improved machinery. Our conviction is that if prosperity is to prevail the purchasing power of the worker must keep pace with the increasing power of productivity.

"The great mass of workers must buy back the things they produce."

Facts Support U. S. Viewpoint.

Only those who have read widely in European labor theories can appreciate how distinct this American statement is. And one of the fine things about our views on labor advance is that the facts of relative labor conditions back us up. Thomas Murray, visiting member of the United Pattern-makers' Association, reports: "I found Scotchmen and Englishmen receiving from American employers salaries five times greater than they would have received in Britain for the work they were doing."

News of General Interest

RAILROADING IN AUSTRALIA.

By Gilbert E. Hyatt

How do the workers fare on publicly owned and operated railroads?

All the Australian railroads are owned by the public. Most of them are the property of the states but many lines, growing rapidly, belong to the Federal government.

Working conditions, as explained by J. C. Valentine, Secretary of the Queensland Branch of the Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen and one of the four labor members of the Industrial Commission to the United States, show a number of fundamental differences from those on this continent.

Many of these contrasts do not appear to be due so much to public ownership as to the fact that collective bargaining took a different course in Australia from the one

it has followed here.

All Australian labor, whether in public or private employment, bargains through the same channels. The first step is that of negotiation between the unions and the employer, in this case the railroad commissions. If this fails to produce an agreement the meeters in dispute are then taken to permanent courts of industrial arbitration whose awards are binding.

In spite of the binding nature of these awards, economic power is sometimes used to hasten the action of a dilatory court or to impress it by proving the workers' determination.

Concessions After the Fact.

Mr. Valentine called attention to a significant statement in the award of 1925

granting an increase of five shillings in basic wages on the Queensland railways. The claim "was conceded by an industrial agreement after the employees had resorted to direct action to compel its acceptance."

In the Australian phrase they "put on a bit of a go" by a "stop work" demonstration to secure a wage increase which previously had been refused.

Only members of unions which institute action can participate in the benefits secured, so it is easy to understand that railroad and other labor is very completely organized.

A list of the organizations which took part in the wage movement of 1925 shows about the same craft divisions as in this country although some classes are included which are considered here as outside the field of unionism.

For example, there is an Australian union of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors and a Queensland Professional Officers' Association.

An interesting feature of the award is the detailed manner in which every profession, trade and sub-division of employment is given its official title and duties. About 156 of these occupational classifications are listed with the wages to be paid and the work to be performed.

In addition to division by occupation the employees are also grouped into classes, usually based on seniority, with ascending scales of wages.

True Public Utilities.

There are also different rates of pay for geographic districts determined by the desirability of living conditions, especially in the newly developed sections, the cost of living and other factors.

"Our railways are built and operated on an entirely different policy from privately owned lines," said Mr. Valentine. "They are considered as public utilities in the broadest sense and lines are frequently built without any prospect that they will be self-supporting in order to open up stretches of otherwise inaccessible territory. Thus railroading in Australia is often pioneering in every sense of the word.

"Our railways are, as a natural consequence, operated at a deficit. This is not considered as an argument against public ownership but it does handicap the workers in seeking improved conditions. I do not think this opposition is as much of an obstacle as that encountered with the managements of railroads run for profit."

Vacations and Hours.

The Queensland employees all get a 12-day vacation each year after the first with one day added for each year after the eighth. A day is also added for work performed on each of a long list of legal holidays.

The eight-hour day and the 44-hour week are the bases of practically all wage rates although some classes, notably the clerks, have a shorter work period.

Overtime is paid for at time and one half

for the first hours. For longer periods, usually after 12 hours on duty, double time is paid.

On holidays, in addition to the extra day added to the vacation, treble rates are paid for overtime. All work performed on Christmas, Good Friday and Labor Day is paid for at double rates with overtime on this basis or six times the regular rate.

Time and one half is paid from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday and nothing but the most necessary operations are performed during this period.

Owing to the short day produced by the 44-hour week, overtime on that day begins at the expiration of four hours. This is usually on Saturday but, with employees engaged in the movement of trains, may be any day. Ample notice must be given of the assignment.

Train and Engine Service.

It is in respect to train and engine service that the contrast between American and Australian conditions is most apparent.

The fundamental "hours and miles" differential is practically non-existent in Australia. According to Mr. Valentine only the lines in Victoria have it.

"It is being very closely and favorably studied," he said. "And it is quite probable that the employees will request that it be given a thorough trial. Obviously such a simple and automatic method of increasing the wages per hour for speed in operating a train is of mutual advantage to the men and the managements and a big factor in improving the service."

While the eight-hour day is observed as closely as possible, the natural irregularities of transportation often make it impossible. The resulting variation in hours, coupled with the numerous overtime allowances, produce variations in the income of a transportation worker although these do not appear to be as great as those arising from the much more complicated rates of pay on American railways.

Not only is there no "miles and hours" fundamental but there are no classifications of runs such as "local," "through," "traveling switchers," etc. There is also no graduated scales of wages for the engine-men based on "weight on drivers."

In short, while the American transportation employees may be paid by the mile or the hour according to the speed of the train, on basic rates varying with the class of run and, with the engineers and firemen, further modified by the type of locomotive, the Australian gets only a flat rate per hour.

Some Overtime Oddities.

The overtime allowances produce some novel complications. For example, if an employee is called for service in less than eight hours from the end of his previous trip the time of the two periods is added together for the purpose of computing wages. A trip of eight hours, followed by another of the same length with an interval

of seven hours between would thus be paid for as eight hours straight time, four hours at time and one half and four hours double time.

In spite of the heavy penalties on overtime and the very strong Australian sentiment for the eight-hour day, excessive periods of continuous duty are not unknown. There is enough of this hardship to lead Mr. Valentine to remark, in discussing the La Follette Sixteen-Hour Law—"We could do with a law of that nature."

The problem of big engines and heavy tonnage which have thrown such heavy burdens on American train and engine workers is beginning to appear in Australia. The locomotive men are demanding the same relief as here—the employment of two firemen pending the installation of stokers.

Seniority and Promotion.

Seniority is as important to the Australian railroaders, because of the different classes based on length of service, as it is to the American.

"Guards," or conductors, are promoted from the ranks of the "shunters" or switchmen. There are three classes with three years service in the two lower before promotion to the first. Wages, on the Queensland lines, range from 56 to 70 cents per hour according to class and geographic district.

Engine service employees start as "cleaners" of whom there are five classes based on age beginning with "17 years and under" up to "21 years and over" with pay ranging from 27 to 54 cents per hour.

There is no "extra list" and the cleaners are used as "acting firemen" after one year's service. They draw the pay of junior firemen until 2296 hours have been made on this assignment after which they draw that of the first class. This provision, Mr. Valentine explains, was inserted in the agreement because of a practice of keeping cleaners as acting firemen for long periods.

The same principle is applied to firemen assigned as "acting drivers" in that 1½ cents per hour over the regular rate is drawn after 2296 hours of service.

Firemen on the Queensland railways draw

from 51 to 56 cents per hour, according to district, during their first year and 54 to 59 cents after that. They are eligible for promotion to fourth class driver after three years service.

How Men Are Graded.

Drivers qualified for road work are divided into four classes. Two years service in each of the three lower is required for promotion to the first. In addition there is a grade of "shunting" or yard drivers with only two classes and wages ranging from 57 to 66 cents per hour.

The four classes of road drivers range in wages from 57 cents per hour for the fourth class in the lowest paid district to 73 cents for first class in the highest salaried territory.

Mr. Valentine states that, owing to an almost complete suspension of railroad development during the war, a majority of drivers and guards are in the first class.

Numerous allowances for both train and engine service of the same character as those which appear in America schedules such as preparatory time, paying for being called without going to work, "deadheading," etc., are also in the Queensland agreement. In addition are others—pay for "away from home" assignments, "meal money" and "walking time," or pay for going to and from work, which are peculiarly Australian.

Yank or Anzac?

Whether the Australian railroad worker is better off than his American cousin is a matter of speculation. Probably neither would exchange with the other. Wages are generally lower than in America, but it is claimed that this is more than equalized by the difference in living costs and concessions of various kinds, such as cheap quarters furnished by the managements.

A combination of the heavy punitive rates on overtime found in Australia with the "miles and hours" principle used on this continent would undoubtedly go a long way toward speeding up traffic, improving the service and bettering the conditions of the employees.

STOCKHOLDERS HELD FOR 2 WEEKS' WAGES.

Springfield, Ill.—The General Assembly passed pioneer legislation when it approved Senator Thompson's bill which makes stockholders of corporations liable for two weeks' wages of employees.

The assembly defeated an old-age pension bill, a women's eight-hour bill and the anti-yellow dog bill. Several labor bills were passed. These include a barbers' and an electrical workers' qualification law, increasing the amount of the mothers' pension, strengthening the workmen's compensation act and improving the State mining laws.

The cossack bill was defeated, as was a

proposal to place municipal-owned and operated public utilities under control of the State Commerce Commission.

Illness and death played havoc in the ranks of labor's friends. Three members of the Legislature, whose past actions proved they could be depended upon, died after election and before the Legislature convened. Two were confined in hospitals because of illness during the entire session, and another, who was elected alderman, in Chicago, could not come to the State capital and vote on labor measures as his Chicago office would be declared vacant under the law.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN'S IDEAS ON "COMPANY UNIONS."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, received a letter from Frank Hedley, President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York City, under date of July 14, in relation to the injunction issued in favor of the company and expressing his intention to resist to the utmost any attempt of President Green or the American Federation of Labor to induce the employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to break their "yellow dog" contracts and join a bona fide trade union.

Mr. Green answered this letter as follows:

"Washington, D. C.,

"July 18, 1927.

"Mr. Frank Hedley, President and General Manager,

Interborough Rapid Transit Company,
No. 165 Broadway, New York, New York.

"Dear Sir:

"It is clearly evident, from the general tone of your letter of July 14th and from the threat to resort to contempt proceedings against me contained therein, that you rely upon the use of court injunctions and court proceedings to maintain the company union which you have established and to prevent your employes from exercising freedom of choice in joining an organization for their mutual benefit and protection. I am sure that your action in requiring the employes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to sign an agreement to become members of your company union and to refrain from joining an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is morally wrong and, I believe, illegal in practice. A contract secured through duress, coercion and intimidation is invalid. I believe the courts will so hold when they are called to pass upon your company union, your forced, individual contracts, your practice and your policy.

"It occurs to me that it ought to be enough for you and your associates to control your corporation, chartered by a branch of the Government which secures its power from the consent of the governed, without seeking to control the action of the lives and activities of those employed by your corporation and the free exercise of the inherent right of these employees to join a labor organization of their own choosing. Autocracy in industry is just as reprehensible as autocracy in government. It has no place in a country where freedom of action is guaranteed and where the exercise of legal and moral rights belonging to both employer and employe is universally recognized.

"No successful relationship can be maintained between employers and employes where the employer not only owns and controls the corporation but, in addition, controls the employes of the corporation

through the formation of a company union, managed and controlled by representatives of a corporation. This is particularly true of Public Utilities corporations which very largely depend for support upon a sound, healthy public opinion. Loyal, devoted Americans who believe in our form of government, with its guaranties of life and liberty, will not indefinitely tolerate a condition of autocratic control exercised by corporations over their employes through the organization, ownership and control of company unions.

"You may rest assured that your rule of force and of intimidation cannot permanently continue nor will it permanently succeed. Governments have fallen because their rulers insisted upon exercising autocratic control over the masses of the people. The history of the world shows that the exercises of autocratic control over the lives and destinies of people invariably precedes the downfall of governments. Those autocrats who have been compelled to abdicate never benefited from the experience of those who had been driven from the powerful positions they occupied in days gone by. Those who today practice autocracy in government and in industry seem to have failed to benefit from the lessons of the past.

"It would be of great benefit to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and to those associated with it if a relationship were established between the management and the employes in which the legal and moral rights of the owners, management, the workers and the public were clearly defined and generally recognized. This could be done through the establishment of joint relations, through the maintenance of respect for the rights of each other and through the setting up of arbitration tribunals by which differences which could not be settled through joint negotiations could be heard for final adjustment. Public opinion would approve such a happy relationship and would give it unqualified support. In such an undertaking the American Federation of Labor would gladly volunteer its co-operation and support.

"I do not know Edward P. Lavin; Harry Bark, James F. Walsh or Joseph G. Phelan the men whom you allege in your letter I have been conspiring with. Obviously it would be impossible for me to be a fellow-conspirator with men whom I do not know, whom I never met and with whom I am not acquainted.

"As a citizen of the United States I have profound respect for our form of government and for its institutions. I have respect for law and for the administration of justice. It is not my purpose nor my intention, at any time, to violate any law or to act in a disrespectful way toward the institutions of government or the instrumentalities through which government func-

tions. At the same time I have confidence in the integrity, the fairness and justice of our democratic institutions. I do not believe our courts will sustain any corporation or its officers in the perpetration of an illegal act. For this very good reason your threat to involve me in contempt proceedings will not swerve me in the least from discharging my duty as President of the American Federation of Labor or from pursuing a course which I know to be morally and legally right.

"Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM GREEN,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor."

Following is the letter of President Hedley:

"New York, July 14, 1927.

"Mr. William Green,

President, American Federation of Labor.

"Sir:

"You have heretofore had notice of an injunction order issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New York which was affirmed on appeal by the Appellate Division of that Court against Edward P. Lavin, individually, and as President of the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York, and Harry Bark, James F. Walsh, Joseph G. Phelan, individually, and each and every member of the Association known as the Consolidated Railway Workers of Greater New York by whatever name the same may now be designated, and each of their agents, servants, attorneys, confederates, and any other person acting in aid of or in concert with them. This injunction is effective against every member of Local 977 of the Amalgamated Association who was a member of the Consolidated Railway Workers Union of Greater New York which union has now become known as Local 977 of the Amalgamated Association affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"I am advised by statements appearing

from time to time in the public press and through other sources of information, that you have been co-operating with the defendants Lavin, Bark, Walsh and Phelan in the commission of acts which are plainly forbidden by that injunction. I am therefore writing to notify you that it is the intention of this Company to take all proper steps to enforce its rights under the injunction, by contempt proceedings or otherwise, against the defendants and all persons who, by reason of acting in concert with them, are shown to have rendered themselves subject to its operation.

"You are also informed that this Company has executed a new contract with the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees, acting for its employees, for a definite term from June 30, 1927, to April 30, 1929, and that this contract, a copy of which it herewith enclosed, among other things, provides that the employees will not join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America or any other labor organization other than the said Brotherhood; and this is to warn you that the Interborough Company will resist to the utmost of its ability any attempt or action on your part or the organization which you assume to represent tending to induce the employees of the Interborough Company to break their contracts with the Company, or to violate the said contracts in any respect, and in case any strike shall be caused by you or any action on your part, or the part of your organization causes damage to the Interborough Company; this Company will use its best endeavors to hold you, personally, and the organization which you assume to represent liable for any damages which it may sustain by reason of your acts or the acts of any person with whom you are associated or confederated.

"Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANK HEDLEY,

"President and General Manager."

A. F. OF L. OPENS BIG AUTO ORGANIZING DRIVE.

Detroit.—The long expected campaign to bring 1,000,000 automobile workers into the ranks of the American Federation of Labor gets under way with the opening of the general headquarters here of the co-operating organizing committee in charge of Paul Smith, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Twelve unions, mainly metal trades, will throw organizers into the field as the situation becomes more favorable. That the automobile industry is ripe for trade unionism is the belief of union men who have been active in this city for over a year preparing the ground for the joint co-operative drive by the federated labor forces.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is personally directing the drive, for he regards it as essential that

the largest American industry show a larger percentage of union labor than it now does. One of the largest of the independent companies relying upon skilled men, is believed to be willing to unionize in all its departments. A large proportion of the more skilled trades are ready to step in.

Machinists Most Active.

The problem hinges particularly upon the 70 per cent of semi-skilled workers, including many women in the industry, who can not be classified in any trade but who are essential workers in this industry. These will be enrolled in the Federal Automobile Workers' Union. It is hoped to extend the jurisdiction to all vehicle workers as well as the aircraft industry. So far the most marked progress has been made by the ma-

chinists who since last summer have organized thousands of automobile mechanics.

Co-operating in the drive are electrical workers, pattern makers, machinists, metal polishers, molders, carpenters, painters, upholsterers, blacksmiths and a number of miscellaneous unions with a large jurisdiction in the vast unorganized automobile industry.

Nearly all of these unions have waived their jurisdiction over a particular craft, some for the organization period, and others generally. This is a marked concession on the part of the leaders of labor. It is regarded as the only practicable method, for the thousands of specialized workers could not qualify in any other industry with just the limited amount of specialized skill and speed they develop making and assembling automobiles and accessories.

Three Months' Education.

The drive beginning this month will be of an educational nature for probably three months. William Collins, general organizer in charge of the work in the preliminary

stage, believes that with the proper impetus the big industry can be organized and has so reported to the international union presidents who have mapped out the campaign. The selection of Organizer Smith for the great task, followed the favorable report made by Collins to President Green.

Detroit will be the center of the drive. The two great plants to organize are General Motors and Ford. Coincident with the inaugural of the campaign July 5, Henry Ford reiterated his view that before long the five-day week will be general in the industry. This will be one of the union demands. The drive will cover the cities of Pontiac, Flint and Toledo, with possible local campaigns in Cleveland, New York and St. Louis, where there are automobile and aircraft workers and in small towns where motor parts are manufactured.

Convention to Hear Report.

A report on the progress of the work will be made to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles in October.

CHEAP LABOR PLAN WRECKS BUSINESS.

Charleston, W. Va.—Business men are in a gloom more dense than surrounded Commander Byrd on his flight to France.

The airman had an objective, but the business men have none. They supported the coal owners' anti-union plan and now dislike to acknowledge their mistake.

"These coal owners," says the West Virginia Federationist, "made extravagant promises to business interests through the press and civic and commercial organizations. They deluded the public into the belief that they were the Moses that would make the Kanawha Valley hum with industry and the tills clink with silver."

Employers in other industries were swept

into the anti-union column, and now, after three years, business is wrecked "and many of the mine owners have been forced into bankruptcy, dragging other business enterprises with them."

Last year more coal was taken out of the Kanawha Valley than in any other year, yet business is prostrate and the mine owners shriek poverty.

"This deplorable condition cannot be placed upon the Miners' Union nor freight rates," says the West Virginia Federationist. "It was the coal owners' lack of common sense and their dream of controlling the world's coal markets by reducing miners to peonage."

TEAPOT DOME WITNESS HAS PASSPORT LIFTED.

Washington.—The government has revoked Harry M. Blackmer's passport. He is former chairman of the Mid-West Refining Company and left the United States when cited as a witness by the government in the trial of former Secretary of the Interior Fall and Harry F. Sinclair on charges of defrauding the United States Government in the Teapot Dome oil lease.

With the loss of his passport, Blackmer is deprived of protection that is thrown around American travelers in foreign countries. He cannot depend upon the State

Department or any representative in the foreign service to aid him in crossing European boundaries.

If Blackmer returns to this country he is liable to a fine of \$100,000, under a law passed by the last Congress. Blackmer and James E. O'Neil, former president of the Prairie Oil Company, fled to France about the time of the Teapot Dome trial at Cheyenne and have been there ever since, so far as known. All attempts to get them back to this country have failed. They cannot be extradited, as their offense is not criminal.

CROESUS CLASS GROWS, AS MASS REMAINS IN LOW INCOME LEVEL.

By International Labor News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The 1925 income tax returns list 207 men and women who receive the huge sum of \$1,000,000 annually as net income out of their investments. This means the class of billionaires is growing, because

to earn a million dollars net they must levy on entire industries. But a select few draw even five times as much.

First and foremost are those who draw \$5,000,000 net a year for their share of this

world's wealth. Who they are and where they get it from is common knowledge. Greater wealth than any Czar or Mogul ever had is brought to these few:

John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—Oil, coal, railroads, banks.

George F. Baker.—Banks.

Andrew F. Mellon.—Aluminum, coal, banks.

Henry Ford.—Automobiles, railroads.

Edsel Ford.—Automobiles, tractors, railroads.

Two more are in this class, but so far they have been unidentified. One lives in Illinois, the other in Oklahoma.

There are seven who get \$5,000,000 a year or more out of this life of toil; nine who receive between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000; fifteen who garner between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000; twenty-nine who net between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 and 147 who collect between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

The great contrast between these few and

the mass of earners shown by the tax returns of two years ago is very striking. The average net income for 1925 was \$5,250, an increase of nearly \$2,000 over 1924.

It is evident, too, that the great majority in the low income brackets also gained in 1925. However, nearly 60 per cent of the total income of individuals was for incomes less than \$10,000. That would include nearly all the highest paid trade union officials and most of the public office holders. More than 90 per cent of the returns were below \$10,000 and 80 per cent were less than \$5,000. From \$5,000 down to \$1,000 would include the bulk of the wage earners. Only 2.35 per cent reported less than \$1,000. Of course millions of earners did not report, because their gross income is only \$20 a week and they had nothing to report.

The analysis of these returns affords a great study in inequality. That so few should have such tremendous wealth is one of the problems of modern civilization.

FALL AND DOHENYS MUST STAND TRIAL.

Washington.—Justice William Hitz of the criminal division of the District of Columbia Supreme Court has ruled that former Secretary of the Interior Fall and the Dohenys, father and son, must stand trial under an indictment charging \$100,000 bribery.

The government claims the passing of the money was in connection with the transfer of oil leases to the elder Doheny.

The defense acknowledge that President Harding's order of May 31, 1921, transferring control of the oil lands from the Navy Department to the Interior Department was illegal. The defendants held that as the

transfer was illegal Fall had no authority to make the transfer and therefore could not be bribed. Justice Hitz refused to accept this sharp reasoning.

The acts complained of, said the court, were just as reprehensible and punishable in law as though Fall had been authorized by Congress to act, "and that his action, alleged to have been corruptly influenced, was official action."

The invalidity of President Harding's order has been settled by the courts in the civil cases involving the Elk Hills and Teapot Dome leases, which were decided in favor of the government.

GARRETT IS OPPOSED BY TENNESSEE LABOR.

Nashville, Tenn.—Organized labor in this State opposes Congressman Garrett's candidacy for nomination for United States Senator in next year's primaries. He is leader of his minority party in the House.

"During his long service in Congress he was against many labor and progressive measures," says David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

"The measures he fought include the

woman's suffrage amendment to the Constitution and the child labor amendment. He fought the Howell-Barkley railroad bill and he favored Congressman Blanton's amendment to the postal employees' retirement bill which would exclude members of organized labor from its benefits."

Congressman Garrett was denounced at a joint meeting of trade union and railroad brotherhood representatives last year.

CHARITY, WELFARE WORK AND LAW ARE NOT TRADE UNION SUBSTITUTES.

Chicago.—The union succeeded where charity, welfare work and law failed, is one of the stirring statements on the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that was broadcast by station WCFL, owned and controlled by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"For 30 years several generations of workers made vain attempts to rise above

the level of the sweatshop. They failed, and all those who could, escaped individually to more promising fields of American life. But the industrial group as a whole discovered that it had to seek economic salvation collectively within the industry. Moved by this idea, 100,000 men and women arose in sudden revolt which rapidly developed into an industrial revolution. The

sweatshop worker was transformed into an industrial citizen who began a new and constructive struggle for the democratization of his workshop and for the Americanization of his home.

"Only 17 years lie between the beginning of that revolution and the present day. But within the short space of these years is crowded a complex industrial development, the significance of which transcends the limits of the women's clothing industry.

"The change in the life of the women's garment workers, from the early sweatshop to the present status of industrial citizenship, is incomprehensible unless related to one fundamental fact. That is the growth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The struggle of this union from

1900 to 1909, and its sudden rise in 1910, are dramatic in themselves. But what is more significant is that the union succeeded where charity, welfare work and the law had failed.

"Without the union there might have been a pathetic tale of suffering—suffering from unemployment, occupational disease and other ills of industrial life. But there could have been no industry. The record of achievement, of higher wages, of the reduction of hours to 44 and 40 per week, of the persistent planning which has made the worker a participant in the shaping of his own industrial destiny, would have been impossible. The history of the women's garment workers since 1900 is, therefore, the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

LUDLOW TENT MURDERS AGAIN IN PUBLIC EYE.

Denver.—The "Ludlow massacre" in 1914 is recalled by Col. Patrick J. Hamrock's opposition to the appointment of John R. Lawson as State coal mine insurance inspector.

Hamrock is a member of the State civil service commission. He says: "Lawson is unfit to hold public office."

Hamrock commanded guards that wore the uniform of the State militia in 1914 when they set fire to the Ludlow tent col-

ony maintained by United Mine Workers during the strike against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The guards killed and burned 33 men, women and children. Lawson was active during the strike. Southern Colorado swarmed with gun men and thugs. One of them was killed and Lawson was charged with the murder. In 1917 he was sentenced to life imprisonment but was acquitted when a manufactured frenzy died down.

ELECTRICITY AND INDUSTRY.

By Frank E. Wolfe

Many who think of our country as a great nation industrially, think only of industries in the large cities. But the industrial output of country towns and small cities is gradually surpassing in volume the output of the great metropolises.

Just as country towns and smaller cities hold preponderance of newspaper circulation in the nation, so the thousands of smaller industries hold the preponderance of pay rolls and general production, except in a few highly specialized industries.

This remarkable rural growth has taken place largely within the last 25 years, and would have been impossible without the far-reaching benefits derived from electrical development.

Large power plants and interconnected systems which deliver power at practically any point, have enabled industries to move from crowded centers to smaller towns, and even into the country.

Better living and labor conditions have resulted.

Electricity has given every hamlet light and modern entertainment, while the telephone and automobile have made neighbors out of the whole nation.

Radio, the youngest child of electricity, has brought the rural districts into immediate and constant communication with the metropolitan centers.

Is it any wonder the country towns and smaller cities grow, when they have virtually all the advantages and conveniences enjoyed in the largest cities, without the disadvantages?

Electricity is the reason for our marvelous rural and smaller city transformation.

Hydroelectric plants can be established on thousands of streams and electric power distributed for the use of all the people. This will go a long way toward making the use of electricity possible in the small towns and rural districts. Millions more of the people can be served under proper establishments of these plants.

CARPENTERS EXPOSE UNFAIR LABOR INJUNCTION.

Chicago—Organized carpenters proved the unfairness of the injunction process in industrial disputes when the Appellate Court, in a divided opinion, refused them relief

from the operations of the Citizen's Committee to Enforce the Landis Award.

The court held that the unionists are guilty of misconduct toward non-unionists

and several contractors, and therefore do not come into court with "clean hands."

The judges agreed that the conduct of the Citizen's Committee has been illegal and that they have invaded rights of union carpenters.

Judge Taylor wrote a scathing condemnation of the committee. He said the record showed less than half a dozen instances over a period of four years in which the 20,000 carpenters were guilty of misconduct and that none of this misconduct was toward members of the committee.

"Is it abnormal," said Judge Taylor, "that with 20,000 resident union carpenters threatened with extinction as a series of unions, and threatened with continued unemployment, unless they accept employment on terms they consider unreasonable, there should occur in the course of over four years so small an amount of misconduct, all of which may be said to have its source, at least indirectly, in the illegal activities of the Citizen's Committee itself?"

"Such being the case, would it not be a manifest injustice for a court of equity to say that the rank and file of the union carpenters of Chicago and vicinity, who are complainants, cannot be heard against the Citizen's Committee, by whom they are being continuously injured, and against whom they have done no wrong?"

"The instances of misconduct towards some contractors and non-union carpenters, recited in the brief of counsel for the defendants, may seem imposing, but an analysis of the evidence discloses, as stated above, only four instances of worthy consideration, two of which occurred at least nine months before the bill was filed, and the other two failing somewhat in proof."

Judge Taylor presented this summary of

the committee's illegal campaign to enforce former Federal Judge Landis' anti-union shop award:

Vast sums spent in an endeavor to carry out illegal purposes, its methods of persuasion, and its propaganda, including at all times veiled threats to contractors.

Advertisements and solicitors in other States so as to bring in carpenters amenable to its dictation.

Advancement of railroad fares to prospective employes for contractors.

Its registry system, its cards of identification, its constant surveillance of building going on and contemplated; its insurance, furnished free; its special deputy sheriffs armed as guards; its efforts to prevent collective bargaining between the Carpenters' Union and contractors; its public condemnation of union carpenters; its domination of the whole subject of union carpenters' been left unmolested, unattacked and unemployed.

"When it is considered that the Citizens' Committee, the defendants themselves, have lowered," continued Judge Taylor, "to pursue, as exhaustively and efficiently as possible, on a gigantic scale their illegal practices, without let or hindrance, and with the assistance of something in the nature of a private police and a publicly subscribed fund of about \$3,000,000, it does not lie in their mouths to say, 'you have done nothing to us, you have caused us no temporal damage, but as you have sinned somewhat against a few non-union carpenters and contractors, which fault was caused, in least in part by our wrongdoing, a court of equity ought to refuse you any remedy against us, ought to refuse to restrain us from our unlawful and hurtful activities.'"

FIRST TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA STARTED IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1827.

Philadelphia is nationally and even internationally famous as being the premier city of the United States. Its fame in scientific and industrial accomplishments is as wide as the world, and its great and glorious history is something that no other city in the land can ever take away from it. It has a record in "firsts" that is magnificent, the list published by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce containing nearly fifty premier events of national importance, which have, unquestionably, given this city its very enviable reputation. It is generally known, of course, that Philadelphia was the first capital of the nation; that the first paper and carpet mills were started here, and that the first convention ever held by manufacturers in this country was held in this city. It is also well known that the first law and medical schools were established here and that the first grand opera was produced here. These and many other of the "firsts" asso-

ciated with the illustrious history of Philadelphia are well known throughout the country, but we regret to say in connection with this mention of "firsts" that only a few trade unionists in this city seem to know that it was in their own historic city that this country's first trade unions were established.

For a labor journal published in Philadelphia to make such a claim as that will appear very natural but inaccurate to trade unionists in some other old cities, but our claim is sustained by the most reliable historians of the labor movement in this country. Those who are inclined to scoff and pooh-pooh our claim should consult the history written by John R. Commons and his associates, who are regarded by the International Labor News Service, published at Washington, D. C., as "the leading authorities on the subject." The title of their book is "The History of Labor in the United

States," and in it they make this very significant assertion:

"We place the beginning of the American labor movement in the year 1827 at Philadelphia. In that year and place American wage earners for the first time joined together as a class, regardless of trade lines, in a contest with employers."

The contest referred to in the above paragraph was a strike of building trade workers for a ten-hour day and other improvements in their working conditions, which strike, we are pleased to note, was successful. These interesting historic facts regarding the origin of the labor movement in the United States were broadcast throughout the nation by the I. L. N. S. and will be published in hundreds of labor newspapers.

In consequence, therefore, of the wide publicity that will be given in labor publications to the one hundredth anniversary—the centennial—of the trade unionism in this country, trade unionists in every State, city, town and village in the United States will ask: What is Philadelphia doing or going to do to celebrate this great historic event? Unfortunately, alas! nothing whatever has been done up to the present time by the Central Labor Union or any other labor organization in Philadelphia to mark or celebrate the centennial.

We hope, therefore, that the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, supported by the Labor College of Philadelphia and every local union in town, will consider this matter immediately and do something to celebrate this glorious anniversary. Surely, it is a centennial worth celebrating. No nobler movement for the uplift of humanity and for bettering the living conditions of working people was ever inaugurated than was the movement first started in Philadelphia in 1827. Prior to that year workers were treated like slaves. They were prevented by law from organizing and forming trade unions. They slaved 12, 14, 16 and 18 hours every day and often seven days a week. Their wages—it makes one laugh!—their wages were whatever pittance their bosses saw fit to dole out to them. Socially, they were despised.

But now—NOW—a union working man can and does hold high his head. No longer is he socially ostracized. He owns the house he lives in, and probably also owns an automobile. He is financially able to dress his wife respectably and give his children a good education. He is free, independent and prosperous NOW—all due to trade unionism, a movement first started right here in Philadelphia one hundred years ago in 1827. So, let's celebrate!

RAIL MERGERS FAIL; U. S. BOARD CAUTIOUS.

New York.—Financial interests are pessimistic over railroad consolidations.

Under the Railway Transportation Act these mergers are permissible with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but that body has rejected every plan.

These decisions place "practically insurmountable obstacles in the way of actual consolidation," says "The Review of the Week," issued by the financial house of Spencer Trask & Co.

"Competition, local conditions, diffused ownership and many other of the more practical considerations make it quite impossible to bring about the ideal merger, but even the best practical solutions seem to fall short of acceptance," it is stated.

The larger railroads are objecting to that portion of the Railway Transportation Act which provides that earnings in excess of 6 per cent shall be set aside. One-half of

this fund shall be placed in the reserve fund of each railroad and one-half turned over to the government to assist roads that are financially weak.

This is known as the recapture clause. It was not objected to when the railway act was passed, but later was attacked without success in the United States Supreme Court.

In upholding the recapture clause, the Supreme Court said: "By investment in a business dedicated to the public service the owner must recognize that, as compared with investment in private business, he can not expect either high or speculative dividends, but that his obligation limits him to only fair or reasonable profit."

This decision was the basis for a rule by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of an obscure railroad (St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway Company) that the recapture clause can not be defeated by excessive expenses.

BANKERS HOLD MORTGAGED FARMS; WOULD TRICK EUROPEAN PEASANTS.

St. Paul, Minn.—Financial interests are discussing the formation of a \$25,000,000 corporation to take off bankers' hands land that was turned over to them by deflated and bankrupt farmers of the Northwest.

It is hinted, says the Minnesota Union Advocate, that the scheme of the promoters is to get immigrants with low standards of living to come to the Northwest and buy

these lands at high prices and work the rest of their lives for land speculators. To permit the entrance of these peasants it is proposed to urge changes in the immigration law.

Millions of acres of land were bought at high prices during the war and were mortgaged at the then market price. When the

farmers were deflated, and mortgages came due, the farmers figured it would be cheaper to relinquish their equity in the land than to pay off the mortgage. In a majority of cases it was impossible for them to redeem the land, as the low prices they were getting for farm products and the high prices they paid for manufacturing articles left them no surplus.

The farmers have been drifting to the cities, where they are competing with industrial workers while the bankers are in possession of an enormous amount of unoccupied land that is steadily declining in price and is wiping out the value of the security held for money lent.

With no interest coming in, and a con-

stantly lowering of farm land values, says the Minnesota Union Advocate, the bankers are figuring how they can unload on European peasants.

PLUMBERS WIN STRIKE

Vancouver, Canada—Plumbers won their eight-weeks' strike and raised wages 50 cents a day. The union shop and five-day week are retained.

The strike exposed the hypocrisy of employers who oppose workers affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. These employers shout, "Canada for Canadians," but found it convenient to forget this slogan during the strike and import strike breakers from the United States.

PEOPLE'S POWER PLANT HAS SILVER JUBILEE.

Kitchener, Ontario. — Hydro, Ontario's world-famous public-operated power system, celebrated its silver jubilee here. Speakers emphasized that Hydro is so firmly entrenched in public favor that no one dreams of going back to private ownership.

At present Hydro handles about 1,800,000 horse power. It sells current to municipalities, of which 79 have paid the cost of their plants and their electric systems are free of debt. Rural power districts are operated by the commission. Hydro gives the people of southern Ontario cheaper light and power than any considerable-sized community in the world. Domestic rates average less than one-third of charges in the United States.

The commission's last annual report shows that the average charge for domestic use in the United States is 7.4 cents per kilowatt hour and less than 2 cents in Ontario for the same service. Rates for commercial light and industrial power maintain the same proportion.

The system began 25 years ago when a few citizens in southwestern Ontario urged development of Niagara Falls to produce

electric current. The plan gained in favor because Ontario had to import coal from the United States to produce electric power.

Three years later the government of the Province of Ontario authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate the question. In 1906 the government created the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario.

WANT FREE HAND TO INJURE WORKERS

The Ohio constitution provides that where an employer fails to obey safety laws of that State, and a worker is injured through such failure, he (the employer) shall pay an additional 50 per cent of the maximum compensation allowed by law.

Ohio employers are contesting this constitutional provision. The Ohio State Supreme Court refused to listen to their plea and they will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

When one considers the purpose of the 50 per cent penalty, no comment on the employers' action is necessary.

Compilation of Labor News

THE MAN ON THE GROUND.

Some Improvements in Our Flying Machines.

By George L. Knapp

Recent exploits of Americans in the air have roused interest in aviation to a point never known before. "Air news" gets on the front page of nearly every paper, nearly every day. But most of this interest is centered on the personality of the flyers; and while this is natural and inevitable, the fact remains that progress lies in perfecting the instrument which the flyer uses.

The man on the ground—engineer, designer, inventor—is the man who makes flying possible, after all. It should be interesting to take a brief survey of what the man on the ground has managed to accomplish in the last few years.

First in importance, of course, is the engine. One of the Wright brothers once said that given a sufficient engine power, man

could fly on a kitchen table; and it is literally true. You will notice, however, that he didn't say a man could land from flying on a kitchen table and remain of any further use.

In the first flight under motive power, made at Killdevel Hill, December 17, 1903, the Wright brothers used a 12 horse power engine. It weighed around 200 pounds or 16.66 pounds per horse power; and that was cutting things pretty fine, for a start. It would take at least a hundred times that weight of live horse to deliver the same power for a period of hours together; so the Wrights had no reason to blush for their first engine.

But the present Wright engine, the Whirlwind J5, weighs 2.18 pounds per horse power. That is the engine that carried Lindbergh. It represents 24 years of patient progress.

Progress Is New.

A good deal of that progress is more recent of date than we realize. The Liberty motor was rated at 400 horse power, and it weighed, complete, with water in the radiator, 1,125 pounds; which works out at 2.81 pounds per horse power. But, "things are seldom what they seem, and this is no exception.

"You can take a Liberty motor out of a plane, put in a 200 h. p. modern engine and that plane will fly faster and lift more than with the Liberty and do it on less than half the gas." That statement was made to me, independently, by an experienced engineer and inventor, and by an experienced pilot. Others have confirmed it. By modern standards, therefore, the Liberty was a scant 200 h. p. affair, and that brings it out at 5.6 pounds per horse power. Put briefly, it was 2.5 times as heavy for the power delivered as the engines that flew across the Atlantic.

Nor is that all. There is still a lighter engine; one that weighs only 18 ounces per h. p. But I cannot find that this super-light engine is actually working in any practical airplane—yet. Very likely it will be within a short time.

A Trustworthy Engine.

Even greater than the gain in weight is the gain in reliability. Three of the four great flights were entirely free from engine trouble, and in the fourth, that was just a minor affair. The airplane engine has become dependable.

The chief reason for this is that the new airplane engine is air cooled. It has no radiator system to get clogged, or to leak. What this means may be understood by glancing back for a moment at the Liberty motor. That was water cooled; and it had 37 hose connections and 24 welded joints to get out of order.

Is it any wonder the pilot's hair turned gray? To the laymen, the miracle seems that any engine with so many weak points came through any considerable flight in con-

dition to fly again. It gives one a new respect for the craftsmanship of the modern mechanic.

Next to reduction in weight and increase in reliability, perhaps the most important engine development has been in reducing the head resistance. The newest airplane motor cuts down the frontal area about 30 per cent, as compared with the engines in use a very few years ago.

Still another improvement is in the propeller. One would think that the mathematical sharps would have figured out the exact form of propeller long ago—but apparently, it hasn't worked that way. In response to a question on this point, one of the best air experts in the Department of Commerce wrote:

"This year's metal propellers, at the same engine speed, will give identical planes from 2 to 5 miles per hour greater speed in the air."

Progress in Planes.

Turning from the engine to the plane, the same story of progress is told. It would take an expert to explain most of the changes in design—and experts hate to talk in a way that laymen can understand. But here is something that even the veriest groundhog can grasp:

In the last two or three years, designers have been building planes that are airworthy in something of the same way that a good boat is seaworthy. Once in the air and their course set, they come pretty close to taking care of themselves. A pilot told me of a recent flight from New York to Washington in which he did not touch the stick from the time he straightened out on his course until he was near the capital. The stabilizers and other things—I don't pretend to know half the names those chaps toss around so freely—kept the plane on its course, almost without effort on his part.

You will remember, too, Lindbergh's statement that piloting a plane is vastly less wearing than driving an automobile. But contrast this condition with the nose diving, tail spinning, pancaking collections of wood and canvas with which the first flights were made.

Byrd flew for nineteen hours together without seeing land, ocean or ship. Some of the time he couldn't see his own wing tips. Giving him and his men full credit for their splendid courage and skill, their feat was made possible only by the development of the modern plane. It simply couldn't have been done with the plane and equipment of even five years ago.

Better Instruments.

Lastly, there is the improvement in instruments; and here, perhaps, it would be well to call the roll and let it go at that, for fear of getting into the kind of explanations that "fog a thing up so." The earth inductor compass, even though it went crazy for Byrd for a time, is a big improvement on the old style magnetic compass. The tachometer, which measures the revo-

lutions of the engine per minute, and the altimeter, which measures the altitude, have been greatly bettered in the last five years. Some have the turn and back indicators, which names explains themselves. The enormous advancement in radio is in no danger of being overlooked.

The man on the ground has been doing noble air work of late. His task is by no

means finished. He must improve radio still farther. He must get an altimeter that is accurate within about a tenth of its present limits of error. He must find some ray that will pierce through fogs, and wonderful as is the modern engine, even that can be improved still farther. But he has gone far enough on his road already to make sure that he will reach the goal.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

ARGENTINA: Polish Immigrant Prospectives—The Director of Emigration in the Ministry of Labor and Public Assistance of the Republic of Poland has been visiting Argentina to study conditions prevailing in that country with reference to immigration. It is said that he plans to return to Poland in order to bring to Argentina a party of Polish farmers who will settle in Misiones, Corrientes and Rio Negro.

BRAZIL: European Immigrants—Wages—In view of the continuous arrival in Brazil, each month, of European immigrant farmers, laborers and tradesmen, it is predicted that there will not be any radical changes in the prevailing schedule of wages for a long time to come.

CANADA: Repatriation of Canadians—The Department of Colonization and Development of the Canadian Pacific Railway reports that 56,957 Canadians returned from permanent domiciles in the United States during the past twelve months. This number is compared with the total of 47,221 reported as having returned during the previous year.

GERMANY: Decline in Emigration—In emigration during the past three years, from contrast to the increase in the total German 58,328 in 1924 to 62,828 in 1925, and to 64,985 in 1926, there has been a decrease in the emigration from southwest Germany (Wuerttemberg and Baden) from 10,897 in 1924 to 9,736 in 1925 and to 9,279 in 1926.

LITHUANIA: Emigration—In an attempt to curb the flow of emigration, the Lithuanian Government has forbidden the posting and publication of matter which might tend to encourage emigration. Despite this measure, it is said that large numbers of Lithuanians continue to depart for Brazil and Argentina.

PALESTINE: Immigration—Thirteen thousand nine hundred and ten immigrants entered Palestine in 1926 as compared with 9,429 persons who left the country permanently during the same year, thus leaving only a balance of 4,481 immigrants. Of the total number of departees 82 per cent were returning immigrants.

Poetical Selections

THE QUITTER.

I don't wish to boast of the long ago,
Of conditions now, and what were then,
It might look to youth like a hot air blow—
Yet! they must learn, how to be men:

When trades unions were but a thought in
mind,
Craftsmen were little better than the
slaves,
And the bosses then, of just the same kind—
Considered trades-unionist's dangerous
knaves:

Yes! they were to them, for amongst their
own,
They had awakened thoughts and manly
pride,
And the battle was on to uplift the home—
They won, yet in winning, all had sacrific-
ed:

Since the late war, we're going back again,
Into the first old rut, we were in before,

Many men got union cards, and big money
then—

Who thought it would last for evermore:

When the reaction came, and work got slack,
The weak knees showed their calibre then,
The streak of yellow showed in their back—
Then again it became a task for men:

The white man stuck; the poor coward
quit—

He from his friends and honor flew,
The hands that had protected him he bit—
And showed his real selfishness anew:

They may learn their lesson; the present
gloom—

Must show them the difference, now and
then

With the picture before them, of the cowards
doom

Perhaps! they'll once again, try to be
MEN.

Dominic Kane, L. No. 92.

Smiles

Playing a Hunch.

Rastus and his wife, driving to town in their flivver, had parked casually in the first available space. While they were away a traffic officer attached a number tag to the vehicle for parking in a prohibited zone. On their return Rastus noticed the tag and was for throwing it into the street, but his wife restrained him: "Sabe de ticket," she said. "Dat number might win sumptin'."

The Tattler's Prattle.

A nervous old lady was traveling on a line where there was a steep grade. She called a porter and asked him if it was safe. To which he replied:

"Certainly; the engine has a powerful vacuum brake."

"But supposing it broke, where should we go?"

"They'd use the handbrake."

"But supposing that broke, where should we go?"

"Oh," replied the porter, "that would depend on what sort of life you had been leading."

The minister who had exchanged with the Rev. Banlom was much scandalized to see the Deacon Erastus Coomer in the vestry after service deliberately taking a 50-cent piece out of the contribution box and substituting a dime.

"Br'er Coomer," he exclaimed in horror and amazement, "that's plain dishonest doings."

"What's the matter, pahson," the deacon asked genially, conscious of his own rectitude, "I'se led off wid dat foh bit piece de las' fo' years. Dat ain't no contribution—dat's a temporary loan, as a noble example."

Business Judgment.

A darkey named Sam borrowed \$25 from his friend Tom and gave his note for the amount.

Time went on and on, the note became long past due and Tom was impatient for its payment. One day the two men met on the street. Tom stopped and said, with determination:

"Look heah, man, when am you-all gwine t' pay dat note?"

"I ain't got no money now," replied Sam, "but I'm goin' to pay it soon as I kin."

"Yo' been sayin' dat fo' months," retorted Tom, "but it don't git me no money. Yer gwine t' pay dat money, heah an' now, dat's what yer gwine t' do. Ef y' don't y' know what Ah'm goin' t' do? Ah'm goin' t' burn yer ol' note; den whah'll yo' be at?"

"Yas yo' will! Yas yo' will!" shouted

Sam. "Jas' yo burn dat note o' mine an' I'll pop a lawsuit onto yo'."

A Possible Explanation.

"Mamma," said small Elaine, "don't men ever go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, dear. What makes you ask?"

"Because you never see any pictures of angels with whiskers."

"Well, I guess most of them do get there by a close shave."

Business Is Business.

Fishman—"Vell, vell, Mr. Cohen, I'm surprised. Vat brings you to Atlantic City?"

Cohen—"Didn't you hear about it? I'm on my honeymoon."

Fishman—"Yes, but where is the Missus?"

Cohen—"You don't think ve would close up the store? Somebody had to stay home."

The Whole Works.

The late Earl of Crawford was fond of telling about an old country woman who stopped him on a street in London and asked if he would point out to her Westminster Abbey. He did so and then directed her attention to the houses of Parliament. "Well, now," she exclaimed, "if that ain't a fine buildin'. It ain't the gas works, is it?"

"It is, madam," replied his lordship promptly. "That is the gas works of the entire British nation."

Life's Sweetening.

A laugh is just like sunshine;

It freshens all the day;

It tips the peak of life with light,

And drives the clouds away;

The soul grows glad that hears it

And feels its courage strong;

A laugh is just like sunshine

For cheering folks along.

A laugh is just like music,

It lingers in the heart

And where its melody is heard,

The ills of life depart;

And happy thoughts come crowding,

Its joyful notes to greet;

A laugh is just like music,

For making living sweet.

Iowa Wins.

Two brothers, an Iowan and a Californian, were arguing heatedly as to which state raised the largest products.

"We raise oranges so big," boasted the Californian, "it takes a team of mules to pull off a strip of peeling."

"Is that the best you can do?" sneered

the Iowan. "Why, in Iowa we raise corn so tall we have to climb up and pull the stalks over to let the moon pass by."

Worked Again.

"B-e-d spells bed," said the teacher for the twentieth time to her backward pupil. "Now do you understand, Tommy?"

"Yes," said Tommy, glibly.

"Well, c-a-t spells cat, d-o-g spells dog, and b-e-d spells—what did I tell you b-e-d spells?"

"I—I've forgot, miss."

"What, you don't know what b-e-d spells after all I've told you?"

Tommy shook his head.

"Well, once more, b-e-d spells what you sleep in. Now, what do you sleep in?"

"My shirt."

Lodge Notices

Carlton—Lodge No. 39

This is to certify that Fletcher V. Carlton, Reg. No. 440962, has paid the claim of Larry's Restaurant at Antioch, Calif. M. Gabbett, S., L. 39.

Lithgow—His Mother

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of William Lithgow, formerly a member of our organization, and known as "Frisco Billy" kindly notify his mother, Mrs Anna Lithgow, 407 Miguel St., San Francisco, Calif. From information received he left Casper, Wyo. in 1923, went to California and from there to Oklahoma.

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Jones—Lodge 249.

A man who claims his name is T. M. Jones, but whose real name is Dell F. Suits, has

visited several roundhouses and shown a pass with the C. & O. R. R. The pass was stolen from T. M. Jones, a boilermaker, in Ashland, Ky., and with the aid of this pass he has gotten money from several of our members along the road. Also articles of clothing and jewelry including a Masonic ring and pin for which he gave worthless checks. He is wanted in several cities along the C. & O. R. R. There are many felony warrants pending against him. Anyone coming across this man kindly notify F. D. Gowdy, C. S., Lodge 249, 838 26th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Grimes—Lodge No. 312.

Anyone taking up the card of Brother W. M. Grimes, Reg. No. 97047, card out of No. 112, Mobile, Ala., please hold same and communicate with W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312, Selma, Ala. This brother left Selma owing a board bill. W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312.

Taylor—Atkinson.

Anyone knowing the present address of James Taylor, Reg. No. 123402, former financial and corresponding secretary of local 406, Clarkdale, Arizona, will please notify the undersigned. Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

PATENTS

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Two Matched Lamps
for the Price of One

Floor Lamp

Shades: A dream of design and color harmony. Large 2 1/4 inch floor lamp shade, in latest octagonal shape. Deep shirred periwinkle blue silk georgette. Trimmed at top with deep ruffled silky polychrome effect ribbon banding. Trimmed at lower edge with 1 1/4 inch wide tinsel lace braid. Full silky fringe 4 1/2 inches deep all around. Smaller corner panels in oriental patterned fancy silk. Full gathered magenta rose silk lining to match.

Stand: Specially selected wood, turned and beaded stem in rich polychrome colors to match the shade. Base heavy metal bronze and polychrome finish in fancy ornamental design. Comes with two full silky tasseled pull cords, 2-piece socket and 3 feet of silky electric cord. Wired completely for 2 bulbs. Height to top of shade 62 ins.

Bridge Lamp

Shades: Shade matches floor lamp shade in design, shape, colors and materials used. Size of shade 12 1/2 inches. Two heavy tasseled silky pull cords.

Stand: Matches floor lamp stand, height over all 58 inches, 2-piece socket and 3 feet of silky covered electric cord. Wired for two bulbs.

Both lamps are for electric use only. Shipping weight of 2 lamps, complete, about 20 lbs.

Order by No. G9982A \$1.00 with coupon brings both lamps \$3.00. Weekly special 2 for 1 price only \$19.95 for both lamps.

\$1.00 DOWN

Floor lamp and bridge lamp with matched silk shades and stands — both on this special sale for the price of one!

Free Trial

We've smashed the price on this offer! Only \$1.00 with the

coupon below brings this amazing 2 for 1 bargain — both lamps to your home on 30 days' trial. See for yourself what unbelievable values they are. Notice the quality, the handsome design, the elegance and luxury these two lamps add to your room. Then do this: Compare the values with what you pay for such lamps locally or anywhere else. Then you'll see that you'd pay as much for one lamp elsewhere as we ask on this special sale for two. After 30 days' trial, if you're not delighted with the bargain, send the lamps back at our expense and we'll refund your \$1.00 plus any transportation charges you paid.

\$2.00 a Month

2 for 1 sale price, only \$19.95. Think of it—\$19.95 for such a value! You couldn't equal it anywhere else even for spot cash. And we not only save you money on this special 2 lamps for the price of one offer, but give you the easiest monthly terms besides. This bargain price is special, for this sale only. Send that coupon below now while this money-saving, 2 for the price of 1 offer lasts.

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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

— OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE —

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
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AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION AND ITS CREED.

By William Green, President of the A. F. of L.

Institutions are born out of the needs of society and established by those who are drawn together by common ties and a common purpose. This fact is recognized in the establishment of governments, churches, colleges, schools, industries and economic organizations. The success of the entire social order depends upon the creation of means and methods through which the political, religious, economic and social life of mankind can be promoted, safeguarded and protected.

It is significant of the innate desire of mankind that all institutions of prominence and influence are formed for the purpose of increasing human and spiritual values. Society gives recognition to those movements which enrich, sustain and glorify individual effort and collective progress. It does not, knowingly, give its approval or its support to any movement which tends to destroy human happiness and detract from the personal worth or intellectual and spiritual progress.

The movement among working men and women which finally developed into the formation of trade unions has now become an institution and is generally recognized as a fixed part of our institutional life. It had its beginning in the early period of our national life and originated from the banding together of a small group of skilled mechanics and artisans. Those same impulses which moved the early patriots to demand and secure the blessings of liberty, freedom and self-government inspired the forefathers of the trade union movement to organize for the enjoyment of industrial freedom, industrial liberty and self-advancement. History records that they were both pioneer patriots and pioneer trade unionists. The establishment of the institution of trade unionism in our land paralleled the establishment of our government and independence upon American soil.

The organization of labor progress slowly and systematically. It was necessary for its advocates and representatives to teach and

educate those who were to be benefited by its service. Because of a small membership and because the amount each member paid was small it lacked finances with which to carry on educational or organizing work. This retarded its growth but did not lessen the zeal and ardor of its members. Slowly and steadily the work of organization continued until a numerical strength was developed sufficient to form an international organization which was named the American Federation of Labor.

The various units of organized labor, such as international and national unions, state and city central bodies, all collected funds from their members with which to further the cause of organized labor and bring to those outside the movement the urgent invitation to join with them in their endeavor to advance the economic and social interests of the workers. Their earnestness and the character and soundness of their appeal brought into membership and affiliation many thousands of working men and women representing all crafts, callings and trades. From a small beginning the organized labor movement grew into a gigantic organization numbering approximately five million people and wielding great influence in the political, social and industrial life of the nation.

As working people became united with this growing economic force they quickly realized how potential a force it was. They saw many ways in which they could improve their situations and create new opportunities for themselves and their fellow-workers. Their efforts met with such success that they were able to induce others to join them and as they increased their numbers they widened the scope of their activities and enlarged their program of advancement and progress.

While those who became members of the organized labor movement understood its lofty aims and praiseworthy purposes many of those who were not in direct contact with it failed to appreciate it and understand its principles, its creed and its policies. Some

looked upon it as an evil and disturbing force. Because it came into conflict with employers of labor who, while they believed in the organization of capital, were opposed to the organization of working people it was attacked and opposed by them in a most merciless and aggressive way. The methods used by some employers, in their efforts to oppose and destroy organization among working people, were of the most reprehensible and inhuman character.

Organized labor has sought to be understood. It has pleaded for the opportunity to function and to serve not only the working people but the public as well. It asks that the exercise of the right to organize be accorded to the working men and women just as society accords to capital and employers and other groups of society the right to organize. Where any attempt is made to deny the workers this right they will fight for its recognition and preservation.

It is this conflict between the workers who attempt to organize and those who oppose them which causes much of the strife and many of the strikes so burdensome and costly to workers, industry and society. The working people and their friends observe with very keen pleasure the new point of view entertained toward the organized labor movement and the better understanding of the very important place which the organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, occupies in the affairs and in the life of our country.

We are confident that as the organized labor movement is better understood and as it is given an opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency and its service in every community throughout the land it will receive the full support of all those who wish to see the constitution of the United States protected, American institutions preserved and human happiness and human welfare advanced.

The organization of labor has a creed to which its membership subscribed and which it seeks to make operative in every sphere of its activity. Through the application of its creed in all human relations, particularly in industry, it seeks to elevate human life and to carry on the work of human betterment. This creed embraces within it the essential characteristics of the written religious and moral codes. While organized labor is non-partisan in its political policy it does not fail to take an interest in politics and to use its political power in support of candidates who it believes are representative of the people and who will honestly and ably defend their rights and enact legislation which will redound to the public good.

One of the vital principles of our creed, in fact, the most fundamental of all is that men and women may be members of organized labor without regard to race or religious affiliation. All men and women who work for wages are eligible to membership in the American Federation of Labor. In

becoming members they are guaranteed the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of their conscience and they pledge themselves never to wrong a brother or to see him wronged if they can prevent it.

The American Federation of Labor is a sound, influential force in behalf of tolerance and in the defense of religious and political freedom. No law in the American Federation of Labor either abridges or denies the right of its members to belong to any church or denomination or to vote with or affiliate with a political party, nor is there any rule which can be invoked that would interfere with the free exercise of these rights which we hold to be inalienable.

The organized labor movement stands for an American standard of living, for high wages, reasonable hours of employment, the abolition of child labor. We demand the protection of women in industry, the creation of educational facilities and the compulsory school attendance of children. We demand the abolition of the sweat-shop and the abolition of the sale of convict-made goods in competition with free labor.

We have led in the movement for the passage of workmen's compensation legislation, of factory, mill and mine inspection laws and the establishment of sanitary and hygienic conditions in factories and workshops. We have demanded recreational opportunities and facilities so that all people may enjoy civic and community life.

The establishment of the five day work week is a part of organized labor's definite program. Human welfare, the care of widows and orphans and of sick and disabled, happiness in home life, the development of opportunities for material, intellectual and social attainment constitute a large part of organized labor's creed.

The motives and the work of labor's economic movement are many times misinterpreted and misunderstood when strikes occur having for their objective higher wages and improved conditions of employment. Many well-meaning and sympathetic friends fail to grasp the real objective of labor. For, while the primary purpose of organized labor is to secure high wages and shorter hours of labor its ultimate purpose is to help the workers and those dependent upon them to live more complete and happier lives. We strive to bring an increased amount of sunshine and happiness into the homes and lives of working people. Monetary and material values are secondary to human and spiritual values.

It is unfortunate that the purpose of organized labor in trying to secure a reduction in working time is seriously questioned. Frequently it is charged, by those who are hostile to the Trade Union movement that the workers demand shorter hours for the purpose of indirectly increasing wages and decreasing output. They allege that working people, in furthering this social reform, endeavor to shirk responsibility, perform less work and thus inflict upon industry and

society increased economic and financial burdens. They further allege that an increase in the leisure accorded workers through a reduction in working time tends to encourage shiftlessness, to increase crime and to develop a disregard for their work and efficiency.

All of these allegations and charges are untrue. They are contrary to human experience and are not in accord with facts. The shorter work day and the shorter work week are demanded by working people so that they may have opportunities for recuperation, surcease from the monotony and noise of continuous toil in factories, mills, mines and workshops and time to enjoy family and home life and to develop the spiritual, intellectual and cultural part of human life. Leisure and the opportunity to enjoy leisure will create an environment conducive to good citizenship and this is a matter in which all good citizens are interested. Our national life, the perpetuation and security of our democratic government depend upon the high quality and high standard of our citizenship. Long hours of labor, continuous employment deadens and dulls the spiritual and intellectual part of human life and brings about a total disregard and indifference to those problems and questions which so vitally affect our social and political life.

We assert that we desire more opportunities for self-development, self-expression and

intellectual advancement so that, as workers, we may play our part, intelligently and constructively, in the civic and political affairs of the nation. We wish to contribute toward the development of better men and women rather than to emphasize the accumulation of increasing wealth.

Trade unionism is an institution with a creed. Its friends recognize it as an influence for good and its enemies concede its existence and credit it with having many virtues. Its friends seek to make it more effective, serviceable and responsive to the needs of the working men and women. Its enemies hesitate to undertake to destroy it because the experience of other nations throughout the world shows that if trade unionism is weakened or destroyed there will immediately spring up in its stead a force dangerous and destructive to society and free institutions.

As an institution trade unionism must be protected and as an economic force it must be permitted to function. We offer the services of this institution of trade unionism to the development of efficiency in industry, to the promotion of the moral, spiritual and material interests of the masses of the people and as a stabilizing influence in our national and industrial life. We solicit acceptance of its creed so that the standards of life and living may be raised to the point recognized as commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

LABOR DAY, 1927.

By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

It is an historic fact that those who have done the work of the world have had to fight persistently and aggressively for improvements in their standards of life and living. Their struggles and sacrifices have been many and have called for heroic courage. Many times they have been attended by deepest tragedies.

Although struggle and effort on the part of the workers have wrought amazing changes the contest between right and wrong is still in progress. While organized labor has made substantial progress in many ways during the past year there were developments which aroused our deep interest and caused grave concern.

The judiciary has rendered some amazing decisions which to the layman appear to be directly contrary to the Constitution. The decision of the Supreme Court in the stone cutters' case was startling. By that decision stone cutters cannot refuse to cut stone transported in interstate commerce without being liable to suits for damages. Justice Brandeis, in a dissenting opinion, said that if the "refusal to work can be enjoined Congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton Act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds of involuntary servitude."

Then there were the decisions against the

milk drivers of Boston, the street carmen of Indianapolis and a number of other decisions which tend to curtail the normal and, as we believe, the legitimate activities of labor.

The struggle of the miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which has been going on for practically four months, attracts our attention. In characteristic, courageous fashion they have fought and sacrificed in such a way as to challenge our admiration.

Many other trade unionists have been forced to cease work to maintain wage scales and working conditions or to secure advances.

The needle trades have been suffering from organized attempts to destroy their organizations. The campaign against them is to advance the interest of the Soviet Government of Russia by turning the American trade unions into communist organizations.

This brings us to that most important question—organization. A year ago, as before, I urged that every effort be given to the organization of the unorganized. I am glad to state that the labor movement is gradually increasing in membership and in strength of purpose. Despite all the obsta-



cles placed in its way it is moving onward and forward.

The great majority of organized working men are to be congratulated upon their successes.

Another matter of great importance is the political campaign of 1928 when a president, a vice-president, members of Congress and state legislatures and other public officials are to be elected.

The non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor should be religiously observed. Third party movements will prevent the election of friends of labor and the people and permit of the election of reactionaries.

For nearly a half century the successes of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor have proved its

value. More and more elected officials have come to understand the aims and objects, the hopes and aspirations of the labor movement. They are learning that what labor asks is not for the benefit of labor alone, but for the benefit of the whole people.

The attempt to destroy the primary and restore the old "boss" controlled conventions must be aggressively antagonized in every state. With a knowledge of what has gone before and of the records of public men let me call upon you to earnestly, persistently and courageously carry out this slogan:

"Only those who vote for the interest of labor and the people should receive the votes of the wage earners no matter what political party they represent."

"Those whose votes are always against the interest of labor and the people should be opposed no matter what political party they represent."

One of the most amazing changes in the attitude of employers as well as financial and commercial interests is the recognition of labor's contention that high wages make for prosperity. During the last few years the domestic market has grown marvelously because of the success of the wage earners in maintaining adequate wages.

Here and there, however, can be heard demands that the wages of all workers shall be reduced. Only those who fail to comprehend the true basis of our nation's prosperity can favor or urge such a proposal.

It is the duty of the organized wage earners of America to oppose with utmost vigor any attempts to impose a general reduction in wages. Wage earners should turn their thoughts toward the maintenance of high living standards. No matter what comes Labor should direct all its efforts toward the further advancement of its economic and social welfare.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE TO "SEE"

Chicago.—Preparations are being made for "an old-time Labor Day parade" to be broadcast over Station WCFL, owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor, Friday evening, September 2. The "parade" will start promptly at 8 p. m., Chicago daylight saving time, and "last until over," as explained by Frank Lundquist, business manager of the station.

Five hundred thousand men and women in line! Bands, banners and flags! Cheering throngs along the line of march! Plenty of red fire and barrels of enthusiasm!

Speeches to Follow.

Following the "parade" there will be old-time Labor Day speeches. It is not definitely known yet who the speakers will be, but President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, has been invited to be the headline orator for the occasion. All trade unionists and friends who have

OLD TIME LABOR DAY PARADE

radio sets are urgently requested to "fall in line" and participate in this the greatest "Labor Day parade" in all history.

Federation to Celebrate.

On Labor Day proper, September 5, there will be a celebration held under the direction of the Chicago Federation of Labor at Soldiers' Field on the lake front. Games and contests of various kinds, with three or four amateur four-round bouts, will feature the occasion. This celebration will be from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Labor Day. An admission fee of \$1 will be charged, the proceeds to go to the radio fund.

Out-of-town visitors are cordially invited to participate.

A LOYAL MEMBER is a monument to UNION LABOR that will stand through the AGES.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

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JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

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LABOR DAY

With the dawning of Labor Day, 1927, there is no class in our country, or no place so far remote that does not realize and recognize the power and influence of the Labor Movement. This day is honored with parades and various demonstrations in recognition of Labor's right to celebrate its victories and to carry to all of the people its great message of hope and freedom.

The celebration of Labor Day was begun in 1882, and Congress made the day a legal day on June 28, 1894. Our history is filled with the records of martyrdom and self-sacrifice on the part of devoted individuals. The plight of the wage earner was pitiful previous to organization into trade unions. Only the prejudiced will fail to acknowledge that the credit of social and economic advancement achieved to date must be given to the men and women who have had sufficient vision, foresight and social consciousness to unite and help others to unite so that all of us as individuals may progress. In the up-hill fight against tremendous odds we have had occasions that have called for the supreme sacrifice, but the labor movement has never lacked in courageous men and women who were ready to serve the cause.

There are certain type of workers who are satisfied to accept merely the crumbs, they are the common enemy of organized labor for every time the intelligent workers through their unions gain another step forward in increased wages, decreased hours or improved working conditions, the unorganized of the same craft will profit to a certain degree. It is deplorable that they should benefit when they refuse to recognize that only through unity and organization can we hope to progress.

And so on this day let us give inspiration to those who are wilfully blind and prejudiced. Now is the time for the workers to come to the aid of their unions and to organize as thoroughly and completely as possible. Let us strive with all of the energy at our command to reduce the vast army of workers who are still strangers to the unions by getting them to understand our aim and mission.

AN EXTENSIVE UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN TO BE MADE

The union label trades department of the A. F. of L. has arranged for a nationwide label campaign from August 22 to September 10. This movement will be the most extensive yet launched by the department and will be conducted so that all national and international unions, State Federations of Labor, central bodies and local unions are benefited.

In a letter to trade unions, John J. Manning, secretary of the department, asks that each local appoint committees to aid in this movement. Unions in affiliation to the department are urged to prepare and distribute literature without cost to their locals and to central bodies. The department will furnish literature free of cost in unlimited quantities during the drive, or at any other time.

Local committees will make a survey of all business in their respective communities to ascertain the extent of union label goods of all descriptions. Firms employing members of the building and metal trades' unions and other various callings should also be

visited in an effort to benefit these trades. "Do not expect two or three persons to carry the whole burden of this campaign," said Secretary Manning. "Let each member of organized labor do something."

In demanding the label you secure goods made in a sanitary manner and by experienced operators, and in creating a demand for labeled goods you are multiplying the number of union employes, thus helping to organize the unorganized. Everything possible should be done to discourage the public in buying non-label goods, which is usually made in penitentiaries and sweatshops. Some dealers prefer to handle non-label goods because it can be bought for less, thereby making a larger profit.

NAVAL PARLEY HAS FAILED

The Geneva naval conference called by President Coolidge to induce the other naval powers, and Britain in particular, to agree to extend the Washington formula to auxiliary types of warcraft failed after a session of more than three weeks. The fundamental difference between the United States and Great Britain was the main reason for the conference failure. A demand was made by the United States that a limit be placed on small cruisers. These vessels are around 6,000 tons and are used in war times to destroy commerce. Great Britain objected on the ground that her many trade routes throughout the world lie in narrow waters and are bordered by other nations. These trade routes, Britain insists, must be protected, as her commercial life and her food depend upon imports.

The United States answered that unlimited small cruisers, together with Britain's many speedy merchant liners that can quickly be turned into commerce destroyers, will create an unbalanced ratio and will permit Britain to stop neutrals from trading with any nation she is fighting. While this policy is against international law, history shows that when a nation has its back to the wall, it is not particular about methods. It is also pointed out that Britain's numerous naval bases throughout the world make wide cruising radius for her battleships unnecessary. As the United States does not have these naval bases, long cruises to secure provisions are necessary in times of war. This means larger ships and greater expense, which Britain can forego. The Washington conference placed a limit of 10,000 tons on battleships. Britain wants a limit on tonnage less than that and no limit on the small cruisers. The United States takes the opposite position, and this is one of the major differences between the two nations. It could not be adjusted by diplomats who represented the two countries.

With the collapse of the Geneva disarmament conference the president has approved of the shipbuilding program developed by the general board of the navy department. While no official statement has been made, it is understood that in proposing a cruiser tonnage of from 250,000 to 300,000 at Geneva, the American government figured on a maximum of eighteen 10,000 ton cruisers for this country. Six such craft now have been contracted for, and the other twelve undoubtedly will be authorized by congress in the near future.

Eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers would total 180,000 tons, which, added to the 75,000 tons in the ten light cruisers of the Memphis type now in commission, would give the United States a grand total of 250,000 tons.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION CUTS SANTA FE VALUATION

Fourteen years ago Congress directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a physical valuation of the railroads to ascertain how much money was invested in them. Recently the commission fixed the valuation of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad as \$579,057,598, having rejected the claim of the railroad for a figure of 750 million dollars.

We understand that nearly all the road's contentions for an increase were rejected by the commission. On the valuation date, the Santa Fe had outstanding capital issues of \$634,924,553, while its book investment account, representing the corporation's value of its railroad system was \$534,221,823. The railroad also had in cash in its treasury on the valuation date \$42,553,671, however, the commission held that a cash balance of \$15,665,500 would be adequate for working capital and included only this total in the property valuation allowed.

In making final the Santa Fe figures, the commission adopted the price levels of 1914 as a guide and refused to concede that the much higher levels of prices in years subsequent to 1914 should be allowed to affect the valuation. It is also understood that should the valuation announced give the Atchison an earning in excess of 6 per cent per annum on its total the government will claim one-half of the excess, and it is over this claim that litigation is expected.

The magnitude of this inventory job recently completed by the Interstate Commerce

Commission can be comprehended when you take into consideration that its engineers have tallied every building, car, engine, signal, tie and rail on 244,000 miles of railroad track in the United States and priced the results of their investigation. The total cost of the work so far done is expected to be about \$120,000,000. Of this amount about \$30,000,000 will have been spent by the commission and is provided for by congressional appropriation. The remaining \$90,000,000 in an informal estimate of what the railroad companies will have spent in checking up the commission's result. The railroads are allowed to charge their expenses up to operating cost and put them on freight and passenger bills.

How important and far reaching this valuation question is can be determined by the fact if an excessive valuation is placed on the property of the roads it would mean increased traffic rates in order to create the stipulated rate of net income; whereas if the true amount of the investment was ascertained and used as a basis, rates could be reduced and wages materially raised and a fair return made on the money invested.

DECISION OF THE COURT IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC CASE

That the employees of the Southern Pacific might organize in any way they saw fit and that company unions organized and financed by railroad companies are a clear violation of the Railway Labor Act was the substance of a decision handed down by Federal Judge J. E. Hutcheson recently in the suit brought by the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Freight Handlers to enjoin the Southern Pacific from coercing or influencing employees to join the company union recently organized when the Brotherhood launched a wage movement.

The general chairman for the clerks appealed to the Federal Court for an injunction alleging that the carrier was violating the Railway Labor Act, which provides that employes and carriers shall have the untrammelled right to select their own representatives and that any attempt by one side to coerce the other in choosing its representatives shall be illegal.

The decision of the court was as follows:

"That the defendant Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company (a corporation and common carrier owning, leasing, and operating certain railroads throughout the States of Texas and Louisiana), its officers, servants and agents are hereby enjoined and restrained from in any way or manner interfering with, influencing, intimidating, or coercing plaintiffs or any of the approximately seventeen hundred clerical employees (and being the clerical employees described and referred to in plaintiffs' petition, which includes approximately seventeen hundred railroad clerks in the employ of the defendant Railroad Company on its lines throughout the States of Texas and Louisiana, except such clerical employees as are employed and engaged in its general office in the City of Houston, Texas, and in its general office in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana), with respect to their free and untrammelled right of selecting or designating their representatives for the purpose of considering and deciding any and all disputes between said clerical employees and the defendant Railroad Company; and further enjoining and restraining said defendant Railroad Company, its officers, servants, and agents from in any way or manner interfering with, influencing, intimidating, or coercing plaintiffs or any of said clerical employees herein referred to of their free and untrammelled right of self-organization.

"Nothing in this injunction shall be considered or construed as authority to prevent any employee of said defendant Railroad Company in the class referred to, from organizing, joining, promoting or fostering as many unions as he or they (meaning such employees in the class referred to) may desire, and in any way which he or they may desire, and with the assistance and aid of any of his fellow employees in any way and to any extent that said fellow employees (in the class referred to) may desire; nor shall anything in this injunction be considered or construed as authority or permission for any officer or agent of said Company, or any employee, acting for or on behalf of the defendant Railroad Company, attempting to influence or to interfere with said selection or designation of their said representatives, or their right to self-organization as herein referred to, upon any pretext that they are acting individually and not as representatives of said defendant corporation."

While this temporary injunction did not grant all that was asked by the employees, it was considered a big victory for the Brotherhood, and a hard blow to all company unions. That the company union is one of the most vital questions confronting the labor movement today cannot be disputed. It does not give justice to the employees, nor does it bring industrial harmony to the company for it originates with the corporation, it is organized by the corporation, and it is managed and directed by the corporation. The contracts these corporations force the workers to sign are illegal because

they are based on force; a contract must be entered into freely with the good will and faith of both parties.

The provision of the Railway Labor Act which guarantees to employers and employees the right to select their spokesman is very plain. The workers have not misunderstood or ignored the law, but many of the roads have, and were confident they could pull the wool over the eyes of the court and people and get away with it; and in their selfish greed and their gluttonous desire to pile up wealth and influence they received another death blow to company controlled "unions" through the decision of Federal Judge Hutcheson.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The official call for the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by the A. F. of L. executive council. The convention will convene in Los Angeles, California, Monday morning, October 3, and will hold its sessions in the Cinderella Roof Ballroom. "The importance of our movement," says the executive council call, "the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Los Angeles convention."

The trial trip of the first train equipped completely with roller bearings was made recently on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul between Chicago and Tacoma. The train consisted of Pullmans, dining cars, tourist cars and observation cars and eventually will be used on the service now provided by the Olympian crack train. Besides providing more quiet and smoothness for the passengers, the roller-bearing equipment is expected to decrease starting resistance, making for greater speed and eliminate the hot box.

George W. Perkins, formerly president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, has been installed as the western representative of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, recently organized by various national and international trade unions. Perkins has opened offices at the Illinois State Federation headquarters in Chicago, 623 So. Wabash Avenue, and is prepared to respond to all inquiries concerning the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and its insurance policies and rates. The company, which is headed by Matthew Woll, president of the Photo Engravers International Union, is urging unions and central bodies throughout the country to appoint local representatives to act as agents for this trade union venture into the field of insurance.

Baltimore is making great preparations for the exposition and pageant of 100 years of railroading from September 24 to October 8. It is to be the centenary of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, founded in 1827. The two weeks' celebration will be a drama of transportation. Side by side will be shown the earliest and the latest locomotives, freight cars and passenger coaches. Pre-railroad transportation will be shown in its rudest forms, the oxcart, the prairie schooner and then the lumber wagon with spring seat, which last was considered a tremendous advance in traveling comfort. The B. & O. is a venerable and honored institution. It did service in three wars. It had its full share in developing the country westward from Baltimore. It was built on solid lines and has been managed wisely. Its exposition and pageant will be of intense interest, showing the wonderful development and progress of one of the greatest industries of modern times.

A handful of federal injunctions have been issued against striking coal miners in Ohio. The miners are ordered "not to interfere" with interstate commerce.

If they threaten or intimidate "free and independents" every one knows they violate statutory law and can be arrested. But they can't be convicted on the word of coal owners or irresponsible thugs or manufactured evidence. The guilt must be proven and the miners are assumed to be innocent until the contrary is proven. This process is too slow for the coal owners. They want quick action, even at the cost of constitutional rights. So they ask for an injunction from a federal judge, who can not be reached by the people. Then they tell the court that the miners have "interfered" with employes, and the miners are ordered before the judge who commands them to prove their innocence.

If the judge happens to have his own ideas of strikes or if he is a graduated corporation counsel, the miners are fined or jailed. The burden of proof is always on the worker. If no strike exists the burden of proof is on the accuser, and conviction takes time.

QUOTATIONS

Advice is seldom welcome. Those who need it most like it least.—Johnson.

Adventure and contemplation share our being like day and night.—Coningsby.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with others or himself.—Aughay.

The best portion of a good man's life—his little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—Wordsworth.

A sound mind in a sound body, if the former be the glory of the latter, the latter is indispensable to the former.—Edwards.

It is seldom that God sends such calamities upon man as men bring upon themselves and suffer willingly.—Jeremy Taylor.

Seldom ever was any knowledge given to keep, but to impart; the grace of this rich jewel is lost in concealment.—Bishop Hall.

The discovery of what is true and the practice of that which is good are the two most important objects of philosophy.—Voltaire.

After a man has sown his wild oats in the years of his youth, he has still every year to get over a few weeks and days of folly.—Richter.

Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants; if they be real wants, they will come home in search of you; for he that buys what he does not want will soon want what he cannot buy.—Colton.

Men do not avail themselves of the riches of God's grace. They love to nurse their cares, and seem as uneasy without some fret as an old friar would be without his hair girdle. They are commended to cast their cares upon the Lodge, but even when they attempt it, they do not fail to catch them up again, and think it meritorious to walk burdened.—Beecher.

Patience is the guarding of faith, the preserver of peace, the cherisher of love, the teacher of humility; patience, governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stifles anger, extinguishes envy, subdues pride; she bridles the tongue, refrains the hand, tramples upon temptation, endures persecutions, consummates martyrdom; patience produces unity in the church, loyalty in the state, harmony in families and societies; she comforts the poor and moderates the rich; she makes us humble in prosperity, cheerful in adversity, unmoved by calumny and reproach; she teaches us to forgive those who have injured us, and to be the first in asking for forgiveness of those whom we have injured; she delights the faithful, and invites the unbelieving; she adorns the woman, and approves the man; is loved in a child, praised in a young man, admired in an old man, she is beautiful in either sex and every age.—Bishop Horne.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop,
Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler
Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McIlvain & Spiegel, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Un-
fair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore,
Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga.
(Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, In-
dianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C.
(Unfair.)
Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Un-
fair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington,
D. C. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City,
N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St.,
New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc.,
Jefferson, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Or-
leans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT

We are presenting below a list of claims and the amounts paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and the amounts paid members themselves for disability claims allowed from July 13th to August 16th inclusive. Also the total amount of insurance paid by this organization since the adoption of the insurance plan.

LIST OF CLAIMS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS FROM JULY 13 TO AUGUST 16, 1927.

Lodge	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relation	Date	Amount
372	Thomas Jeffers	Total Disability	Himself		July 22	\$1,000.00
21	Thomas Kennedy	Angina Rectoris	Elizabeth Lynch	Sister	July 22	1,000.00
1	Joseph Nengel	Auto Accident	Josephine Nengel	Wife	July 22	2,000.00
226	J. A. Blackwell	Sarcoma Fibula	Mrs. J. A. Blackwell	Wife	July 22	1,000.00
190	Mrs. E. Abraham		Joseph A. Abraham	Husband	July 29	1,000.00
120	G. W. Hunter	Cardio Renal Disease	Mrs. Geo. Hunter	Wife	July 29	1,000.00
15	Nick Jacquinot	Hypercurssion Arteriosclerosis	Mrs. J. Jacquinot	Wife	July 29	1,000.00
127	James Connelly	Total Disability	Himself		Aug. 6	2,000.00
39	Wm. Timmons	Total Disability	Himself		Aug. 8	1,000.00
130	Wm. H. Richards	Carcinoma of Throat	Mrs. John Hocking	Mother	Aug. 8	1,000.00
302	Chris Hulgard	Myocarditis	Mrs. Minnie Hulgard	Wife	Aug. 8	2,000.00
530	A. F. Bingham	Arteris Schusis	Mrs. A. F. Bingham	Wife	Aug. 8	1,000.00
91	Edward Kelly	Lagrippe and Apoplexy	Mary Kelly	Sister	Aug. 8	1,000.00
19	Manus McFadden	Carcinoma of Liver	Ellen Burke	Sister	Aug. 12	1,000.00
295	Donald McIntyre	Ariosis of Liver	Henry C. McIntyre	Son	Aug. 12	1,000.00
27	John Baseey	General Paralysis	Mrs. C. Bacigulapo	Mother	Aug. 12	1,000.00
428	C. Curling	Total Disability	Himself		Aug. 16	1,000.00

Benefits Paid as per August Journal

\$ 20,000.00

334,000.00

Total.....\$354,000.00

Natural Death Claims.....234	\$234,000.00
Accidental Death Claims.....34	68,000.00
Partial Disability Claims.....35	19,000.00
Total Disability Claims.....21	21,000.00

Natural Deaths (Voluntary Plan).....	\$342,000.00
	12,000.00

Total\$354,000.00

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. SCOTT,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN

For Period from July 15th to August 17th, 1927.

Minnedosa, Man., Aug. 17, 1927.

Nearly all of my time for the past month has again been devoted to the situation in Winnipeg and vicinity, and during which time the steady gain in membership in Local No. 126 has been maintained, having secured applications from each of the roundhouses and back shops during the period mentioned.

Fourteen applications were secured from the C. P. R. R. back shops, four from the Transcona Roundhouse, two from the Ft. Rouge Roundhouse, twelve from the Ft. Rouge back shops, ten from the Transcona back shops, one from Kenora, and one from Neepawa, making a total of 44 applications for the period mentioned. This was up to the time I left Winnipeg, and it was expected a number more would pay up from this payday in time for the next meeting.

Leaving Winnipeg on the 16th, or yesterday, on my way to Edmonton to attend the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, I have stopped over at Neepawa and here I secured the application of the boilermaker at Neepawa and have got the remaining non-member here in Minnedosa to agree to join up again. I will visit four other points on my way to Edmonton,

and be there on the 22nd when the Congress convention opens.

Full Time Ft. Rouge and Transcona Shops.

All of the twelve back shops of the Canadian National Railways in Canada have been working full time or the forty-four week since April or before, except the Transcona and Ft. Rouge back shops at or near Winnipeg. This also applies to all the back shops of the Canadian Pacific, they having been on full time for about one year now, other than the Angus (Montreal) shops, where they have not been working Saturday forenoons for the past few months.

On this account there has recently been a very considerable agitation among the membership of the Bona Fide Shopmen's Unions in the Transcona and Ft. Rouge shops, to bring about full time in those shops, which would mean a reduction in staff, sufficient to take care of same. As there is still a considerable number of non-members in those shops, who are not in any way assisting to maintain conditions and wages, it is felt that the reduction in staff should be made among them.

Present Crop Prospects in Western Canada.

While early this season it looked like

there would not be very much of a wheat or other grain crops in Western Canada, on account of the extreme lateness of the season, since then the weather so far has been so favorable that barring an early frost or prolonged wet weather, there will be better

than an average crop in this section this year, which will mean that our members who were furloughed from the roundhouses, last spring, will be back on the job when the crop movement starts. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN.

(Period July 16 to August 15, 1927, Inclusive)

Chicago, Ill., August 15, 1927.

Chicago received my attention for the greater portion of the month just ended. The writer attended regular meetings of Lodges 227, 626, 533, 1 and 588, and Lodge 589, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Organization matters including our membership at the Grand Trunk Railway were cared for in connection with Vice-President Brother M. A. Maher at Battle Creek, Mich., Lodge 127. Visited Brother Frank Sweeney, Henrotin Hospital, on the 18th of July, where he is convalescing nicely. Missionary work among delinquents developed progress, also unlimited argument and exchange of views on the many features relating to the Brotherhood. Like the survivors of the Civil War, the survivors of the 1922 strike prefer to fight it all over again, and perhaps it's well that it is so. Who knows but what some good may result from it?

Milwaukee during the past week in the interest of District Lodge 15 and Lodge 589. The meeting on the 10th was very satisfactory to the undersigned and no doubt our efforts with delinquents in the famous old time brewery metropolis will bring satisfactory results. Assistance rendered the writer by the local committeemen is heartily appreciated as it makes for united effort and success. Not always is that spirit apparent nowadays.

Trade conditions are unusually quiet. Other trades are affected similarly. Wage issues appear to be arbitration bound. Prosperity appears to be still wrapped up in winter underwear.

The traveling member in search of employment will do well to study the Construction News items in this issue of the Journal. While considerable work is in the contemplative state, there are numerous enterprises which will afford work to some of our members, provided they make an effort to secure it. The extensive line-up is herewith submitted for the benefit of the Journal reading membership—and welcome.

Construction News.

Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. has contracted with subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation for 7,500 tons of plates, shapes and bars, for the construction of a vessel for the International Mercantile Marine Co. of New York.

Lexington, So. Carolina. Penstok, 3,600 tons on Salude River Mill. Contract to Reeves Brothers Co., Alliance, Ohio.

Anaheim, Cal. Two gasholders for the Southern Counties Gas Co., involving 500

tons of steel. Contract to Western Pipe and Steel Co.

Monterey, Cal. 400 tons of steel for gasholder, for Pacific Gas and Electric Co. Contract to Western Pipe and Steel Co.

Hoquiam, Wash. 200 tons of plates. One 35,000, one 10,000 and one 5,000-barrel tank for the Union Oil Co. Contract to Western Pipe and Steel Co.

Pending—5,000 tons of plates for 16,640 feet of 54-inch; 18,230 feet of 48-inch pipe, and 3,380 feet of 36-inch pipe, for Springfield, Mass. Bids to be opened July 20.

Azusa, Cal. 650 tons, pipe line. Baker Iron Works, Los Angeles, Cal., low bidder.

San Francisco, Cal. 200 tons of plates for a barge for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. Bids to be taken soon.

San Diego, Cal. 100 tons plates for water tank and tower. Bids in July 15.

Clakamas, Oregon. 100 tons plates for stand pipe. Bids opened.

Philo, Ohio. 1,000 tons steel, buildings of Ohio Power Co. Bids being taken.

Hartford, Conn. Hartford Electric Light Co. has awarded a contract for an addition to its South Meadows Power Station.

Delray, Mich. Detroit-Edison Co. has awarded contract to the American Bridge Co. for 5,250 tons structural steel for its new power plant.

Wellsville, Ohio. Whitacre Boiler Co. has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital by Edward G. Whitacre, Francis W. Morton and A. B. Oakes.

Chippewa Falls, Wis. Northern States Power Co., 2 South Barstow St., Eau Claire, Wis., is building a dam and hydro-electric generating plant on the Chippewa River, and has awarded the contract to the Byllesby Engineering & Management Corp., 231 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

Green Bay, Wis. The Board of Education has awarded contract to the Pharo Heating Co., Madison, Wis., for the boilers, etc., for the new steam heating plant at the West Green Bay High School.

Victoria, B. C., Canada. The Canadian Northern Railway Co. proposes construction of ten oil storage tanks with capacity of 200,000 gallons, at the company's terminals here.

East Beauport, Quebec, Canada. Frontenac Brick Co., Quebec, has started work by day labor, on construction which includes a blast furnace 80x400 feet, other buildings and machinery equipment.

Montreal, Que., Canada. The By-Product Coke Co. of Canada will build a \$5,000,000

coking plant here for the Montreal Coke and Mfg. Co., subsidiary of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. has booked an order for five coast guard cutters for the Treasury Department, involving about 4,500 tons of steel plates.

Pusey & Jones Co. has booked an order for a new steamer for the Baltimore Steam Packet Co., involving about 2,000 tons of plates.

Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. has purchased the plates for two steel tanks involving 1,200 tons, for Detroit.

Boston, Mass. Atmospheric Nitrogen Chemical & Dye Corp. has awarded the general contract for a steam-electric power plant, to Stone & Webster, Inc.

Springfield, Mass. The Boston & Maine Ry. Co. has awarded the general contract for an engine house and repair shop 80x196 feet, to Treddenick-Billings Co., 10 High St., Boston, Mass.

Kearney, N. J. Public Service Corp. of New Jersey has awarded a steel contract to the Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa., for the erection of an addition to their power plant here.

Atlantic, Iowa. The Iowa Electric Co. will build a new gas plant here.

Minneapolis, Minn. Fairview Hospital Association, 2312 Sixth St., South, has let general contract to Field-Martin Co., 720 South Sixth St., for a 400-horsepower steam operated power plant, including equipment. Long & Thorshov, 1028 Andrus Building, are the architects.

Winnipeg, Man., Canada. James Ballantine & Co. have been awarded the contract for the installation of a heating plant at the Fort Osborne barracks.

Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., have the contract to erect water stations and treating plants at Ravenna and Kent, Ohio, and J. M. Green of Baltimore has the contract to erect similar work at Greenwich and Lodi, Ohio, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

Hillyard, Wash. (Spokane.) Treating cylinder, storage tanks and working tanks for a tie treating plant under construction for the Great Northern Railway Co., have been let to the Puget Sound Machinery Depot, Seattle, Wash., and the Williams Bros. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. The work is being done principally by company forces.

Olivers, Ind. The New York Central Ry. Co. has let contract to the Ogle Construction Co., Chicago, for the construction of a 50-ton, one-track electric steel coaling station and an electric cinder plant.

Fernie, B. C., Canada. The shops, power plant, roundhouse and storehouse of the Morrissey, Fernie & Michel were destroyed by fire on July 3, 1927, with a total loss of \$50,000.

West York, Pa. The Sandusky Cement Co., Engineer's Building, Cleveland, O., has plans for the immediate erection of an addition to its mill at York, Pa., for the

manufacture of gray cements, to cost more than \$250,000 with machinery. It is expected to require about six months for completion.

Le Mars, Iowa. The City Council is arranging for the immediate erection of a new central steam power plant for municipal heating service, to cost close to \$125,000, including equipment.

Joliet, Ill. The Illinois Steel Co. and the American Steel & Wire Co. are constructing a \$500,000 power unit at Joliet, Ill. It will be equipped with five 1,000-h.p. boilers and will generate power for all units of both plants. The Steel Company engineers are in charge of construction.

Knoxville, Tenn. The Volunteer Portland Cement Co., Knoxville, Tenn., will soon begin the construction of its proposed mill near the city, to cost close to \$900,000 with machinery, contracts for which are now being placed. A machine shop will be installed.

Norfolk, Va. The Virginia Electric & Power Co., Richmond, Va., is arranging an expansion and improvement program for the last half of 1927 to cost about \$6,650,000. The work will include the completion of a new steam-operated electric power plant now in course of erection in Norfolk, Va., new transmission lines, power substations and other miscellaneous work.

Cleveland, Ohio. The Ohio Terminal Co., 2704 E 34th St., will soon begin the construction of an eight-story cold storage and refrigerating plant totaling 500,000 cubic feet, and reported to cost about \$450,000 with machinery. It will be operated by the Cuyahoga Cold Storage Co., understood to be an affiliated organization.

St. Louis, Mo. The Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis, is disposing of a bond issue of \$10,000,000, a portion of the proceeds to be used for expansion and betterments. The company is said to be arranging for a program for extensions, to cost more than \$5,000,000.

Traverse City, Mich. The Common Council is considering the installation of a municipal steam-operated electric power plant for auxiliary service, to cost \$78,000 with equipment. Burd, Giffels & Hamilton, Grand Rapids, Mich., are engineers.

Detroit, Mich. The Fisher Body Co., General Motors Building, will soon take bids for the erection of three one-story units at its plant at Pontiac, Mich., to cost more than \$250,000. The company will begin superstructure for a new power house at the plant, for which building contract was let to J. A. Utely, Penobscot Bldg., Detroit.

Beaumont, Texas. The Gulf States Utilities Co. is considering plans for an addition to its steam-operated electric generating plant on the Neches River, to increase the capacity to 40,000 kw.

Eugene, Oregon. The City Council is completing plans for the early construction of the first unit of a new municipal hydro-electric power plant on the McKenzie

River, to have an output of 16,000 h.p. To additional units will be installed following the completion of the first plant, making a total capacity of 75,000 h.p.

Foregoing items are authentic. They will appear in September Journal in connection with report of the undersigned. You are

favorable with this advance copy so as to inform you of such work as may be contemplated in your particular territory as well as generally throughout the States and Canada. Fraternalty yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, 7533 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

Period of July 15th to August 15th, 1927, Inclusive.

I am pleased to report that during the past thirty days I have been successful in reorganizing Lodge 74, at Houston, Texas. This of course has been done with the loyal assistance and co-operation of a number of our former members who realize the necessity of maintaining organization in and around Houston. A charter and complete new set of books have been sent for and Lodge 74 will start off with a membership of 20, all this number reinstated with the exception of 3 members who belonged to other locals. These men immediately deposited their clearance cards. On August 22nd the officers will be installed and I am of the opinion that Lodge 74 has selected a good set of officers, and with the assistance and co-operation of the members Lodge 74 will go forward and take her place among the labor unions in the city of Houston.

I might also add that I have attended the regular meetings of Lodges 132, 305 and 587 and am pleased to report that Lodges 132 and 587 voted to affiliate with the Texas State Federation of Labor. I hope to be able to report in our next month's journal that Lodge 305 at Port Arthur and Lodge 74 at Houston have also affiliated. There is much to be gained by our locals being affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. Every state in the Union should have a modern Boiler Inspection Law, and there is only one way to get it and that is to affiliate with the State Federation and have them in their convention endorse a proposed Boiler Inspection Law and present it to the Legislature and fight for its passage. A number of other reasons could be given why our local unions should affiliate, but time and space will not permit going into this matter further.

The different oil companies have made it as difficult as possible to organize the men employed in the refineries, through the adoption of so-called insurance schemes, stock ownership schemes, etc. All of these schemes are for the purpose of keeping the workers away from a bona fide labor union. Some of the companies have gone to the extent of giving the men some free insurance. Any man with any sense at all knows what this is done for and should not drop out of his labor union because the employer gives him something, or at least leads him to believe he is giving him something for nothing. Any time an employer gives its employees anything free they are going to collect in some other way and generally it is by keeping the

wages below what they should be. Some day the workers are going to wake up and when they do they are going to say to "Mr. Employer, we, your employees, appreciate your generosity but we prefer to buy our own insurance and take out our own stock, and we want just and fair wages and working conditions." What happens to an employee who has worked for an employer for a good many years and has been given certain free insurance when said employee is either discharged or laid off? His insurance is gone and he can only continue same by paying the standard premium rate at the age he is when laid off or discharged. Make a relative comparison as between this so-called insurance scheme of the employer and that of the Boilermakers' Union and you will readily see the difference. In the Boilermakers' Union you can continue to carry your insurance even if you leave the work of your trade, and you don't have to pay the standard premium rate. You can also carry insurance on your entire family and all blood relatives on the basis of \$1.25 per thousand dollars' worth per month. Has any employer interested himself in your family to the extent of which the Labor Union has? The answer is "NO," so why remain on the outside of an institution that is really trying to serve your interests.

Our monthly journal reaches quite a number of prospective members and it is for this reason that I have endeavored to point out to such men the necessity of belonging to something that will serve the interest of the workers and their families, and I know of no other organization on this earth that has gone as far as the Labor Union in protecting the individual member and his family.

Trusting that this brief report will meet with the approval of our members and that each and every member will do everything in his power to help make the Local Union in his town or city 100 per cent, and with kind personal regards and best wishes to all, I remain,

Fraternalty yours,

C. A. McDONALD,
International Vice-President.

You cannot be a union man,
No matter how you try,
Unless you think in terms of We
Instead of terms of I.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

July 15th to August 15th

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1927.

Visited the following locals and attended their meetings: 412, Malone, N. Y.; 380 and 750, Buffalo, N. Y., and 229, Rochester, N. Y. Also visited Bridgeburg and Port Coubourne, Canada. In company with Brother Bowen, general chairman of District 12, N. Y. Central Lines, we paid a visit to Malone, N. Y., and Tupper Lake, N. Y., where there were a number of delinquent members, and after meetings they all agreed to reinstate and become active members. Visited Bridgeburg and Port Coubourne, Canada, in company with Brother B. A. Newtown of Local 7, Buffalo, where we had

information that breweries were being erected at those places. They intend to build a brewery at Bridgeburg, Canada, but the work has not started as yet. While in Buffalo spent considerable time visiting the men employed in Depew shops, where I hope in the near future to put in a local, as several members who are employed there are anxious to get the shop organized. Locals 380 and 750, Buffalo, are building up their membership, but the work in the contract shops in Buffalo and vicinity has been very slack. At the present time I am in Rochester handling a grievance for Local 229. Yours fraternally, M. F. Glenn, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

Period July 16, 1927, to August 15, 1927, Inclusive.

San Francisco, Calif., August 15, 1927.

My services having been requested by the officers of Lodge No. 94, Sacramento, Calif., the opening of this period found me in that city where I was engaged for several days assisting the officers in connection with the affairs of their local. A complete audit of the books for the first and second quarters of 1927, proved them to be correct and in splendid shape. Official quarterly report forms were made up in detail for each quarter and forwarded to the International President's office, and a report showing the standing of each individual member appearing on the local ledger together with the date and serial number of all receipts issued during the period audited was compiled and mailed to the International Secretary-Treasurer for verification. The Western Pacific Railroad shop, Phoenix Boiler Works, Byer-Anderson Boiler and Welding Works, and the Schaw Pipe shop were visited and regular meetings of Lodges 94 and 743 were attended.

Completing my mission at Sacramento, a regular meeting of Lodge No. 317, Richmond, Calif., was attended, after which I left for Santa Barbara, Calif., where the annual wage conference between officials of the Shell Oil Company and a committee representing their employees was scheduled to open before the Federal Oil Board on Saturday July 23d. This conference remained in session several days, but the present unsettled condition of the oil in-

dustry being unfavorable to the employees, their committee was placed in a defensive position. Consequently the new Memorandum of Terms for the year ending July 31, 1928 contains no material changes. The only accomplishment worthy of mention being a proposal submitted by the employees committee which provides for elimination of the second class mechanics by reclassification and the setting up of a regular indenture apprentice system. This proposal received favorable consideration from the company representatives and negotiations to this end will be arranged at an early date.

The past two weeks were devoted to the situation in this district and in the Sacramento valley. Regular meetings of Lodges 6, 39 and 317 were attended—and some assistance was given to the local and district representatives in the handling of various matters of interest to our members. The matters receiving attention being adjustment of grievances, jurisdictional disputes, conference for wage increases, new field construction and organizing work, and in connection with these matters the following points were visited: Martinez, Tracy, Stockton, Wallace and Sacramento. Trade conditions quiet.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our official Journal, I am with very best wishes, yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER.

Since my last report I have spent considerable time in Battle Creek, Mich., straightening out the tangled financial affairs of Lodge No. 127. I made an audit of the accounts of former Secretary L. W. Smith, from April 1, 1925, to July 1, 1927, and found former Secretary Smith short in his accounts the sum of \$347.45 for that

period. He made a cash payment of \$100 and satisfactory arrangements to pay the balance in monthly payments. In connection with his shortage, I found the worst case of carelessness and neglect on the part of a local lodge secretary that I have ever seen. He allowed the whole lodge to become delinquent, many of the members

sending him their dues and thinking they were in good standing, while he used the money and let them go delinquent. I was able to get the financial affairs in fairly good shape, and reinstated five Boilermakers and one Helper at Battle Creek, and made out receipts that had been paid for to one Boilermaker at Chicago; two Boilermakers and one Helper at Detroit, and three Boilermakers at Durand, Mich. An entire new set of officers were elected, and I have just received a letter from the new secretary, Brother George Brandimore, that he has reinstated two more Boilermakers and six Helpers at Battle Creek and one at Durand, one at Detroit and two more to pay this month at Detroit, and eight to pay up this month at Chicago. That will just about reinstate all the members who became delinquent because of Smith's neglect and carelessness.

I also visited Lima, Ohio, Lodge No. 259, where I met Brother P. D. Harvey, general chairman District No. 31, relative to seniority claim of Brother Mike O'Neal. Made careful investigation of this case, and talked to all members who would be affected by restoring Brother O'Neal's sen-

iority as claimed by him, and found that none of the brothers would sign the statement required by the management, and I am of the opinion that there is nothing that we can do in this case, in view of the position taken by the members that would be affected, and because the company records show Brother O'Neal as resigned on the date in dispute. While in Lima Brother Harvey and myself visited all shifts at the B. & O. roundhouse, where we found three Boilermakers and four Helpers delinquent. Talked to all of these former members and all agreed to get reinstated the following pay day.

I then went to Chillicothe, Ohio, Lodge No. 135. Called special meeting and was successful in getting the financial affairs of this lodge straightened out. Also, while in Chillicothe I made an audit of the accounts of the financial officers of the lodge for the second quarter of 1927 and found the accounts in first class shape. This will conclude report for this month, and with best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain fraternally, M. A. Maher, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN.

I submit the following report on matters that shall always receive my first consideration, and for that reason I have been submitting a report month after month in the columns of our Journal appealing to the unorganized of our craft to realize their condition and position because of their lack of organization and the absolute necessity of it. If my reports have been read by any unorganized craftsmen, I trust my appeal has not been in vain on that very interesting question on the needs of organization and mutual trades co-operation in order to cope with the present existing conditions since it is from one who had many long years of experience in the International Brotherhood, as well as the labor movement in general, and who knows what has been accomplished by sane and intelligent efforts in the past history of our Brotherhood and, in addition, we still look for greater possibilities in the future.

But let us not fail to remember that success of our movement depends altogether on united action and sturdy and hard perseverance in accordance with the Constitution of our International Brotherhood. Any changed condition that's worth while is worth an effort to make possible, and such a possibility can be made possible only through and by the bona-fide labor movement, to and for the cause of human progress and human rights. In doing so, let us not forget the union label on manufactured products is the barometer which indicates the highest type of advanced American civilization in order to successfully cope with the present ever changing industrial situation.

Permit me to take another important

topic—the Declaration of Independence, that was drafted by the founders of this Republic in the year of 1776. That also applies to the founders of our present International Brotherhood, who realized from the past and bitter experience that the trade of Boilermaking and Iron Shipbuilding could only be protected by organization and sane, mutual co-operation, just like the promoters and founders of the American Government, for the social and material interests of all the people thereof. The founders of the Declaration of Labor at Chicago, Ill., and at Atlanta, Ga., was made after years of struggle against inhuman shop conditions and wages. It meant something; it took courage, as it showed a willingness to get together and organize the men in shops and yards as the only beacon of hope for oppressed labor.

The organized of this day are pleading with our unorganized craftsmen to remember organized labor's Declaration as did the patriots in 1776 in their Declaration for a free and independent Government, and why the unorganized can't see in this day and age the opportunities and wonderful possibilities for American labor, when organized, is away and beyond the imagination of those who study the present economic situation from every angle in the trades union movement of the International Brotherhood or in the general labor movement. Organization and co-operation is a necessity as a trades union business proposition to successfully cope with a condition that requires sane and intelligent trades union efforts to deal with, as I notice when the business or professional associations are

attacked they come together in their various associated associations or unions without noise or bluster and apply the proper remedy. Why not labor?

As long as the good Lord gives me health and strength I will continue to write on the question of organization when permitted by the Editor of our Official Journal, as there is no question so vital to the Boilermakers and Shipbuilders as that. When organized all other responsibilities, duties and benefits go hand in hand with mutual co-operation, which is the very object and fundamental of the trades union movement.

As the past history of the labor movement includes many unfair propositions of many unfair employers, that organized labor, by its efforts which were fair, open and above criticism and more than liberal forced these unfair employers to adopt a different policy in dealing with organized labor. They have changed tactics, but nevertheless still refuse to give employees their constitutional rights. Such rights will be established when the workers pass up the company unions and other similar traps that have for their objects the absolute control of labor wherever bona-fide labor organizations don't exist. Shall we permit those dope-traps to continue or declare with the patriots of 1776 that liberty and independence cannot be crushed. They gave their lives and all they held dear in this world to make possible their declaration. Labor also has a duty it can't get away from; for organized labor has also made a declaration to stand loyal together in the struggle for industrial liberty and constitutional freedom—one and inseparable for human rights.

More especially in these times, with paid malicious propaganda against every interest that organized labor is entitled to, that every unorganized worker should know and be well posted on, for every citizen knows that eternal vigilance leads on to liberty, while organization and co-operation lead on to success. Without organization we place one worker in competition with the other, which makes for industrial slavery, instead of that degree of independence that makes possible recognition in labor disputes. To sum it up in its proper dress; labor when unorganized, is but the tool of organized capital, and no unorganized worker can deny it. The clouds of disorganization and its effects may hover around us, but regardless of the trouble it causes to labor, there is a gleam of hope and encouragement which will bring about organization and triumph for the unorganized Boilermakers and Shipbuilders, their Helpers and Apprentices in industrial peace, recognition and practical united demonstration that labor in its efforts for justice cannot be crushed from the inside. When united, organized men pull together. It has been proven in the last few years that organized labor cannot be crushed by employers, regardless of under-cover work that has been

so evident to all who read, see and observe what organized labor has been up against. No body of men has a better understanding of the industrial issues that confront labor than workers who toil in the shops and the shipyards, and from that experience they must realize the necessity of organization. If the unorganized only profit from that experience, which I trust they will, and prove to unfair employers that our Brotherhood is a legitimate trades union business proposition, and here to stay, regardless of any and all opposition. The economic conditions force and justify it, and for that reason all should stand together, work together as one man when their freedom is attacked.

Not in company unions nor other make-shifts, where the industrial cards are stacked and dealt out to deceive those who fall into the pit that destroys any possibility of recognition or a square deal for all who fall for the open shop, so-called, or the companies' well oiled machines, known as inside-cover shop committee meetings, is sure to strike an industrial snag that never elevates, but on the contrary lowers the possibility of any hope for labor in the future. A company committee meeting, where union and non-union take part, is but a trap to deceive the unwary, and I trust the organized who take part in such meetings will remember their duty and obligation in the future, and be governed accordingly. And the unorganized who take part—may they see the deception to lead them away from the legitimate path that leads to success, not on the path of misunderstanding and disruption, for a house divided against itself must surely fall. A so-called open shop, or company shop meeting will fare likewise.

I noticed in a newspaper a few weeks ago, a story that has some food for reflection. It was the passing of a faithful horse that pulled an ice wagon for several years in the heat of the summer sun, but in disgust that old horse, realizing what he went through in the past, and what he must expect in the future, and in resentment of his cruel treatment, kicked his master into a hospital. Feeling he performed a meritorious act, he appeared to be satisfied, and died. The strangest part of the kicking performance is that more horses don't do the trick sooner. Had the horse gone along like non-union men do he would still be pulling that ice wagon. All the horse got out of his job was patches on his harness and a feed of hay and perhaps oats, but never very plentiful, for if the thought of kicking his driver ever came into his head he was too busy by day and too tired at night to even consider it. It was the ice wagon to his ending, with way stops only for his feed and sleep. The joke is not on the man that got kicked but on all other old horses that never kick, but go right along just like the non-union worker pulls along, year in and year out, meek and

humble, accepting what is handed him without even the necessary kick. But like any old horse, the individual kick means nothing. It's the united, organized kick that counts in our industrial co-operation. This we know from experience. That none can doubt.

I trust, should this appeal and reasons explained in this report be read by any unorganized Boilermaker or Shipbuilder, that reasonable, thoughtful consideration be given it. At least I hope it will for industrial conditions and the necessity of organization justify it.

The local industrial situation in both cities, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., are some dull in the railroad and contract shops, but Norfolk Navy Yard has considerable repair work on hand, and, owing to the dull conditions in the railroad and contract shops, of the men laid off many have found employment at the Norfolk Navy Yard, but one extreme generally follows another and I expect better times in the future. At least we hope for them, for the Boilermakers employed in railroad and con-

tract shops have been up against it good and hard for some time.

The Norfolk Navy Yard Boiler Shop, by a competitive bid, has been awarded the contract for the construction of twelve new boilers for the battle ships Nevada and Oklahoma and will require a number of Boilermakers to get them out. The Navy Department knew, from past experience on other important jobs, that the Boilermakers always made good at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and was the lowest bidder for the twelve new boilers mentioned above and was awarded the contract. For that reason I must hand considerable credit to the Naval Officers in charge, and the active union Boilermakers in the Navy Yards, as well as Senator Swanson of Virginia for his official and untiring efforts to land the job of building twelve new boilers. Senator Swanson is a loyal friend of all the American people and don't forget it. That has been proven on many occasions when a friend was necessary at Washington, D C., or elsewhere when required. I remain, yours fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

Agreements

AGREEMENT.

This Agreement made and entered into this 12th day of August, 1927, by and between the Albina Marine Iron Works and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local Lodge No. 72, and to remain in full force and effect until the 28th day of February, 1928.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except that four hours shall constitute a day's work on Saturday. Work in excess of these periods or upon Sundays and holidays, except as set forth below, shall be considered as overtime and shall be compensated as such. Eight hours of employment constitutes a day's work and shall be worked within nine consecutive hours. The hour of commencement of work shall be that now in force unless otherwise mutually agreeable to the parties to this agreement.

2. All time worked over eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of double time (two hours for one) including Sunday and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and General Election days for President and Governor and any other legal holidays designated by the State or Nation.

Should any of the above named holidays fall on Sunday, the day observed by State or Nation shall be considered a holiday and paid for as such.

3. All time worked between the hours of Twelve Noon Saturday and eight Monday morning shall be considered overtime. The same rule is to apply to all holidays. For example, a holiday falling on a Tuesday from twelve midnight Monday until twelve midnight Tuesday shall be considered a holiday. NOTE: (This rule will apply only to where a single shift is worked; where double shifts are being worked the rule governing night shift shall apply.

4. Regularly constituted night shift shall be three consecutive nights or more. Men called upon to work less than three nights consecutively on job shall receive full overtime rates for actual time worked. When men are laid off waiting for material, moving of ships or other causes and less than three nights have been worked, it will not be considered a night shift and overtime rates shall apply.

5. If an employe works less than four hours he shall receive four hours' pay. If more than four hours are worked and less than eight, he shall receive eight hours' pay. Men called to report for work and not given employment shall be allowed four hours' pay.

Men starting to work after the regular starting time and called upon to work overtime, shall be paid overtime rates commencing at regular quitting time.

6. Men working upon jobs located at Vancouver, Washington, Terminal No. 4, Linton, or any location outside of the recognized

city street car limits of eight cents carfare, shall receive an allowance of one hour's pay for each day worked at the locations named above. When men are requested to finish any job and laid off after street cars and buses have quit running for the night, company shall furnish means of transportation for men affected.

7. Men working on ship repair work and removed from the ship to shop to work on material for ship job, there shall be no change in the wage rates.

8. Employees leaving the city to work shall receive first class transportation, board and lodging at place of employment and to receive eight hours' pay for each day's traveling.

9. All employees shall be members of Lodge No. 72 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America and shall be hired through the Business Office of Lodge No. 72.

10. Helpers put up to Holders on, Rivet Heaters, Drillers and Reamers shall continue to receive the wage rates covering this classification.

11. All Boilers and Uptakes will be thoroughly cleaned and double bottoms, deep tanks and all oil tanks shall be steamed and thoroughly cleaned before Boilermakers and Helpers start work thereon.

12. Wage Scale: Boilermakers, Shipfitters, Anglesmiths, Chippers and Caulkers, Acetylene Welders shall receive a minimum scale of ninety-two cents (92c) per hour.

Drillers and Reamers, Punch and Shearmen, Holder on, Rivet Heaters, eighty cents (80c) per hour. General Helpers, seventy-two cents (72c) per hour.

Anglesmiths on slabs, one dollar (\$1.00) per hour. Slab helpers, eighty cents (80c) per hour. Electric Welders, one dollar (\$1.00) per hour.

The above rates apply to Water Front Ship repair work and new ship construction.

13. It is also agreed and understood that employees, parties to this Agreement, shall be insured under the Oregon Compensation Law.

14. Under no circumstances shall employees and foremen make separate arrangements on any job that will change or conflict with any section or part of this Agreement.

15. Failure of Shop Committee and Superintendent or Foreman to adjust any grievance, same shall be taken up by Management and Business Representative of Local No. 72.

Signed for Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, Local Lodge No. 72.

JOSEPH REED,
International Representative.

Signed for the Company.

GEORGE RODGERS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Approved Aug. 19, 1927.

WM. ATKINSON,
Asst. International President.

Correspondence

Kansas City, Mo.

To All Members of Our Brotherhood,
Greetings:

There are four reasons why Minnesota Avenue at 8th St., Kansas City, Kansas, is the greatest corner in the United States. They are the Boilermakers' Organization, the Brotherhood Building, the Brotherhood State Bank, and the writer. And the bank is booming as well as all the others. At the close of business Monday, August 15, the receipts were \$868,319.86, and still there is room on the books for some more names.

Business around Kansas City is still dull, while most of the members of 32 are working there aren't any jobs. Brother Hugh McNellis, who has been off for a couple of years, reported for work this week.

Do any of you readers remember when, after the boys had been off for a couple of days, and the tiger asked some of them what hand they drove, and two of them, wanting to be good, said down handed, and he said, all right go over and drive them roof bolts over your head? And when the first question that the boss would ask was what hand do you drive? Do you remember when Doctor Kelly examined the Boilermaker Helper to see if he could be an

engineer or a boss and he passed with flying colors? To any brothers who have visited in Kansas City, Whitey and Iron Head are out in Los Angeles in pictures, I guess,

Who, when the mercury is down among the single 0,

Long miles to the Labor Temple to lodge must go

Through cutting winds and blinding snows
—Secretary.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain, fraternally yours, W. E. Dwyer, Sec., L. 32.

P. S.—Did you write home this week?

Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I desire to express through the columns of our Journal the sincere appreciation of myself and family, for the very prompt manner in which my claim for total disability was paid. I was injured in June, 1926, and was declared by my family physician totally and permanently disabled early in May, 1927, and my claim was sent to the insurance company by Brother Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer, June 15, 1927, and I was notified by Brother Scott on July

24 that my claim had been allowed. I received a check for \$2,000.00 due to the fact that I carried \$1,000.00 uniform and \$1,000.00 voluntary insurance through our organization. This payment of my claim was very prompt indeed when one considers the investigation necessary to establish total disability.

I feel that the insurance in our organization is second to none, the safest, cheapest and best insurance that I know of, doubly safe because our grand organization is behind it, and responsible for it. Again I want to thank our International Office and the Chicago National Life Insurance Company for the prompt payment of my claim, and let the entire membership of our organization know how deeply grateful we all feel, and what a grand help this insurance is to myself and family at this time.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, fraternally yours, James J. Connelly, Elizabeth Connelly, wife, member Lodge No. 127

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Crowding in upon me comes the sense of responsibility, the knowledge that I am an officer of a sub-lodge makes me realize that I can and I will give the best that is in me to the service of our organization, but that would be far too little if I could not count upon the co-operative efforts of my brothers.

We must never forget that no man can pass our portal of initiation until he has sworn, "I will abide by the laws of our constitution." This oath should never be forgotten, and every member should realize that he owes a certain amount of responsibility to our cause.

Many of our members have seen good and bad times, most of them realize that after a spell of prosperity there comes a spell of hardship, we can't expect to sit on top of the wheel all the time, for as it turns we are bound to encounter reverses.

During my time in office I have handled hundreds of men, some of them professed to be good true union men, this was while the getting was good, but just as soon as they had the misfortune of losing some good soft job, away went their cards and they did not care what happened to the lodge until another soft job came along.

Lapsation loss is a problem which all organizations face. It is not only brought about through the so-called "in and outers." The causes for lapsation from membership are not always preventable; but quite generally they are and to those which may be thus termed, the remedy lies primarily in the lodge itself and in its ordinary agencies for keeping interest alive and the rolls unimpaired. But when the loss has actually occurred from direct or other voluntary cause, the endeavor to reclaim becomes in my mind peculiarly the duty of each and every officer in sub-lodge. It is inevitable

that among the many who are elected to membership in our sub-lodges each year, there will be found some who prove undesirable or who find themselves uncongenially placed. These add nothing to the real strength of our organization. On the contrary, they detract from its usefulness and from the pleasures and advantages of brotherly love.

When members of this type sever their connection from our organization no real loss is sustained. And it is important that every member of our lodge restrict their efforts in securing reinstatements to only worthwhile material, as it is for like care to be exercised in recommending new members.

We should never forget that our International officers give their best in order to better conditions. Some think different, and go so far as to accuse them of things that they are in no position to back up, some cast reflections upon them so that eyes will not be focused upon their direction. All this petty animosity should be stopped, action should be taken that will bring about due respect and until this is done our sub-lodges will never be any different than they are today.

In conclusion I would suggest that all hands pull on rope in the same direction, cast aside all bitterness and think of the slogan, "In unity there is strength." With warmest regards to all in our great organization, I am fraternally, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I have not written for the Journal often and on each occasion my offering was rejected, I guess because it did not suit.

However, I will try again. About a week ago I had the pleasure of hearing a representative of the A. F. of L. speak over or from Station WRC of this city and his subject was "Why the American Federation of Labor will not start or support a third party." It was real interesting and I am sorry we do not have more such talks.

While listening to this talk I was thinking. The American trade union movement have all their various organizations, and they make progress, but they have a still stronger influence if they would only use it. That is the ballot. They don't use it in their government or in their organization. I am sure if every local would canvass their members they would find that more than fifty per cent do not have a vote. Also in their local affairs they will find that less than fifty per cent attend meetings and vote.

Now we have a national election coming on I would suggest regardless of how a man votes, that every local see that all its members get lined up with a right to vote and do vote for what they want.

The time is again coming when we, too, will have a convention and I hope every

member uses his vote and not, as in the past, send a delegate who is not even a member of the local he claims to represent.

Trusting this will meet with approval, I am yours fraternally, Geo. P. Smith, S., L. 450.

Boone, Ia.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 161 announces the death of Mrs. Gustada Anderson, mother of Brother Clarence M. Anderson.

Mrs. Anderson, having reached the age of 88 years, passed away peacefully into an eternal sleep.

We, his brother members, extend to Brother Anderson, family and relatives, our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad hour of bereavement. Fraternally yours, Hugo Samuelson, secretary, Local No. 161.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please publish the death of Brother William Aulton, who died on the 19th of July. Brother Aulton was well thought of and had lots of friends who mourned the death of the brother. Resolutions were drawn up and sent to his only daughter, Mrs. Irine Johnson. Yours fraternally, O. V. Wilson, Cor. Sec'y., 143.

Susquehanna, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Brother Ed. Simons, and we, as members of Local No. 147, extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of bereavement and pray

that God may comfort and bless them in this, their sad hour of sorrow. Yours fraternally, David Lawrie, Secretary, L. 147.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved member, Brother G. R. Bostic, and we, as brother members of Local 249, extend to the widow our heartfelt sympathy in their, their hour of bereavement, and pray that the Almighty Father will comfort and console them. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, S., L. 249.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved father of our esteemed brother, A. T. Curtis, and we, as brother members, do extend to our beloved brother our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement and we do earnestly pray that the Almighty Father comfort and console him. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, S., L. 249.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the daughter of our esteemed member, Brother W. S. Lester, and we, as brother members, do extend to him and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and do earnestly pray that the Almighty may comfort and console them. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, S., L. 249.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolution of sympathy:

Members.

Brother William Aulton, member of Lodge 143, Knoxville, Tenn., died July 19.

Brother Ed. Simons, member of Lodge 147, Susquehanna, Pa., died recently.

Brother G. R. Bostic, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Brother C. M. Anderson, mem-

ber of Lodge 161, Boone, Ia., died July 19.

Mother of Brother Charles Loeb, member of Lodge 39, Oakland, Calif., died recently.

Father of Brother Frank A. Smith, member of Lodge 39, Oakland, Calif., died recently.

Father of Brother A. T. Curtis, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Daughter of Brother A. T. Curtis, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Technical Articles

PATTERN FOR TWISTED Y-CONNECTION.

We human beings are much like a steam boiler or rather an entire power plant. If we continue at one thing long enough and

hard enough we get to feel the monotony of it, and we want a change. That then is much like a pop valve on a boiler; to re-

lease the surplus pressure and to relieve itself from more strain than was expected of it.

That is why everybody should adopt some constructive pleasure or recreation, to relieve the system from strain or from the monotonous grind. To follow the natural inclination of nature causes most men to let their surplus pressure blow off in destructive ways. That is, in some ways pressure is at low ebb, where work is monotonous, and in other ways a high pressure is developed which is allowed to exhaust to the atmosphere ever so often.

For example, the wrong way to let off your surplus power and energy as well as creative powers to pop off into the atmosphere as it were—is to get drunk—to quit your job—to gamble on another man's game—to explode in profanity—start a quarrel and have a good fight—to cultivate a jealous feeling of others and knock everybody who disagrees with you—to prostitute the brain from high ideals to low ideals—use late hours—drugs, etc., etc.

It is far better to know how to control yourself—to “know-thyself”—to select constructive things that will elevate—that will surround you with more wholesome conditions. Some people got to quit their job every so often, simply because the monotony work has depressed them so much in some ways and stored up a surplus power in other ways—that seeks vent in “getting away” in travel—in getting into new surroundings where a person must be on his guard for a while at least. A lot of others get drunk just to drown out that inner finer feeling that is trying to get them to do something more noble and self edifying. But they fail to understand their own selves—they plunge themselves into another world, where they walk on air for a while, until they sober up again—and all their surplus power is spent. After that they are meek and humble and contented to follow their monotony work again for a while.

It is therefore far better to give heed to these higher finer feelings bound up in your soul and analyze ways for giving them expression.

For instance; the main idea is to cease caring for old desires; and to fill in their place new cares—new joys—new pastimes—new ambitions. The object is to give free expression, and not stun the “I” that is in you. For instance giving keen devotion in a religious way awakens the spiritual powers and they strengthen your powers of self expression. Then to take your drawing board and outfit and work out a long series of geometrical laying out problems in design, development and in calculation hastens the process by stretching the mind from the more practical into the abstract.

After all the best engine in the world is in your head. Small people knock and prostitute their brains and grow smaller.

Big people boost and grow bigger. Will-power is more valuable than a carload of “wish-power.” The cream in this morning's milk bottle has risen to the top because it is the best of the substance. The poor weak solution stays at the bottom. But men who use their drawing board continually over a period of a few years will amaze themselves. It is a means of directing their surplus power into higher creative channels, and here the pressure is used to pull yourself up, like the cream in the milk bottle.

Make no mistake about it; when you feel most restless—want to quit your job or get drunk or to have a real thrill; it is then that your creative powers are strongest. It is here that you are at your best—on your toes—your inner self demands action—where you have the most self confidence, where you can do original thinking and scheming if you set your brain to work. But don't set it on mischief—that is destructive; it's a false way to pop off your safety valves.

After you get to be a millionaire, you can then afford to blow your best energies into the wild forces of nature. But a wage earner can least afford it—he must conserve his energies and direct them into more useful channels. And you ask how to do it. Acquire 1000 per cent technical training Brother; that's all. No need in being intellectually licked all of the time, and that's what happens every time a person dissipates his richest, strongest creative power into the atmosphere to be scattered aimlessly among the wild forces of nature until lost in oblivion.

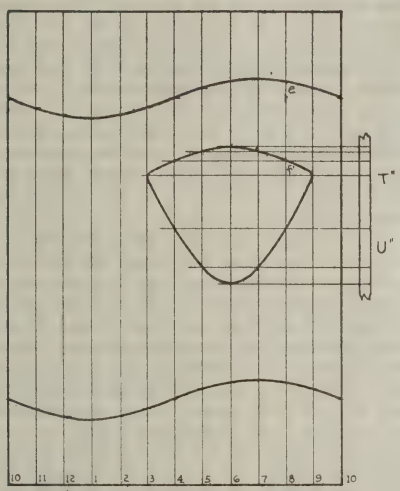
But here we have another drawing of the twisted pipe type by Mr. J. S. Redman. It is a problem that will tax your strongest powers of imagination. A trial on your drawing board will prove it.

To lay out this problem, it is best to first draw the axis line of Plan; although the side elevation is also a good point to start with, since with it you can obtain measurements for the Plan. But first set off the centers as A-B, for the main branch pipe, and then draw the minor branch tee pipe as D-C. Describe the circles about the three centers, and divide the sections of B and D in say 12 equal parts.

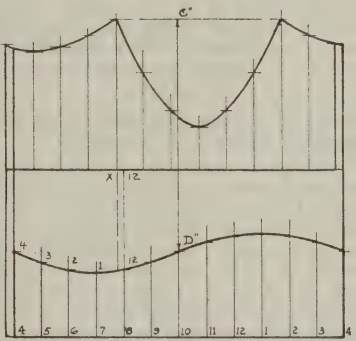
Next erect lines into elevation for building that view up to conform with Plan. Give the lower angles H-D and G-A the height desired, and then measure the altitude of point B of elevation, which enables drawing the axes of elevation as G-A-B, and H-D-C, which will conform with plan. It will be observed that none of these three views are true positions, and because of their peculiar angles—all pipes are shown in foreshortened positions. It is therefore necessary to develop another view, shown by the true lengths diagram, in which we obtain true angles as well as true length of lines.

To develop this view, project horizontal lines from each point as G-A-C and B of

SKETCH OF AN INCLINED BRANCH IN AN OFFSET

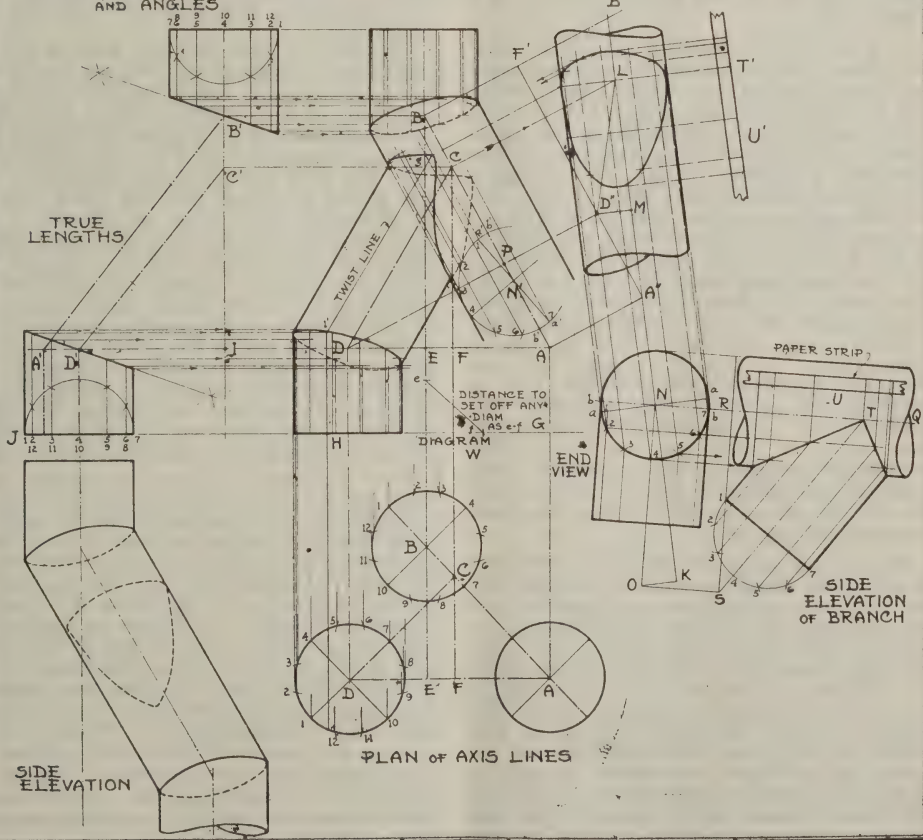


PATTERN FOR MAIN PIPE WITH OPENING AND ANGLES



PATTERN FOR BRANCH

OBLIQUE VIEW



front elevation to cross a vertical line as I-4. With compass pick the Plan line D-C and set as I-D', and draw line D'-C', which gives the true length and angle for the smaller prong. In bisecting this angle, we establish the miter line, and in using a section described from X4, we divide it in equal spaces, and erect lines to the miter line. From here we can carry the lines back horizontally and with the aid of erecting the lines from section D of Plan, we develop that ellipse about D of elevation. This can be done by starting with points 1 of each section and following them up until they intersect as at 1', and in a similar way continue with the other points.

To conserve space, the main pipe can be laid directly over the diagram of true lengths. This is done by picking the plan line A-B and setting it as I-A' of diagram. Now draw the angle 3-A'-B'-4, and you have the true angle and length for this pipe in elevation and plan. By bisecting the elevation angle A'-B'-4, we establish the miter line and by means of the half section of this diagram, as well as the section B of plan, we project lines and so develop that ellipse at B of front elevation. These ellipses place the elevation pipes in the correct position as we would see the angles in a finish view.

Now in order to obtain a face view where the branch pipe intersects the main pipe, we must develop an oblique view, which can be taken through the A-B-E of plan, where ApB of elevation gives the base length. So draw F'-A'' parallel to A-B of elevation, and from A and B of elevation square our perpendicular lines. Then with dividers pick the offset E-B from plan and set it as F'-B''. (Note, through an oversight of the draftsman, the secondary offset line F-C was transferred as F'-B''; when it should have been E-B. This would have made the oblique view in a more vertical position.) Observe, that the angle F'-B''-A'' of the oblique view is looking through the plan view A-B from position of point E. Now by carrying the point C from elevation into oblique view as point L, and projecting line D-D'', we have the line D''-L. The point M is established by squaring a line from D'' perpendicular to B''-A'', which gives the length for establishing the true side elevation of branch.

Extend the center line B''-A'' as A''-K, and at any place mark the point N, and describe the section of pipe. Now with dividers pick the distance D-P of front elevation and set this as N-K, and from K square out a line at right angles to N-K. Then from point D'' of oblique view carry a parallel line to B''-K which establishes point O, or the distance D''-M can be picked and set as K-O. Draw line N-O, and then construct the side elevation of branch, where R-S is equal to N-O, and then construct the side elevation of branch, where R-S is equal to N-O and at right angles to N-O, square out the line N-Q, and O-S. Then make R-T equal to

D''-L of oblique view, which enables drawing the third line S-T, and gives the true angle of branch.

After this the branch can be treated the same as any ordinary tee branch of similar diameters, thus giving the miter line and the development as shown. To place the opening in the oblique view, we use the paper strip U, and lift all the points from side elevation, and place it so the point T' is on a line and perpendicular to L of oblique view as shown by the strip U'. Observe the axis a-a over b-b shows the turn of the pipe about section N, and so treating b-b as a section, we erect lines into oblique view, and cross them from points in the paper strip U'.

We can now transfer this section N, from the end view into the front elevation as N', and by carrying lines parallel to A-B of elevation, and projecting them from points in the opening about L of diagonal view until they intersect in the miter line of elevation, which enables sketching the lines as shown. Now the twist can be determined by starting from a high point as g, of elevation and carrying a line parallel to the central axis line into plan as g-1' drops into plan along side of point 12. This then must be the relation between point 12 in the pattern for angle and the high point in the tee pattern.

So that in developing the pattern for the intersecting branch we set off the girth, and develop the lower pattern for angle the same as any ordinary elbow, only make the length of tee part equal to C'D' of true length. From the plan we see the branch axis line C-D will have the heel at 1, and the throat at 7, and that the twist line g-1, of elevation leads down to between 1 and 12 of plan section D. This therefore lets us place the line over from the heel of the branch as shown. Observe, this heel of the branch is the throat of the lower angle; but it is the heel of the middle piece we are after and that lies in the throat of the lower angle. After the X line is established, the rest of the branch pipe can be developed the same as any ordinary tee, picking the length of lines from the side elevation position. Edges for assembling must be allowed extra.

Now to develop the pattern for the main pipe, we set out the patterns as an ordinary offset, using the true length of the axis line A'-B' for the middle section. When it is desired to place the opening at its correct position, we must first find the true length of the distance e'-f' of pattern. This is shown at diagram W, where the rise of the diagram is made equal to B-g of elevation, and the base line of W is made equal to B-8 on line B-E of plan. This enables drawing the slant line e-f which is the true length, and is set in pattern as e'-f'. Then by transferring the paper strip U in the position U''—so that T'' is on a line with f', lines are projected into pattern which establishes the intersections for tracing the outline for opening.

When this is done, a model can be cut out,

and the pipes assembled and the workman will have enough work on this problem to get it properly fixed in mind—so that the better part of a week is spent in evening contemplations. Sometimes it is necessary to first make ordinary angles and make a

joint in the pipe, so the angles can be twisted to the positions desired. When this is done, a person can then look at the problem more correctly, and it helps locate lines in our drawing.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics, Yale University.

In the last three stories we have seen how supply and demand work when there is competition.

We now turn our attention to monopoly. Where the sellers have a monopoly the price charged is not the cost-of-one-more-ton, or the cost-of-one-more unit of any kind, but is higher than that cost—although that cost itself may be lower under monopoly than under competition.

The rule of a monopoly is to charge "what the traffic will bear." That is, a monopoly charges whatever will seem to give the largest profit. But this does not mean, as some people seem to think, that there is no limit to what a monopoly can charge. Total profits are, of course, the difference between the total costs and the total income from sales. If a monopoly raises its price beyond a certain point the demand at such a high price will shrink enough to reduce the total profits. Customers do not usually have to buy. If a meat trust raises the price of meat too high the customers will use less meat and more fish, fowl, eggs, cheese, nuts or other substitutes. So a trust cannot afford to raise prices beyond a certain point—the point which gives the trust the greatest profits. Even if the demand at high prices keeps very strong there is always the fear that these high prices will attract competition. A monopoly always wants to remain a monopoly and not lose the advantage of big profits. For this reason and others, a monopolist seldom dares to raise prices much above what they would be under competition.

Will a monopoly ever reduce prices below what they would be under competition? That may seem a curious question to many people who have never looked into this subject. They suppose that, of course, prices will always be higher under a monopoly than under competition. It would, at first sight, seem that this must be so if, as I have said, monopoly price is above the "cost-of-one-more." But, as has been said, the cost under monopoly may be much less than the cost under competition.

We must not forget that the real object of monopoly is not to increase prices but to increase profits. One way to increase profits is to reduce prices by reducing costs. Reduced costs will often make it profitable

to lower prices. Low costs, low prices and small profits per unit usually give the highest total profits per year. For example, the Standard Oil Company doubtless reaped many millions in monopoly profits while at the same time selling kerosene, gasoline and their other products at prices lower than would have been possible under competition.

When competitors form a combination they almost always find the costs can be surprisingly reduced by saving wastes of many kinds, wastes which could not be helped under competitive conditions. They find that one office, or one factory, will serve instead of two or more, and so will one president, one manager, one line of advertising. Materials can be bought in bulk. Above all, the products can be standardized and mass production methods used. Many other economies can be effected, the total of which is generally much larger than expected. The result is that, in many and probably in most cases, monopoly prices are actually lower than competitive prices. They might, of course, be still lower in the interest of the consumer and yet yield a good profit to the producer. But the way to get them lower is not by "trust busting" and forcing competition, but by regulating the monopoly.

In this story, however, we are not trying to solve the trust problem, but merely to show how monopoly works. We have found that:

- (1) The price charged by a monopolist is "all the traffic will bear" to give him the greatest profit.
- (2) This price is higher than the "cost-of-one-more" unit to him.
- (3) But this cost is usually much smaller under monopoly than under competition.
- (4) The result usually is that the monopolist's most profitable policy is to reduce prices below what they could be under competition.
- (5) The monopolist could afford to reduce prices still lower and yet make a good profit.
- (6) But if we try to make him reduce prices by compelling competition we are apt to produce the opposite effect and raise prices because under competition costs will go up.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF.

By Bruce V. Crandall.

PART VI.

The Slow Coming of Animal Life on the Earth.

One of the difficulties, in writing about anything that is a little out of the ordinary run of things that we talk about in our daily conversation, is to make ourselves clear. That which is out of the ordinary requires unusual words in its description. To you and me the language of the railroad man is perfectly understandable. But what about the man who sees and hears nothing of railroading except what he gets riding in the Pullman or observation car.

Suppose this man instead of getting his dinner in the diner was eating in one of those lunch room frequented by railroad men. A locomotive engineer comes in and this man, who usually eats in the dining car, catches a part of the conversation that sounds something like this: "But about half way up one of 'er garters give way and I thought it was all off, as it don't take much to get 'er blazin', but I held 'er feet on the sand and kept pounding ole Mary Ann right over the back till she tipped over 'n'—."

Of course, we understand what the engineer was talking about. Well, the scientists understand each other, but it is hard for us in railroading to understand them, just as it would be difficult for them to understand us when we get to going on a line of railroad talk. A man who knows all about the Jurassic period, that began 155,000,000 years ago, and could give you the scientific name for the first birds and tell you all about the flying reptiles of that

time, would not know what you were talking about when you referred to draft gear on a car or talked about knuckle pins or hangers. To get an accurate idea of what we are discussing this month means the use of some unusual (to us) words and may make the going a little hard, but go slow and I think we will get through without getting in the ditch.

To go with what I am writing this month I have made out a listing giving the periods in the history of the earth as given by scientists. These names are no more arbitrary than the names of the division on your road, and they are just as necessary for a matter of clearness and understanding. I don't attempt to do more than follow through with this listing and give some explanation of it. As you all know, who read this Journal, I am only a railroad man interested in subjects like this and I get what I am writing about out of a book or books written by men who have spent their lives studying this subject as I have spent my life studying railroads.

As I look over this listing, giving the periods in the history of the earth, I remember that somewhere in one of the twenty odd volumes of John Fiske there is published a similar listing. I read it many years ago as a boy and Fiske wrote long before that. So I stop as I write and hunt up the book and find that there has been a big change in the ideas of scientists in the last forty-five years since this book was written. There have been a lot of changes, too, in railroading in that time, so why

Periods in the History of the Earth.

(Following closely but not exactly the listing as given in "The Nature of the World and of Man," published by the University of Chicago.)

1,000,000	Recent Pleistocene	Cultural development; development of the species <i>Homo Sapiens</i> (man and ancestor).
7,000,000	Pliocene	Probable differentiation of human family from other primates.
19,000,000	Miocene	Culmination of mammals.
35,000,000	Oligocene	Specialization of mammals for all habitats.
55,000,000	Eocene	Appearance of modern mammalian orders.
95,000,000	Cretaceous (Upper)	Specialization and extinction of great reptiles.
120,000,000	Cretaceous (Lower)	Angiosperms appear; largest land animals (dinosaurs).
155,000,000	Jurassic	First birds; flying reptiles.
190,000,000	Triassic	Rise of dinosaurs; first mammals.
215,000,000	Permian	Land vertebrates; beginnings of reptilian radiation.
250,000,000	Pennsylvanian	First reptiles; primitive insects.
300,000,000	Mississippian	First amphibian skeletons.
350,000,000	Devonian	First record of amphibians (footprints).
390,000,000	Silurian	Jawless, limbless vertebrates, probably ancestral to fish.
480,000,000	Ordovician	Maximum of extinct arthropod trilobites.
550,000,000	Cambrian	First known marine faunas.
925,000,000	Proterozoic	Fossils very rare; primitive invertebrates only.
1,125,000,000 }	Archeozoic	Life probably recorded in carbonaceous and calcareous sediments.
1,500,000,000 }		

shouldn't there have been changes in man's ideas regarding the earth and its history.

Fiske, in the book referred to, says: "Sir William Thomson concludes that the crust of the earth cannot possibly have existed in the solid state for more than 400,000,000 years, and in all probability has not been solidified and in fit condition for the support of vegetable and animal life for more than 100,000,000 or 200,000,000 years. This conclusion is largely speculative, including several data of which our knowledge is far from complete, and it is of course extremely indefinite. . . . Providing that we do not forget that Sir William Thomson's conclusion contains more or less that is hypothetical, it is well enough to adopt it provisionally; and I shall do it here. Of the ten aeons, then, into which I have supposed geological time to be divided, we will suppose that each is about ten million years in duration; bearing in mind that, while it is highly improbable that the lapse of time has been very much less than this, it may not improbably have been considerably greater."

Fiske refers, in his "ten aeons" of "ten million years" each, to a listing or a chart similar to the one I am showing. He, however, gives the time at 100,000,000 years whereas in the one that I have quoted the time is given as 1,500,000,000 years, fifteen hundred times as long. We are in a better position today than was Fiske and others forty-five years ago to measure with some accuracy these tremendous periods in our earth's history. Time estimates are now based on radioactive decomposition of uranium.

That last sentence was a short one, but it does not tell a railroad man very much. And when I get to talking about radioactivity I feel as though I were getting beyond my depth and would have to swim for it, or grab a life preserver if I can get one. Fortunately there is a life preserver at hand and I quote the following from Prof. J. Harlen Bretz of the University of Chicago:

"**RADIOACTIVITY.** — Radioactive substances are derived from uranium and thorium minerals, constituents of the body of the earth. Each of these elements slowly and regularly breaks down and helium is continuously and lead is eventually produced. It is estimated that a given quantity of uranium will disintegrate to half the original amount in 6,000,000,000 years. If we have an igneous rock which contains uranium and helium and lead, and if all the lead and helium present are the product of disintegration of uranium, and if all the lead and helium produced by this disintegration are still contained in the rock, the age of the rock may be computed (that is, the time since the igneous magma solidified and crystalized). Igneous rocks have been formed at various times in the history of the earth. Since they contain no fossils, their age in terms of period and era must

be learned from their relations to the fossiliferous sediments. If we can learn this and also date them in years since crystallization, we can say how long ago such and such a period occurred. Not many reliable computations on the basis of uranium decomposition have yet been made, but nearly all thus far made possess the right relative values. As to actual figures, the two geologically oldest granites studied appear to have crystallized from a liquid condition 1,125,000,000 and 1,500,000,000 years ago. The error inherent in this methods is estimated not to exceed 20 or 25 per cent."

There is so much in railroading that reminds us of life in general, and this measuring of time and the method employed finds something very similar to it in a trip of a locomotive. We know that a certain type of locomotive with a certain number of cars going a certain number of miles will, on the average, burn a certain number of tons of coal. So we can figure with reasonable accuracy the mileage of a locomotive from the amount of fuel consumed. Not so very different in method from figuring time by the quantity of uranium disintegrated.

Refer now to the listing of the periods in the history of the earth and we find that the name "Archeozoic" has been given to that far off time of the earth's history of more than a billion years ago. Really about the most that we know about this period is that it existed, and then comes the "Proterozoic" about which we know but little more. In this period we find fossils very few. The fossil is of the utmost importance in placing the different periods of the earth's history and so we must take the space necessary for telling what a fossil is and why it is important.

A fossil is the remains of an animal or a plant found in stratified rocks. That is a correct definition but it does not tell us in railroading very much, so let's get at it another way. Just outside of the little room that is my den, where I sit as I write this, is the driveway. This driveway is made of crushed rocks. Not long ago Mary Elizabeth, my twelve-year-old daughter, came to me with "a funny little stone." It was a stone all right, but it was more than that at one time, so I sent her to my boy, Bruce, who is the paleontologist in our family and told her to have him give her the story of the small piece of "stone" which she had picked up. Paleontology, by the way, is the science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossil remains. I mention this because the other evening I sat at dinner with a group of six or seven railway officials and none of them had ever heard of paleontology, so I think an explanation is in order.

Well, to get back to this piece of stone. It was perhaps an inch long and a sixteenth of an inch thick, shaped like a cylinder with little regular grooves running around it. Bruce explained to his sister that what she had found, and there were hundreds of others just like it in the drive-

way, was the "stem" of a Crinoid; and told her that "sea lilies" is the common name for it; that it is related to the star fish; it is an invertebrate, that is not having a true back bone such as is found in all vertebrates; the Crinoid in size was about two inches in diameter and was fastened by its "stem" to the bottom of the sea in the shallow water much as a flower is attached to the ground by its stem, yet it is a true animal; and back in the Silurian period, which began 390,000,000 years ago, Crinoids were very plentiful. So here right out of our driveway, over which an automobile moves every day, comes a "close up" of a fossil, and this is only one kind out of hundreds of thousands that lived thousands of centuries ago. Space will not permit of attempting to comment on all of these species in this one article. So with a word about marine life and the time in which it developed I will wait until next month to take up the land animals, beginning with the time they left the water and became adapted to life on the land.

I have referred to the Proterozoic and Archeozoic periods. The next one is the Cambrian in which are placed the first known marine faunas. Of these the Trilobites were the most numerous or "dominant." A Trilobite is now extinct so what we know of it is through fossil remains. It grew in size from a half inch to eight or ten inches in length; it was more like the crab of today than anything else. Though it came in a period that began 550,000,000 years ago it showed a high state of development for a creature of its kind, very evidently indicating that a large percentage of

the evolutionary processes had taken place by the time we find the Trilobite in the Cambrian period.

The Ordovician following the Cambrian was but a continuation of the same character of development. It must be remembered that there are no sharp division lines to be drawn between periods. The Silurian I have mentioned in my reference to the Crinoid. Then comes the Devonian and Mississippian periods with the development of the fish and then about 250,000,000 years ago the fish (some of them) left the water and became adapted to life on the land, and the beginning of land animals was made. With that beginning I will stop for this month, or get tiresome, and next issue I will continue with the Pennsylvania period and take a glance at the unfoldment of life up to the coming of those beings that were ancestral to man.

One word more about the fossil. It is possible through distribution of fossils, in stratas of various depths in the earth's surface, to determine the various periods. That is, if we should find the fossil of a flying reptile anywhere on the earth we would place it in the Jurassic or Cretaceous periods. From the stratified rocks we could not do this. So wherever we go the fossils serve as an index. It is not the depth or thickness of stratified rocks that gives us our story but what is found at various levels, and what we find are fossils. So the fossil makes historical geology possible. The name and number on a box car tell us what road owns it, no matter where we may find the car.

Co-Operation

NEW YORK DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE DOES BIG BUSINESS.

Fluid milk amounting to 2,224,220 pounds was received by the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, and gross sales of \$73,845,097 were made during the year ending March 31, 1927, according to the report made in the sixth annual meeting of the League at Binghamton, N. Y. The meeting was attended by more than 2,000 delegates and dairy farmers.

Producers were paid in cash and credits \$55,261,448, or about 78 per cent of the

amount received by the cooperative. Fifty-three per cent of the total receipts was for milk delivered to dealers, and 47 per cent was for milk sold from plants operated by the association—a higher percentage for the latter than ever before.

The dairymen's cooperative now owns or leases 268 milk plants, of which it operates 191. The total number of its employees is 1,590. The number of active contracts in force April 1, 1927, was 66,383, an increase of nearly 3,000 over April 1, 1926.

COOPERATION COVERS WIDE FIELD IN SASKATCHEWAN.

The Canadian prairie provinces are famous the world over for their co-op wheat pools, and they are not backward in other forms of cooperation as well. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has recently surveyed the field in that province and has published a most comprehensive list of the co-op activities there. Besides the powerful Saskatchewan Cooperative Wheat Producers there are flourishing marketing co-ops for

poultry, livestock, creameries, dairy products and seed growers, an insurance cooperative and two horse breedings and stockyards co-operatives. In the field of distributive co-operation, Saskatchewan has 47 store trading co-ops, 190 carlot trading co-ops, and 145 beef rings. Other features of cooperation in the province, included in the list, are 21 community grazing co-ops and 80 community hall cooperative associations.

FORTY-FOUR AND A HALF MILLION COOPERATORS.

The existence, in 35 countries for which figures are available, of more than 300,000 cooperative societies of all types, and a membership of more than 44,500,000 in 29 of these countries, is revealed in a recent study of the world co-op movement, published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on the consumers' cooperative movement, presented in the study, cover more than 50,000 consumers' co-op societies in 22 countries, with some 27,000,000 members and yearly sales exceeding \$5,500,000,000. In 1925 the business of the cooperative wholesale societies of 21 countries aggregated more than \$800,000,000, and the value of goods produced by ten of these, in the same year, amounted to more than \$200,000,000.

The following table shows the number and membership of co-op societies, of all types, in the leading countries, these figures being taken from the Bureau's report:

	Number of Societies	Membership
Soviet Russia (excluding Ukraine).....	78,865	19,129,033
Great Britain	1,825	5,017,464
Germany	50,181	3,382,011
France	4,131	3,111,322
United States	12,249	2,815,230
India	61,106	2,508,872
Ukraine	6,571	1,597,000

In regard to Denmark, which is perhaps more highly organized cooperatively than any other country, with 5,148 societies and a membership of 865,000 (in so small a country), the Bureau quotes Huston Thompson, in his report "Cooperation in Foreign Countries," to the effect that 90 per cent of

the milk, more than 86 per cent of the bacon and pork products, 40 per cent of the agricultural foodstuffs, and 50 per cent of the fertilizer produced in the country pass through the cooperative channels.

In regard to the consumers' cooperative movement, the Bureau's study gives figures showing the proportion of the population of various countries which are supplied through the consumers' co-ops. By this test, the consumers' cooperative movement is found to be strongest in Great Britain, where it reaches 45 per cent of the population. Denmark, Finland and Hungary follow with 40 per cent, Iceland with 35-40 per cent, Switzerland with 35 per cent, France and Soviet Russia with 30 per cent, and Belgium, Germany and Sweden with 20 per cent. The United States comes near the bottom of the list, with 2.5 of the population reached by the consumers' co-ops. In the figures upon which the above percentages are based, in order to be conservative the family was considered as having only four persons, instead of five as usually figured.

The leading country of the world, in the consumers' cooperative movement, in point of membership and sales, is Soviet Russia with a membership of 11,401,708 and yearly sales of \$3,553,500,000. Great Britain comes next with 4,910,983 members and \$886,527,377 yearly sales; Germany third with 3,382,011 members and \$146,652,830 annual sales, and Ukraine fourth with 1,597,000 members and sales of \$219,456,435 yearly. The United States, with 527,900 members and \$179,739,800 yearly sales comes ninth on the list, after Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and France, in that sequence.

FARM CO-OPS SERVE IN MANY WAYS.

One of the best oil stations in the McCook section of Nebraska is operated by the McCook Equity Exchange, which also conducts a coal business and a lumber yard, besides its two big grain elevators at McCook and Perry. The building and equipment of the gasoline filling station are valued at \$16,095, and sales for the year amounted to \$63,423, with a gross trading profit of \$20,465. After

deducting operating expenses and 7 per cent interest on investment, there remained a net profit of \$10,445, of which \$4,462 was refunded to members as a patronage dividend.

The sales of the elevator and lumber yard amounted to \$214,000, with a net increase of \$11,196, while total sales for all lines of activity amounted to \$277,826, with net earnings of \$21,641. The co-op has 178 members.

News of General Interest

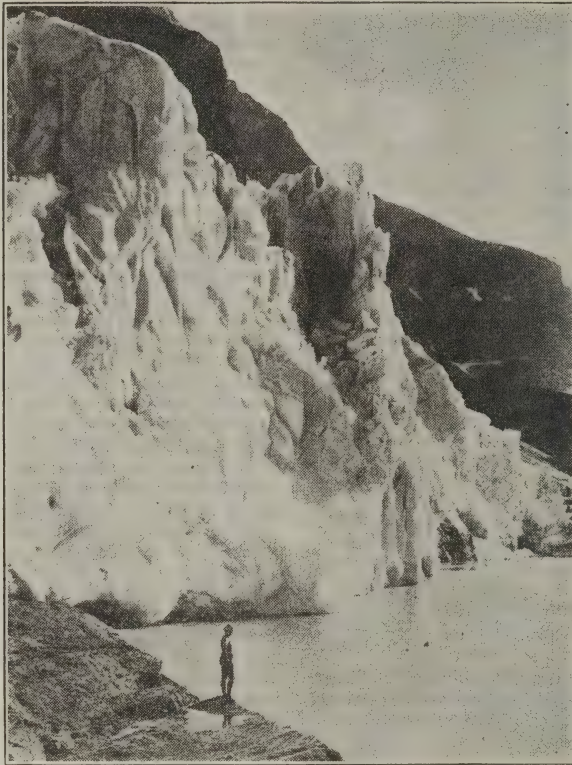
CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS.

By J. A. P. Haydon, "Labor's" Canadian Correspondent.

Industrial and commercial development is experiencing tremendous expansion in all parts of Canada at the present time. Beautiful and scenic waterfalls are being harnessed to furnish power; primitive forests are being exploited for pulp, paper and timber; mines are being opened up in the mountainous country where important and valuable minerals are constantly being discov-

ered; railways are being pushed into these newly opened up districts to bring necessities to the workers and to haul their products to the markets—in fact the whole landscape is rapidly changing as a result of the advance of modern industry.

The people of Canada have watched similar exploitation of natural resources in other lands and before the same fate should



Tumbling Glacier, Berg Lake, Jasper National Park

befall them they attempted to take steps to prevent it. For one thing they created a system of national parks embracing an area of over eleven thousand miles—equal to the Kingdom of Belgium and almost as great as the whole of Switzerland.

These great national tracts have been set aside for the "benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people." They are maintained in an absolutely natural condition, unspoilt, wild and beautiful, untouched and unscarred by the hand of man.

While their reservation has been by act of parliament, their use and benefits are by no means restricted to Canadians and as each year passes and the knowledge of Canada's national parks becomes more world-wide, increasing numbers of persons from all countries of the world, join the hundreds of thousands who annually journey to enjoy the primitive charms of scenery and wild life which have been preserved from molestation.

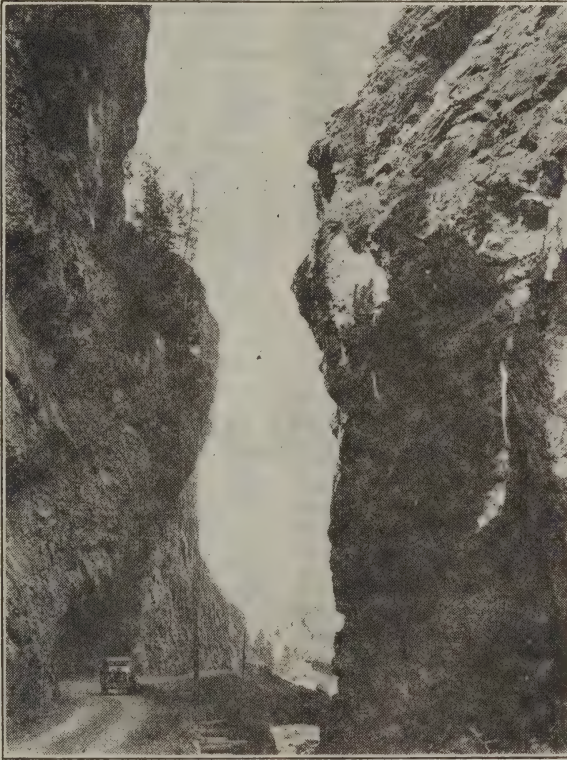
All these great reservations are wild life sanctuaries. Mountain sheep, those shyest of wild creatures, will feed quietly within a stone's throw of a passing motor car or pack train, a deer will peer out between the

branches or even step daintily about your camp at evening, and in scores of lakes you may watch beaver going about their busy avocation.

For the cultivation of the out-door study of natural history the parks furnish an unequalled school. Here the geologist may take a peep into the world's workshop and see how the foundations of the earth were laid and the fruitful soil of continents formed, watch nature ever at work, building and pulling down, creating and destroying, keeping everything whirling and flowing, allowing no rest, but in rythmical motion changing everything from one beautiful form to another.

The national parks in Canada are of three kinds: Scenic and recreational parks, animal and bird reserves, historic and pre-historic sites.

Of the eighteen national parks, eleven are scenic and recreational areas, two are historic sites and the remaining five are animal reserves. The latter were created for the preservation of some particular species of wild life which was threatened with extinction. Buffalo and Elk Island Parks are the homes of Canada's national buffalo herds,



Sinclair Canyon, Kootenay National Park

with Nemiskam, Menissawok, and Wawaskesy are reservations for the protection and preservation of antelope.

The historic sites reservations are in the Maritimes, Fort Anne being situated at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, while Fort Howe is near St. John, New Brunswick. Ontario has two recreational parks, St. Lawrence Islands and Point Pelee. Saskatchewan also has two national parks, a recreational area at Vidal Point and a newly created scenic park as Prince Albert National Park.

Of the remaining seven great scenic regions in the Rocky Mountains, four are in British Columbia and three in Alberta. While the other parks command local interest and serve the purpose of communities for which they were established, chief interest centers around the mountain parks which comprise over 9,900 square miles of the total set aside for parks purposes.

Rocky Mountains, Kootenay, Yoho, Glacier, Revelstoke and Waterton Lakes National Parks are reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, while Jasper National Park is traversed by the Canadian National Railways.

Jasper, the largest of Canadian National Parks with an area of 5,380 square miles, is situated in northern Alberta. It is 234 miles

west of Edmonton and comprises a vast mountain wilderness, partly unexplored and rich in historic associations.

Jasper Park Lodge, operated by the Canadian National Railways, affords the main accommodation, while from Jasper, park headquarters, roads and trails radiate in all directions to the most interesting scenic districts and best fishing waters.

An excellent 18-hole golf course stands comparison with any in North America for scenery and quality of terrain. The Athabaska Valley, Maligne Gorge, Miette Hot Springs, Mount Edith Cavell and the Columbia Icefield are some of the outstanding features.

Rocky Mountains National Park holds the distinction of being the oldest of the national properties. Situated on the east slope of the Rockies, it is reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and by motor road from Calgary on the east and by the Banff-Windermere Highway and Kicking Horse Trail from the west. The park comprises some of the finest scenery in the world, the Lake Louise district being world-famous for its beauty.

A museum, zoo, animal paddocks, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, hot sulphur baths,

swimming, boating and trail riding are some of the recreations to be enjoyed.

The Valley of the Ten Peaks, Moraine Lake, Lake Minnewanka, Spray Lakes, Mount Assiniboine, Alymer, Rundle and Inglismaldie, Hot Springs, Johnston and Sundance Canyons, Hoodos and the Bow River valley are some of the outstanding scenic features.

All of the other national parks have outstanding features such as the Sinclair Canyon and Radium Hot Springs at Waterton Lakes National Park; the Illecillewaet glacier at Yoho National Parks; the Ice Box, a large cleft 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, which remains covered with snow during the height of summer, at Revelstoke.

"National parks," says J. B. Harkin, the parks commissioner, "are maintained for all

the people—for the ill, that they may be restored; for the well, that they may be fortified and inspired by the sunshine, the fresh air, the beauty and all the other healing, ennobling and inspiring agencies of nature.

"They exist in order that every citizen of Canada may satisfy his soul craving for nature and nature's beauty; that he may absorb the poise and restfulness of the forest; that he may steep his soul in the brilliance of the wild flowers and the sublimity of the mountain peaks; that he may develop in himself the buoyancy, the joys and the activity he sees in the wild animals; that he may stock his brain and his mind as he would a warehouse with the raw material of intelligent optimism, great thoughts, noble ideals; that he may be made better, happier and healthier."

NINETY-NINE THOUSAND TOILERS SERIOUSLY INJURED IN INDUSTRY DURING ONE YEAR IN NEW YORK

Albany.—In New York State about 99,000 workers were injured in industry in one year seriously enough to be disabled for over a week. The exact figure, 98,984, is the number of compensation cases in which closing awards were made by the State Department of Labor in the year ending June 30. The men and women injured at their work who recovered within seven days number several hundred thousand more. This is almost exactly the same as the number of cases closed in the year before, Industrial Commissioner James A. Hamilton reports.

One thousand and forty-two workers were killed at their work, or died from their injuries. This is a reduction of 68 from the 1,110 fatal cases which were disposed of during the preceding year. Forty-one workers were left with injuries so seriously disabling that they were classified as permanently and total incapacitated for further work. The law provides that workers who have lost the use of both eyes, both hands or both feet, and similar injuries, are "in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary" considered permanently disabled.

One of the most impressive facts is that over 18,500 of these 99,000 workers were left with an injury that permanently, if only partly, handicapped them for future work.

Amputations of fingers, hands, arms and feet, and loss of use of these members or of eyesight, in whole or in part, make up the bulk of the permanent partial disabilities.

The compensation awarded in all the cases together amounted to \$28,186,003. This does not represent the entire loss of wages to the workers, because they received only two-thirds of their weekly wages in compensation, and there is a fixed maximum of \$20 a week, although many workers, especially in the seasonal trades like construction, are receiving over \$30 a week. It does not even represent the entire cost of this burden to the employers alone because they also pay compensation to cover the medical expenses of industrial accidents.

Of the twenty-eight million dollars awarded, almost exactly half of it went in payment of the awards for amputation or loss of use of fingers, eyes and other permanent partial disabilities. This is the group which causes the severest handicap to the workers, and the heaviest drain on the employer. The fatal accidents cost another seven million dollars, and of the other, temporary injuries which left no permanent effects the whole eighty thousand cost less than seven million dollars, or about one-quarter of the total.

WOMEN HURT IN INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS UNDER BIG HANDICAP AS WAGE EARNERS

Washington, D. C.—Permanent injuries to women in industry make it impossible for a large proportion of injured women to return to their old work and prevent a smaller proportion from doing any available work, a study made by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor reveals.

A report of the study has just been published under the title "Industrial Accidents to Women in New Jersey, Ohio and Wisconsin." Personal interviews by representatives of the Women's Bureau with 385 of the

536 women recorded as permanently injured during a single year in industrial plants in these three states showed that many of the women had found it difficult or impossible to regain their former status as wage earners.

Injured Under Heavy Handicap.

In fact, one-tenth of these women were disabled for all available work and 40 per cent were unable to return to the work they had formerly done. Of those who returned to work more than one-fourth had not any

time since the accident earned as much as they earned before. Although four-fifths of those who returned to work went back to their former employers, nearly a fifth were laid off soon or had to quit on account of their disabilities. Nearly half of the women interviewed were responsible for the support of others in addition to themselves.

More than one-half of the permanent injuries involved one finger, dismemberment or loss of use resulting. That the greater number of injuries involved the upper extremities is not surprising, the report says, since the arm, the hand, and the fingers are in constant use, and the fingers especially are in close proximity to the work.

Manufacturing Takes Biggest Toll.

Three thousand two hundred and eighty-five compensable accidents to working women, which, according to the records of the compensation boards in the three states had occurred from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, were studied by the Women's Bureau. More than three-fourths were found to have occurred in the manufacturing industries, well over one-half of these being due to machinery. The next most serious causes of injury were falls of persons and the handling of heavy, sharp, or rough objects. In the metal-goods industry, where occurred the greatest number of accidents per 1,000 women employed, machinery was responsible for nearly three-fourths of the accidents, and the handling of objects for one-eighth. Ranking next to metal goods in regard to frequency of accidents is the iron and steel industry, followed by food products.

A little over 2 per cent of the accidents occurred to women in the transportation group, most of them to telephone employees. The occupations grouped as clerical and professional accounted for about 15 per cent

of the total number of injured women, and trade for about 5 per cent.

Fifteen Women Fatally Hurt.

The records show that 15 women were fatally hurt during the one year, but that no women were totally disabled for life. Only 93 women were compensated for occupational diseases and 11 for hernia, the acceptance of which as a compensable injury has been open to a good deal of costly dispute, the point at issue in each case being as to whether the origin of the hernia is congenital or industrial.

The length of time required to recover as fully as possible from the effects of injury—the healing period—varied, the report shows, from less than two weeks to more than a year. Falls were responsible for nearly half of the cases requiring a healing period of 52 weeks and over. This in connection with the fact that falls caused less than 10 per cent of all permanent injuries indicates that, despite their relative infrequency as a cause they are to be viewed with seriousness when they do occur.

Accidents Part of Production's Cost.

"Hazard is so inherent a part of industry, as at present constituted," the report states, "that various occupations have each a predictable risk, and the cost to the injured employee of the accidents which occur—the wage loss, medical cost, and expense of restoration of earning capacity—is as logically a direct expense of production as is spoiled material or damaged equipment. Furthermore, the supremely important subject of accident prevention should receive unremitting attention. Thorough study of industrial hazard and scientific analysis of causes of accident mean much in a reduction of casualties incurred by men and women while engaged in gainful pursuits."

HOW JUDGE GARY HELPED STOP THE "OPEN SHOP" ASSAULTS ON AMERICAN WAGE STANDARDS TOLD FOR FIRST TIME

New York City.—In the death of Elbert H. Gary passes one of the most picturesque figures in American history. His great value to the great mastodons that trample around the American scene was that he made them look good in the public eye. He was the opposite of the grim J. P. Morgan, the elder. The judge had a genial soul and he was approachable. The humblest cub reporter could usually see him. Pompous secretaries might try to check the invasion, but Gary was seldom too busy for a chat. It is not believed he ever had reason to regret his friendliness to newspapermen.

But there was another side to Gary than the affable man. A glance at his keen, blue eyes would suggest an iron will concealed in the kindly nature. And he was something of an actor, too, for he could get off the most ludicrous Biblical argument to offset the 12-hour day or the five-day week

and never blink while reporters diligently took notes on the words of wisdom.

Gary Finally Sees a Light.

But Judge Gary was not always the fierce antagonist that labor pictured him. He was ruthless in the steel strike of 1920. That was revealed in the report of the Inter-church World Movement. Spies were planted right in the organizing committee. The clubs of the company police and the local "peace" officers broke many a head and civil liberties were abrogated in the Kingdom of Steel while the war was on. After that shock came reform after reform, including the scrapping of the inhuman 12-hour shift, that Gary vowed again and again couldn't be abolished.

That strike and the way it was crushed gave every union bairter the incentive to go out and do likewise. In the sticks and in desert towns, local Babbitts began to raid

labor. The "open shop" started its march and local ignoramuses ran amuck until it seemed as if organized labor would be crushed. As mysteriously as it started the wage-crushing movement ceased. Only recently did it come out why.

Gives Good Advice.

The chambers of commerce, boards of trades, manufacturers' associations, and the traditional "open shop" forces gathered themselves into an informal committee and called on Judge Gary in his big office at No. 71 Broadway. They complimented him on having crushed the union campaign in the steel industry and then announced their little plan to push wages back to pre-war standards. Then occurred something that has not been told before. The Judge advised them to go easy. He said that the American workman could not be driven backward too far. He told them finally that the low wage idea was all wrong, that only a wage "as high as industry could afford" would keep business on an even keel. In fact, he told them what had been dinned into the ears of American business men for a generation by labor, that a low wage was suicidal for every kind of business, big or little, for industry, for commerce, for retail trade. And the Judge had learned that lesson in the war, when he saw the boom to trade from the distribution of wealth into the pockets of the masses.

E. H. Gary had to make a complete about face in coming to that conclusion. Twenty years before in the city of Chicago he made a speech that is seldom referred to now. He suggested that the American workers were too well paid, that millions of Chinese

coolies could be imported to do a day's work, for a few cups of rice as their pay, and he would lower the immigration barriers and let the Celestials bring the Heavenly Kingdom to American industries.

Learned by Experience.

He learned by experience that not only was a high wage essential to American prosperity but he saw that keeping out the flood of low-paid, under-standard emigrants did not injure America; it made the nation's exceptional prosperity continue for seven years after the post-war reaction.

Few men of large affairs were as considerate of others as he. His mature life was devoted to selling the Steel Trust to the world. And he put it over when Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust failed because of his shrewd way of taking the public into the Steel Trust's confidence. How black the industrial sins of the Steel Trust were needs not be retold. That Gary was able to live down the record is a tribute to his ingenuity.

Millions for "Welfare."

And, by the way, it has cost the Steel Trust \$170,000,000 to put in "welfare" plans, build homes for workers, not to speak of the immense amount of stock sold to employees. Large loaves instead of crumbs were thrown to the 300,000 employees of the Steel Trust to keep them from organizing. And so far the company has succeeded.

A new leadership, now the King of Steel is dead, will have to decide how far to carry on the company's anti-union labor policy. Industry has lost its big chief in the death of Elbert H. Gary.

FREEDOM THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS, VICTOR OLANDER DECLARES

Chicago.—American seamen are glad that European sailors, as represented by the International Transport Workers' Federation, are making a concerted effort to bring about the eight-hour day among the seamen of the world, said Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union of America, in an exclusive interview with International Labor News Service. After a pause, he added:

"But we would much prefer to see the European nations exert some effort toward making seamen free men."

Hits "Agreeable Servitude."

Secretary Olander said that the Transport Workers' leaders "seem to believe that the way to improve the conditions of seamen is not to increase the seamen's control over themselves, but rather to 'help them to an agreeable servitude.'"

A pamphlet printed in nine languages and given world-wide circulation by Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, with headquarters at Amsterdam, Holland, makes a strong

appeal to the seamen of the world to unite in a fight for the eight-hour day.

"Only by having one organization for all seamen in each country, internationally united in the International Transport Workers' Federation, can we be assured of the power necessary to secure the eight-hour day internationale," says Fimmen in his pamphlet.

U. S. Sailors Alone Free.

Continuing the interview in reference to this pamphlet, Secretary Olander said:

"It is still the barbarous custom of all maritime nations except the United States to enforce upon seamen under their jurisdiction a system of involuntary servitude closely related to actual slavery. The International Seamen's Union of America made the issue of human freedom and liberty paramount to all others, and as a result the Congress of the United States passed the great seamen's act in 1915.

"The outstanding feature of that law is that it repealed all American statutes providing for the arrest, return or imprison-

ment of seamen for the so-called offense of 'desertion'; but also directed the abrogation of such parts of the treaties between the United States and various foreign nations as provided for the arrest of seamen for desertion.

Seamen's Act Gave Freedom

"Thus, the seamen's act gave freedom to seamen on vessels of the United States throughout the world and also to seamen on foreign vessels when such vessels enter harbors of the United States.

"For some unexplained reason leaders of the International Transport Workers' Federation on the continent of Europe seem unable to appreciate the necessity of giving to the rank and file of seamen that degree of freedom that will enable them to leave the services of their employers when they desire to do so. Instead the Transport Workers' leaders are concentrating their attention upon other matters. They seem to believe that the way to improve the conditions of seamen is not to increase the seamen's control over themselves, but rather to 'help them to an agreeable servitude.'"

"The American seamen, as represented by the International Seamen's Union of America, have taken the very sound position that, having attained liberty, all other things worth while become possible and that without liberty little can be attained that is of any consequence," Secretary Olander continued.

Issue of Freedom Subordinated

"It is especially significant that at a time when there is within the International Labor Office, the labor division of the League of Nations, an acute controversy on the question of giving to seamen the same right to quit their ships in a safe harbor as may be exercised by a workman on shore, certain Transport Workers' leaders insist that

the eight-hour day is the most important question confronting seamen and that the Labor Office ought to give it precedence over all other matters relating to seamen," he said.

"The effect, of course, is to subordinate the issue of freedom, because the Transport Workers are relying upon some action with the Labor Office on the matter of eight hours rather than economic action by the seamen themselves."

Criticizes Shipping Board.

Concluding the interview, Secretary Olander told of the progress made in establishing the eight-hour day on American ships and severely criticized the United States Shipping Board for its present attitude on this subject. He said:

"Immediately after attaining freedom under the law, the American seamen began a campaign to bring about the establishment of the eight-hour day on board ship and have made substantial progress in that direction. Through the law they have succeeded in securing the eight-hour day for the men employed as firemen, oilers and watertenders.

"The eight-hour day on board ship at sea is known as the three-watch system. In time three watches were established for the deck crews on a number of ships, and in 1923 an agreement was reached with the Shipping Board to apply three watches for the deck crews on all its vessels. The system was then extended gradually until it covered a majority of all American vessels and is still growing under the agitation carried on by the union.

Move Toward Old System

"Unfortunately the present administration of the United States Shipping Board is showing an inclination to return to the old two-watch system, which is the 12-hour day. There is now a controversy on that subject between the organization and the board."

ROCK-DUSTING SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES

Washington, D. C.—The practice of rock-dusting bituminous coal mines, as a means of preventing and limiting disastrous coal-dust explosions, has undoubtedly saved the lives of hundreds of American coal miners within the past two years, although the practice is not generally compulsory and is, therefore, by no means universally followed in the United States, Director Scott Turner, of the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, points out.

The partial rock-dusting of mines, or rock-dusting by improper or inadequate methods, however, provides no assurance of safety, and rock-dusting may be worse than useless if it is not done adequately and systematically, Mr. Turner declares. Merely perfunctory scattering of rock-dust or sporadic rock-dusting at long intervals, or the rock-dusting of only a few main haulage ways,

may result in an unwarranted sense of security.

Value of Method Proved

The unfortunate occurrence of several disastrous explosions in bituminous coal mines in this country within the past few months makes it an opportune time to review just what the practice of rock-dusting has accomplished toward preventing such explosions, Mr. Turner continued. It is now approximately two years since the rock-dusting method has been tried more or less extensively in a considerable number of coal mines of the United States.

For the past ten years, rock-dusting has been required in the gassy and dusty coal mines in France; and no explosion disasters have occurred in the French mines during this period.

In Great Britain, rock-dusting has been

required by law since January 1, 1921, in all but naturally wet mines, and since 1924 it has been required in all coal mines except the anthracite mines. Although many localized minor explosions of gas have occurred in face workings, no major explosions have occurred in rock-dusted mines in Great Britain since January 1, 1921, except in the case of a recent explosion in South Wales, in which a strong gas explosion destroyed the ventilating currents. The government inspector reported that had it not been for rock-dusting the disaster would have been more terrible.

Rock-Dusting Saves Hundreds

In the bituminous mines of the United States from January 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927, there were 16 major explosion disasters, in each of which more than five men were killed. Two other incipient explosions in rock-dusted mines killed four men and one man, respectively. In all these explosions, 438 men were killed. Eight of the mines were rock-dusted, at least in the vicinity of the origin of the explosions of gas or coal-dust; and this rock-dust, by extinguishing the flames, localized, or aided in localizing, the explosions. Fifty-seven were killed by these incipient explosions, but 1,892 other men who were exposed to the liability of death, escaped. According to the testimony of State mine inspectors, of mine operators, and of Bureau of Mines investigators, it is probable that a large proportion of

these men would have been killed had it not been for rock-dusting.

Two other explosions, occurring in partly or imperfectly rock-dusted mines, killed 131 men out of 173 who were in the mines. If rock-dusting is not efficiently done and maintained up to an approved standard, in parallel air passages as well as haulage-ways, it is not effective.

During this same period, January 1, 1926, to May 1, 1927, eight explosions occurred in non-rock-dusting mines killing 244 men out of 761 in the mines.

Imperfect Dusting Not Effective

It seems clear that, from an explosion-risk standpoint partly or imperfectly rock-dusted mines class with non-rock-dusted mines. On this basis, there have been, since January 1, 1926, ten major explosions in partly rock-dusted and non-rock-dusted mines in contrast with seven explosions of a limited character in rock-dusted mines. In the former, 555 men out of 934, or 60 per cent of the men in the mines, escaped, whereas in the rock-dusted mines, 2,078 out of 2,135, or 97 per cent of the men in the mines at the time of the explosion, escaped death.

These figures clearly show the merit of rock-dusting. The method will not prevent local gas explosions, but if properly done and maintained, according to Bureau of Mine standards, there can be no doubt of its success in preventing great wide-sweeping coal-dust explosions that destroy numerous lives and a vast amount of property.

UNIONISTS ARE FREE; CALL NO MAN MASTER

By Victor Olander.

A crew of Vikings on a voyage of exploration sailed up a river in France, so the legend runs. The inhabitants gathered in a curious throng on shore and hailed the vessel with the cry: "Whence come you and who are your masters?"

The grizzled old warriors on the ship roared back the answer: "We come from all the world and we call no man master."

How like our American trade union mem-

bers! From the east and the west, the north and the south they have come. From England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, France, Poland, Italy—everywhere, from all the world we come, impelled by the thought that governed these seamen of centuries ago when they declared: "We call no man master."

We are here, we are organized, we are in our unions, because we seek a greater freedom."

SCARCITY OF SERVANTS IS ANCIENT COMPLAINT

Washington.—"Scarcity of domestic servants" is an old cry, says the Monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The cry is periodically raised, and at this time the immigration law is blamed, but the Monthly Review says: "Conclusive evidence on this subject is not available, but the information accessible indicates that the difficulty complained of is due to persistent economic and social causes having little or no relation to immigration or immigration policies."

The bureau quotes records to show that

women are unwilling to enter domestic service and that the problem is a perennial one and is wholly apart from immigration restrictions.

"During the decade just preceding the beginning of the World War in 1914," the bureau states, "immigration into the United States reached its maximum, in some years exceeding a million a year. Yet, in 1915, with this great mass of accumulated alien labor of all classes, the same complaints about the difficulties of securing efficient domestic servants were made."

GAS AND OIL INDUSTRIES BRING NEW CANCER HAZARD

New York City—Garage mechanics' cancer due to the continuous irritation of the oils and dirt and lack of proper cleanliness, was listed today among recently discovered examples of cancer by Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Institute of Cancer Research at Columbia University, in a public lecture at Columbia University.

"With the development of gas and oil industries," said Dr. Wood, "it has been found that tar from the gas works and certain of the crude oils produce cancer in certain individuals. A recent investigation in England revealed 537 cases of cancer in men working in spinning mills where there clothes were saturated with a crude lubricating oil. Cancer also is found among the oil workers in Scotland and in the employes of the bricquet factories where coal is cemented with tar into convenient masses for domestic use."

"Those who file or turn brass are apt to develop cancer of the hand," said Dr. Wood, "but it has not been determined whether this is due to the irritation of the metal filings or to the lubricants employed."

Dr. Wood also listed cancer types due to spatter burns, such as those which occur

when a crucible of molten metal breaks or is dropped and the fluid scattered in all directions; cancers due to chemicals, such as an excessive dosage of arsenic, or cancer from aniline dyes.

Dr. Wood's lecture dealt largely with methods of avoiding industrial cancers and means of fighting generally the disease which is causing 100,000 deaths a year in the United States.

"Fortunately," said Dr. Wood, "most of these industrial cancers are easily avoided by a little care and cleanliness. Only a certain number of those who work in tar and oil develop the preliminary chronic skin inflammation which precedes the appearance of the disease. These workers, if medical supervision is sufficient, can be segregated and put on some job which does not permit such exposure. Those who do not develop the kerosene or oil warts are very unlikely to have cancer. What the cause of this difference is not known. It is probably much the same type as the sensitiveness of blonde skins to sunburn, in other words, a congenital difference in the tissues which makes them more susceptible to irritation."

SALE OF PRISON-MADE GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENSES HIT BY U. S. TRADE COMMISSION

Washington, D. C.—A ruling in harmony with organized labor's insistence that prison-made goods be sold as such has been given by the Federal Trade Commission in ordering the Commonwealth Manufacturing Company of Chicago to cease dealing in the products of prison factories under a trade or co-operative name giving the impression that the company manufactured the goods in its own plants.

The ruling holds that firms which buy and sell the production of prison factories are to be classed as jobbers and not as manufacturers.

Posed as Manufacturer.

An inquiry, the commission said, revealed that the Commonwealth Company had purchased "large amounts of shirts, shoes and binder twine from the State of Indiana after manufacturing of these articles in the Indiana State Prison." The company then sold these articles, it was added, "after advertising itself as a manufacturer and an direct from the factory dealer."

Organized labor has long fought the practice of disposing of manufactured products in this manner and has insisted on laws compelling all prison-made goods to be so labelled.

With an outstanding capital stock of \$5,000, ten salesmen on the road and working only on a commission basis, with two clerks employed in a small office, the Commonwealth Company has sold from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds of binder twine a year, about 50,000 dozen shirts a year and 50 to

60 pairs of shoes a day, according to the findings. These goods were purchased from the State of Indiana, then advertised by the company through use of such typical phrases as "Commonwealth Manufacturing Company, Manufacturers"; "Buy Direct from the Manufacturer"; "\$6.50 per Dozen, F.O.B. Factory"; "Mills: Michigan City, Indiana."

Prison at Michigan City.

Michigan City, Ind., is the home of the Indiana State Prison, where binder twine, shoes and shirts have been manufactured within the prison walls for many years. Such products, in accordance with the laws of Indiana, are used primarily to supply the needs of the State's public institutions while the surplus of such wares above and beyond the requirements of the State are sold by the warden of the prison in the open market. It was from this surplus that the Commonwealth Manufacturing Company bought its goods, according to the commission's findings.

While the Commonwealth Company, in addition to paying the State cash for its products from the prison, did, in the instance of its shirt purchases furnish some sewing machines which were used by the State to augment its other manufacturing machinery, and also furnished some cloth and trimmings which were manufactured by the State into shirts, the commission found that this company has never been the manufacturer of the shirts sold by it and does not operate or control a shirt fac-

tory. The commission held that representations made by the company regarding its "manufacture" of these articles sold are false and misleading and have had the tendency to deceive the purchasing public.

Among the competitors of the Commonwealth Company are many firms who manufactured and sold shirts, binder twine and shirts in competition with the respondent and who rightfully and truthfully represented themselves to be manufacturers of such products. There are also among such competitors many who did not manufacture the shirts, binder twine or shoes that they sold in competition with the Commonwealth Company and who in no wise represented themselves to be manufacturers of these products.

Another Deception Banned.

The Commonwealth Company also came under the fire of the Federal Trade Commission for another form of misrepresentation—the unauthorized use of the letters "U. S." on shoes which it sells, with the obvious purpose of making the purchaser believe he was getting United States Army shoes.

The commission reported that it had found that shoes marked "U. S." and put out by the Commonwealth Company were not made to Government specifications, as the use of the letters "U. S." indicated but were, in fact, manufactured in the Indiana State Prison and "were greatly inferior" to Government shoes "in quality and workmanship."

TOWARD THE LIGHT

By Frank E. Wolfe.

What revolutionary changes have taken place in the economic system of the United States during the past 50 years!

Improved machinery has wrought this revolution, but it has come about so gradually and in what seems such a natural course of events that no one has been alarmed at the great change.

Greater changes are to come. We shall probably be doing many things with scientific precision and in a revolutionary manner while our political methods are still back in the dark ages of this country.

Farm machinery and machinery for the handling and preparing of foods has made the greatest change.

The retail price for a one-pound loaf of bread last year averaged 9.73 cents. Of that sum the farmer who grew the wheat received 1.5 cents. The remainder went to the elevator, railroad, miller, baker and retailer. All took a large bite at it.

The great problem is how to get foodstuffs to the consumer without the heavy middle impost demanded by profit makers.

No one will deny that transportation, milling and baking is important, but there is an unnecessary overhead all the way down the line. Take the advertising alone that falls on bread. Extensive publicity seems necessary to the rival bakers. They use immense and expensive electric signs and vast quantities of electricity. All of that

is economic waste and falls as a burden on the consumer.

There was a time when the farmer took his own hand-threshed wheat to the mill and saw the miller put it in the hopper and saw him take out the toll box full of wheat and put it in the mill's private bin. The farmer got his own flour "at cost."

Those days are both past for the farmer and for the consumer, and it is well they are gone.

There are modern methods of producing foodstuffs and if the vast amount of unnecessary overhead expenses and profit seeking exploitation were removed the consumer would get his food at a small fraction of present prices and the producer get more than double his present prices.

To find the remedy and apply it would be asking people to think, and if you want to see what estimate they place on the intellect of one who seeks to change conditions for the better, just start a conversation along this line and see how quickly you will receive a blank stare and how promptly you will be mentally labeled a crank and disturber.

Don't let that discourage you. That label has been put on every man who has ever gone out ahead of the procession and seen with vision clear and shouted to the laggards: "Come on, you blind rats. This is the way toward the light!"

COAL COMPANIES LOSING MILLIONS IN WAR ON UNIONS

Pittsburgh—How fares the biggest coal company in the world, with its union-wrecking policy? The question is of interest to business and labor alike. The Pittsburgh Coal Company, leader of the fight for a pauper miners' wage, is losing from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year.

This is the premier coal company that broke its agreement with the United Mine Workers of America two years ago. The great strike is still effective as the com-

pany's shrinking bank account shows. Thousands of gunmen, thugs and strike-breakers have been imported and still the company shows a loss.

The next largest company, the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, shows a deficit of \$200,000 for six months after all charges are met. It is admitted the cost of the strike is responsible.

Operators' Position Shaky.

Operators in all the strike territory are

pictured as having "one foot in bankruptcy and the other foot on a banana peel." They may wreck the miners' union, but it is a certainty they are going to wreck themselves first. What pertains to the largest and most powerful of the Coal Kings applies with even more force to the little fellows.

The United Mine Workers of America, in this desperate struggle, remains quiet and confident. Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, not given to bombast, predicts victory for the soft coal miners. The fight here is pivotal, for the operators hope by breaking down the wage structures here to apply their crushing tactics to the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois districts.

Strike Costly to Unions.

The union office at Indianapolis is maintaining the strike with every resource that the powerful miners' organization can command. West Virginia has received \$300,000 in aid, Pittsburgh district \$125,000; Arkansas, \$80,000. More than \$75,000 in lawyer's fees and legal expenses has been paid since

the first of the year. Millions has been spent by the United Mine Workers to defend trade unionism, without a single outcry for assistance. The struggle is one of the grimest in the annals of labor.

Bankruptcy suits have been one of the by-products of the union-operators war in West Virginia. The State-wide prosperity predicted by the open shop forces as the result of driving down wages is far off. Whole mining villages have become deserted as the non-union companies have wound up their affairs. Hazy, in Raleigh county, is off the map, a deserted village, with the Hazy Eagle Collieries Company shut down, a bankrupt. One company a day is going into the hands of the receivers, according to the records of the court at Charleston, W. Va.

Public Opinion Changing.

As a result, the reaction has set in and public opinion is swinging to the union side. Coolie wages can not bring prosperity, all thinking persons seem ready to admit, after the futile attack on labor standards.

ANCIENT THEORY OF "DIVINE" KINGS NOW URGED BY INDUSTRIAL BARONS

Reading, Pa.—"There is a similarity between the 'divine right of kings' and the industrial autocrat," said John P. Troxell, director of the Department of Education of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, at a meeting of full-fashioned hosiery workers here.

"If we follow the rise of democracy in the realm of government, and then trace its rise in the realm of industry," said Mr. Troxell, "we see a striking similarity, one which seems to prove a close kinship between these two great phases of the movement toward democracy, one of which is representative government and the other trade unionism.

"The old theory of government was expressed in the phrase, 'the divine right of kings.' That is, the king was the only one whose wishes need to be taken into account—he had the 'divine right' to do as he pleased. Some kings were wise enough to rule with 'justice,' but most of them were not, and very early in the history of Europe we find the people struggling to throw off the yoke of autocracy.

"Now let us note a similar development toward democracy in industry. The old theory of government in the factory was 'the divine right of the employer.' He could do as he pleased, so long as he could find workers who were willing to let him do it. If he chose to employ little children for 12 hours a day, all right. If he chose to employ women at back-breaking jobs, in filthy, poorly ventilated factories for long hours at starvation wages, well and good. This was a free country, which meant that the em-

ployer was free to do as he chose and the worker was free either to do the employer's bidding or to quit the job and walk the streets looking for another job.

"Over 125 years ago workers began to object to this idea that the employers had the 'divine right' to exploit his workers, and they began to form labor unions.

"Do you see what was happening? The old idea of the 'divine right' of the employer was giving away, and the idea of limited rights took its place, just the same change that occurred in the realm of political government a century or two earlier.

"And just as the kings were reluctant to give up the 'divine right' principle, many employers are loathe to abandon any of their authority. By every device which they can hit upon, they seek to crush out organization among their employes. They sometimes offer bait in the form of welfare work of one kind or another—gymnasiums, picnics, free phones, insurance, and so on. They organize a 'union' of their own, and name it a company 'union,' and 'employee representation plan,' or something of that sort.

"But the workers will not be permanently deceived. They will answer, 'We want the substance, not the shadow.' We want the right to be consulted about the conditions of our jobs. You have put your money into this business, and that gives you most of the 'say' about the running of it. But we are putting our lives into it and we believe that we are entitled to part of the deciding as to questions that concern our livelihood."

I. W. W. WELCOMED IN ROCKEFELLER CAMP

Denver.—Officers of the Colorado Federation of Labor calls attention to the ease with which I. W. W.'s wander through camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company while trade unionists are barred from the Rockefeller properties.

A company "union" is operated by the corporation and wages are 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent lower than in the union fields of Wyoming. Workers are denied their own checkweighman, and charges of being "gyped" by the company are frequently made.

The I. W. W.'s are not interested in these conditions. They talk of a "reorganization of the society" in the dim and distant future

while trade unionists insist on remedying conditions today. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is well acquainted with the two theories and therefore tolerates blatant I. W. W.'s who roundly denounce capitalists. The management of the Colorado Fuel knows talk is harmless as long as low wage scales and poor working conditions are not disturbed.

The wobbles are permitted to hold meetings in the company's camps, but this is denied members of the United Mine Workers. No attempt is made to interfere with the revolutionists, but every effort is made to suppress the legitimate Miners' Union.

UNION LAW UPHELD BY NEW YORK COURT

New York—Justice William H. Black of the State Supreme Court has sustained the fight of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for clean trade unionism.

Officials of Local No. 3 of this city imagined they were bigger than the international. They closed their membership books, engaged in shady transactions with contractors and depended on political pulls and misrepresentations in court to secure injunctions against the international enforcing its laws.

The executive council of the international placed Vice-President Broach in this city with instructions to enforce the law. He was supported by International President Noonan and other officials, who are sustained by Justice Black in a sweeping decision.

The old officials are ousted and new men are in charge. "The decision," said International President Noonan, "is a warning to grafters and bullies that they can't fasten themselves on our movement, bleed employers and intimidate members."

Compilation of Labor News

VIENNA, WHERE THE WORKERS RULE—TOO WELL.

By Heber Blankenhorn, "Labor's" European Correspondent.

The largest labor-ruled city in the world, near two million population—and too well ruled!—that is what lies back of the "riot" news from Vienna, which occupied first page position in the papers last July.

"Terrible reds burning up everything;" so ran the headlines, over pictures of the burned out law courts in the Austrian capital. The press gave no pictures of the whole streets of workers' houses built by the "reds"—which stand for the cause of the "trouble."

Those model homes of workers—25,000 of them being built on a five years program, and paid for out of taxation of the rich—have been watched the past few years by more than Austrian bankers and landlords.

Neighbor Mussolini to the south, and dictator Horthy in neighboring Hungary, not to mention the Hindenburgs in Germany to the north, have been increasingly alarmed by the steady concrete progress in this "laboratory of social rule" in the navel of Europe.

In fact Hungary and Italy have a military secret, one of whose objects is stepping on Austria, when excuse offers.

That labor movement in Austria is one

of those old evolutions, very different from what the Italian unions were for example, or what the Russian unions are.

Its unions followed solid German and British traditions and its political party, the social democrats, has had its eyes fixed on parliament for over a generation.

But it has faced some unusual jobs. It threw out the Hapsburg emperors in 1919, and to keep them out it organized an army of 200,000 workers, uniformed but unarmed.

Vienna was a war wreck when the workers took hold of it. They have kept their grip. Before the war they had but 8 of the 165 councillors of the city government. With universal franchise, their party has won the majority in each election until recently, when two-thirds of Vienna voted socialist.

Through these half dozen years the workers have run the city-owned water, gas and electricity supply, and the municipal street cars. They have set up and run the city-owned advertising agency, the city-owned undertaking establishment, and the city-owned brick and cement factory. They have extended the city-owned hospitals, relief agencies, and educational and other social

services in a way that has attracted administrative experts from all over the world.

In a war-dismembered country, economically bankrupt, subjected to a "war peace" and foreign financial control, they have explored and developed every aid to the worker, whose basic wage had to be low, that communal services could afford.

Besides medical aid and pensions, they have tackled free preventive measures on a remarkable scale.

Most of all, in an overcrowded city of slums and palaces, they have created homes for workers. The palaces and the extra rooms of well-to-do houses they commandeered; then they began that rebuilding of Vienna, in great blocks of the most modern, best furnished, and most scientific of schemes that Europe can show, which has won the praise of every sort of city expert.

This was financed by direct taxation of the rich, until now rent is a negligible thing, comparatively, for the Vienna worker, and there's no profit for landlords in the city.

But in Austria as elsewhere it is town against country. The 4,000,000 in the country are dominated by the old medieval conditions. Still at last spring's elections the social democrats polled 46 per cent of the whole of Austria, missing the majority but so close to it that the business interests have turned increasingly to Fascism as an escape.

The shield of Fascism's growth is always biased courts. Clashes with Fascist gangs

grew frequent, and the courts condemned the workers, and freed the Fascists.

Following decrees hamstringing the unions, the courts acquitted Fascists confessedly guilty of killing some workers. The Viennese populace rose, began striking and parading, the police (under federal not city control) fired, and the crowd burned the law courts.

They tried to step on Fascism in the only way left to them.

Foreign newspapers which reported "no news of Vienna, all wires down," in the same breath gave exact details of "a communist plot paid by Moscow." Hitherto communism in Vienna has been negligible—killed by those long blocks of houses and other solid city services.

What lies back of the "riot" is the old story of labor getting almost to the seats of full governmental control: Then—the last ditch is one likely to be filled with corpses and other products of "unconstitutional and unparliamentary" methods.

In this case moreover it is other, bigger, countries, especially Italy, which cannot stand the idea of all Austria becoming the laboratory of social rule, as against Mussolini's tyrannies.

What between Mussolini on one hand and the verbal attacks of Moscow on the other, the Austrian labor leaders, Bauer, Seitz, and Deutsch, have their work cut out for them. It will not be a short pull.

ANTI-UNIONISTS DEPEND ON RHETORIC AND FLAG-WAVING

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, attacks the American Federation of Labor and President Green because of opposition to company "unions."

The anti-union manufacturer asks:

"When did Congress or the United States Patent Office grant the American Federation of Labor a monopoly upon the idea of collective bargaining or upon the method of collective bargaining?"

This is rhetoric, but not argument. It recalls anti-union platitudes on the "constitutional right to work."

The American Federation of Labor claims no monopoly on collective bargaining, but it does protest against men using this term when they mean something else.

There is but one kind of collective bargaining. Other systems may be given the same name, but organized labor refuses to be tricked.

It should not be forgotten that only recently company "union" advocates insisted on their so-called "open" shop—on the right of each worker to bargain individually.

This same element, as represented by Mr. Edgerton, now talks of "representatives of

the workers" and management discussing plant problems. Why the change? Was it because the American Federation of Labor exposed the hypocrisy of these champions of "individual liberty"?

If the so-called "open" shop was the last word in Americanism, a few years ago, why is it now replaced by the company "union," that is just as fervently urged?

Anti-unionists can't be right both times. If individual bargaining was the correct procedure then, why not now?

Organized labor knows that the so-called "open" shop meant autocracy in industry, and the company "union" stands for the same thing.

There is only one kind of collective bargaining. Men are free to announce conditions under which they will labor and to select representatives to present their position, or they are dominated by the employer and his company-controlled "union."

To confuse the question by references to a monopoly granted by Congress or by the United States Patent Office is the same cheap rhetoric flag wavers used when they fooled workers with their "open" shop and "American plan."

Mr. Edgerton is on dangerous ground when he talks of monopoly. Like the re-

sistless tide, organized labor is sweeping aside those who would control the lives of workers, and who have about exhausted

their ingenuity in developing systems and plans that would make man subservient to man.

ANTI-UNION BILL IN BRITAIN FORCED THROUGH BY TORIES

London, England—A red-robed official in the House of Lords solemnly intoned the ancient French phrase "Le roy le veult" (the King wills it) in the presence of members of the House of Commons and the Lords, and the British anti-union bill became the law of the land.

The law is everywhere referred to by organized labor as "the blacklegs' charter." It is the most reactionary proposal in the history of democratic government. The act is designed to split the trade union movement and to weaken the Labor Party. Strikes may be enjoined by any court at the request of the attorney general, and organized civil service employees are prohibited from affiliating with the regular trade union movement. Harsh provision regulate assessments made on workers by the Labor Party, although the former law afforded ample protection to anyone who objected to these small levies.

The same Tory government added an hour a day on the miners and took the right to disburse poor funds from many town councils that are controlled by workers.

The plea is made that last year's general strike is responsible for the blacklegs' charter. The unionists reply that in the past seven years 11 similar attacks have been made. The unionists also ask why the present law, if the general strike was the failure it is claimed?

The new law has solidified every element of labor, and the workers boast that they will win the general election in 1929, when their first act will be a repeal of the blacklegs' charter. That the Tories fear this prediction is shown by their futile effort to gain more power in the House of Lords at the cost of the House of Commons.

It is charged that the Tories are encouraging the Liberal Party, headed by Lloyd George, in the hope that they will develop strength in many working class sections and thereby divide the Labor Party. The workers are awake to this scheme. Efforts to combine Labor with the Liberals will likewise prove unsuccessful. In a recent issue of his paper, Ramsey MacDonald, leader of the Labor Party, declared against such a combination.

PRODUCERS NOT SHARING PROSPERITY, SHIPSTEAD SAYS

International Falls, Minn.—The farmer and the laborer in industry are not sharing in the industrial prosperity of the country, United States Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer Labor, of Minnesota declared in a letter to E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, which held its forty-first annual convention here.

"The maladjustment in the social fabric is to a large extent due to legislation that has been passed favoring industry at the expense of labor and agriculture," the Senator wrote.

Farm incomes have decreased 42 per cent in six years, Senator Shipstead declared.

The total average monthly pay roll, he said, was decreased more than 30 per cent since 1920, and employment has decreased

more than 18 per cent since 1920. Because of new machinery, Senator Shipstead said, "I find industry is getting a much larger production with less employment of labor, and as a result income and value of industrial corporations have increased 70 per cent in four years as revealed by the statistics of the Department of Commerce."

Consequently, continued the Senator, the farmers are feeding the industrial sections of the country for less than the cost of production with an increased income by the leading corporations of an average of 70 per cent.

"This information," the letter concluded, "should definitely kill the propaganda that has been spread charging labor with the cause of the high cost of living."

INVESTIGATING THE SUPER-TRUST

Big corporations again are on the grill. The Federal Trade Commission is investigating. It wants to know about the relations between Du Pont, United States Steel and General Motors.

The E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company controls the chemical industry.

United States Steel controls the steel industry.

General Motors is the biggest unit in the motor industry.

Du Pont has bought 114,000 shares of United States Steel common. Du Pont also

is said to hold a heavy interest in General Motors stock. Hence the Federal inquiry.

To make it more interesting it is reported that Morgan & Company are the bankers for all these three giants, now linked in a powerful liason.

Labor men will recall that these corporations are leaders in fighting unions.

What will investigation accomplish? If it gives facts to the public that will be valuable.

But, based upon experience, it is not likely that what cannot, after all, be much

more than a political gesture, will mean much in the way of a solution of what used to be called the trust problem.

These corporations, like General Electric, are production marvels, the products of industrial, financial and engineering evolution.

Twenty years ago men looked at these giants—as Landis looked at Standard Oil—and said, "Smash them." That didn't work to the advantage of anyone, except perhaps

to scare some corporations out of their political wickedness.

It is time there was a truly enlightened public policy toward these great combines—one based on the American concept of democracy, but without throttling either size or efficiency for service.

Unless this new move to investigate has back of it some purpose more intelligent than club swinging it will be public money wasted and public hopes falsely aroused.

UNION TO MAKE COURT TEST OF "YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT

By International Labor News Service.

New York City.—It will all come out in the courts, to paraphrase a popular saying. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees will test the right of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to shackle its employes by means of a "yellow dog" contract, binding the subway workers not to organize. Senator Wagner and Representative Perlman are to lead the fight.

Meanwhile all remains quiet along the subway, with the union carrying on its missionary work and the I. R. T. bulldogs ready to bite anyone seen working for bona fide trade unionism.

One of the stunts that got Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, in bad with the city fathers, was his threat to have President William Green of the American Federation of Labor locked up for assail-

ing the company's brotherhood and its "yellow dog" contract.

President Hedley's notice to Green was to the effect that the Interborough company union had the contract for two more years and any organizing would result in an injunction to forbid interference with an agreement.

It is this contract that the Amalgamated will test in the highest court. Some interesting testimony is likely to come out if the men can be induced to relate how they have been made to sign the documents, as many as 100 in an hour, although it takes nearly that long for one man to read its provisions.

Those discharged for union activity will be called to testify on the "spotter system" and the other activities that have blocked every attempt to organize the 15,000 workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

HUMAN LIFE IGNORED IN RACE FOR PROFITS

Vancouver, B. C.—Secretary Bengough of the Trades and Labor Council did not mince words at an organization meeting of the Canadian National Safety League, which is sponsored by shipping and timber interests. Other speakers emphasized the importance of teaching workers and tourists to be careful of forest fires.

The trade unionist asked why the business men do not pay some attention to working conditions.

He drew attention to the human waterfront wreckage caused by speed and greed. Fatalities and accidents are steadily mounting, he said, yet the companies boast that ships can be loaded faster in this city than elsewhere on the Pacific. There is more human wreckage than property wreckage, said Secretary Bengough. He said the league should center its efforts in endeavoring to have employers recognize the human factor in industry and have human rights take precedence over property rights.

CANADA THROUGH ENGLISH LABOR EYES

While Canadian workers may look with envy upon the political power and prestige which British workers in the old country have gained through their Labor party, Canada herself has an enviable distinction in the eyes of old country Laborites in the progress it has made in public ownership. Referring to a prediction in an English paper that "Canada seems in fair way to become the earliest example of widespread public ownership in the British Empire," the New Leader, official organ of the Brit-

ish Independent Labor Party, elaborates editorially with some enthusiasm on Canada's achievements in this direction:

"First of all, there is Canada's national system of railways . . . which has the largest railway mileage in the world under a single management. Then there is the great undertaking called 'Harnessing Niagara,' undertaken by the Ontario government to insure cheaper light, heat and power 'than would be possible under private enterprise. Today it is the most tremendous system of electrification in the world.'

Another sign of advancing state control in Canada is the progress and prosperity of her merchant marine. At first it was predicted that the whole scheme would be a sinkhole for the taxpayers' money, but it is actually paying its way and giving daily promise of better things. State-owned aeroplanes are now being used for the transport

of mails, for small parcel traffic, and for protection. Still another phase of state control is the Canadian Government's Motion Picture Bureau, which is so successful and efficient that it obtains contracts from Hollywood. There is some probability, too, that the coal mines of Canada may be state-owned before long."

CANADA TO PLAN MORE UNIFORMITY IN LABOR STATUTES

Montreal—A conference of Canadian Federal and Provincial authorities is to be held here this fall to consider what may be done to promote more uniformity in the labor legislation of the various provinces and to secure nation-wide adoption of the labor conventions of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations. It is intimated that Provincial Federations of Labor, as well as the Trades and Labor Congress, will be invited to send delegates.

The Federal Government, of which W. L. Mackenzie King, first Minister of Labor, is head, appears to have developed a certain sensitiveness because the delegates it sends to the annual Geneva Labor Conference had recently to listen to a report by Director Albert Thomas, France's war-time Minister of Munitions, not exactly complimentary to labor in the New World. Anyway, the report perturbed W. A. Riddell, the Canadian advisory officer of the League of

Nations and a close personal friend of Mackenzie King. At the recent labor conference in Geneva, Riddell, discussing the report of M. Thomas, said:

"I am not nearly so apprehensive of what may be done in the New World as I am of what we are doing here. If Geneva is to retain her leadership in world-wide co-operation, she must not forget the fundamental principles of trade union policy. Fair representation must be given to overseas countries in every department of the work of this organization (the International Labor Office) and greater consideration must be given to their needs and problems. If the International Office fails to retain its hold upon the New World, it will be because it has failed to understand and interpret the spirit and life of that continent, and because too frequently, consciously or unconsciously the major voting power of Europe has been used to force New World social legislation into Old World molds."

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Angola—Immigration Restrictions.—An ordinance of the governor-general of the Belgian Congo has authorized and directed immigration authorities to demand a deposit of 5,000 francs as a guaranty of solvency, during a period of six months, from persons arriving in the colony with the purpose of devoting themselves to commercial, industrial or agricultural operations, except where such persons can prove that they have a credit of 20,000 francs in the colony.

Canada—Immigration.—According to official returns 23,941 immigrants entered Canada during the month of May, of whom 8,408 came from Great Britain, 2,503 from the United States, and 13,030 from other countries. This represents a decrease from immigration during April, when 35,441 persons entered Canada, but an increase of 29 per cent in the more significant comparison with May of last year, when 18,620 immigrants entered Canada.

Czecho-Slovakia — Unemployment.—The Czecho-slovakia Ministry of Social Welfare recently published statistics showing that unemployment is decreasing steadily at the present time, and that the general situation is better.

England—Industrial Efficiency Committee.—One of the recent world economic conference at Geneva, a movement has indirectly

arisen in England to create a committee on industrial efficiency for the purpose of rendering (1) to the community greater stability and a higher standard in the conditions of life; (2) to the consumer lower prices and goods more carefully adapted to general requirements; and (3) to the producers' higher and steadier remuneration.

Mexico—Restrictive Immigration Order.—The government of the United Mexican States, through the secretary, recently promulgated an order "restricting the immigration of laborers of Syrian, Libanese, Armenian, Palestinian, Arabic and Turkish origin" for the purpose of conserving "national economy" and relieving "conglomeration in urban centers."

Poland—Unemployment.—The number of unemployed in Poland at the end of May was 207,570, as compared with 226,018 at the end of April, a decrease of 18,448.

Sweden—Emigration to Canada.—The Canadian Minister of Immigration and Colonization, on an official visit to Scandinavia, recently stated that Scandinavian immigrants are always welcome in Canada, and that his government arranges transportation at reduced rates to Canada and guarantees one year's work to farm and lumber laborers who are willing to make an agreement with the government.

Poetical Selections

LABOR DAY.

We meet again, to celebrate Labor Day,
Let's rest and make it one of play,
Until after luncheon, then the speech
By the selected leader, who will teach

Our youthful workers that they must learn
That organization is their concern,
More than their dad's whose time is brief—
They've done their share and need relief.

Progress can come only from the youth,
Whose minds are centered on the truth;
The work is theirs, and if they'll succeed,
Youthful pep and spirit is all they need.

The future's yours, and you want success,
But from delinquency there is no redress;
If you'll keep clear from slavery's lash,
Be game and ready, with that youthful dash.

Your labor's your own, for you to sell;
First name your wage, then guard it well.
If you're strong they'll pay, and only then
Will you get the treatment due to MEN!

—Dominic Kane, L. 92.

TO A UNION CARD.

Dedicated to International Vice-President
John J. Dowd.

You Toilers, who hustle from morning 'til
night,

In quest of some labor to do,
And are tempted quite often to give up the
fight,

When you're told that your chances are
few.

If you'll take my advice, matters won't be
so hard,

Though you work with the plow or the
pen;

Go to some labor union and take out a card,
And be classed with the organized men.

Oh it's hard to be idle and standing alone,
With no push or pull at your back,

To go into some office or ring up a phone,
And be told that some standard you lack.

That your eyes are too blue, or your hair is
too brown,

That your teeth are not evenly set,

That you don't dress the part of a man-
about-town,
That you're not a hail fellow well met.

That the altar you kneel at is old and passe,
That your politics doesn't seem right,
That the country you came from is queer
in its way,

And if crossed you might put up a fight.

It matters but little if you're college bred,
If you haven't a very good pull,
When you enter an office, they'll look at
your head

And decide that your features are dull.

Or they'll give you a paper to fill out and
file,

Stating when you were born and why,
If your heart becomes weaker from running
a mile,

And how old you will be when you die.

If you go to an agency they'll take your
name,

And by chance if they get you a job,
You will have to give up a week's pay for
the same,

If you don't you'll remain with the mob.

If your craft's organized, when you answer
an ad,

You'll be treated as decent men should;
Though your hirsute is gray, if a job's to be
had,

You'll be given a chance to make good.
Thomas Lillis, Vice-Pres., Local Lodge No.
16, Jersey City, N. J.

A YOUNG WIFE'S AWAKENING.

He's wonderful, this man of mine,
His equal I've ne'er seen before.
I thought he was almost divine,
Until at night I heard his snore.

His conversation's a real treat,
He never becomes a bore,
A gentleman while on his feet—
But oh Lord! hear him snore!

Dear Lord, I love him as a wife,
So much that I do him adore,
Please put me asleep first, during life,
So that I may not hear that snore!

Dominic Kane.

Smiles

NOT TO BE OUTDONE.

"Surely, Miranda, you're not going to
marry again when the Lord just took Smith."

"Yes, I shuah am," replied Miranda. "As
long as the Lawd takes 'em, so will I."

DO FIGURES LIE?

An Irishman working for a Dutchman
asked for an increase in pay. The Dutchman
replied: "If you are worth it I will be pleased
to give it to you. Now, let us see what

you do in a year, Pat. We have 365 days in a year, you sleep eight hours per day which makes 122 days you sleep, taken from 365 days leave 243. Now, you have eight hours' recreation every day, which makes 122 days, taken from 243 days leave 121. We have 52 Sundays in a year which you have off, leaving 69 days. You have 14 days' vacation, take this off and you have 55 left. You don't work Saturday afternoons; this makes 29 days left. Now, Pat, you allow 1½ hours for meals, which total in a year 28 days. Take this off and you have one day left. I always give you St. Patrick's Day off, so I ask you, Pat, if you are entitled to a raise?"

THE HONEYMOON.

Have you ever observed how quickly, after the honeymoon, young married people get cured of their silly, simpering twaddle?

Two young newly-weds had started on their second day of the honeymoon and, unwittingly, she had said something that rubbed him the wrong way.

"Oh, my darling," she cried, "I have hurt you!"

"No, dearest," he answered, gravely, "the hurt I feel is due to the fact that I know it hurts you to think you have hurt me."

"Ah," she exclaimed, "do not let that hurt you for an instant! My hurt is because I know it hurts you to feel I have hurt myself by hurting you!"

"No, no, my precious!" he cried. "My hurt is because you are hurt over feeling that I am hurt because you feel that you have hurt me, and therefore hurt yourself."

TOO MODERN FOR HIM.

Farmer Jones was a bachelor, and one night he was given a surprise party by the young people of the neighborhood. After supper, gathered around the fire, they all fell to discussing the marvels of radio.

"The radio age is a wonderful age," remarked a sweet young thing. "We are talking to foreign countries on the radio, we are taking pictures by radio, and ships at sea are being guided by radio. Pretty soon, I dare say, we shall be getting married by radio."

"Well," remarked Farmer Jones, "you young folks can act as modern as you please when you get married, but for me, when I get married I want to be there!"

DIPLOMATIC METHODS.

There was only one thing the young man ever had done without consulting his parents' wishes. He had married secretly.

So he persuaded a reluctant friend of his school days to break the news to the folks at home.

"Now," said the erring young man, "be very careful. It's a ticklish sort of job you're undertaking."

His friend nodded a sorrowful assent.

"But," went on the other, "if you're diplo-

matic they'll take it all right. Break it to them gently. Tell them I'm dead and work up to the truth gradually."

STUNNING ALIBI.

Liza was on the witness stand.

"Are you positive," inquired the prosecutor, "that you know where your husband was on the night this crime was committed?"

"Ef ah didn'," replied the witness firmly, "den Ah busted a good rollin' pin ovah an innercent man's haid, dat's all!"

A LONG HUNT.

Johnnie—"Dad, please help me with my 'rithmetic problems. I gotta find the greatest common divisor.

Dad (in disgust)—"Great Scott! Haven't they found that thing yet? They were looking for it when I was a boy."

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Jones—Lodge 249.

A man who claims his name is T. M. Jones, but whose real name is Dell F. Suitts, has visited several roundhouses and shown a pass with the C. & O. R. R. The pass was stolen from T. M. Jones, a boilermaker, in Ashland, Ky., and with the aid of this pass he has gotten money from several of our members along the road. Also articles of clothing and jewelry including a Masonic ring and pin for which he gave worthless checks. He is wanted in several cities along the C. & O. R. R. There are many felony warrants pending against him. Anyone coming across this man kindly notify F. D. Gowdy, C. S., Lodge 249, 838 26th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Grimes—Lodge No. 312.

Anyone taking up the card of Brother W. M. Grimes, Reg. No. 97047, card out of No. 112, Mobile, Ala., please hold same and communicate with W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312, Selma, Ala. This brother left Selma owing a board bill. W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312.



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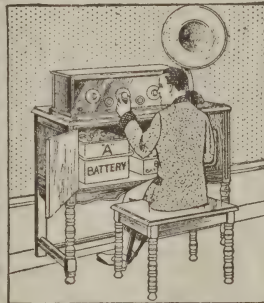
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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER MAKERS
IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**

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KILLING BOYS AND GIRLS!

By Florence Kelley

General Secretary, National Consumers' League

Here is an article that throws a world of light on the employment of children in the industrial enterprises of this country, and something of the penalties they are compelled to pay. It was written for this magazine (journal) by Mrs. Florence Kelley, one of the leading sociologists of this country. She is General Secretary of the National Consumers' League and member of the New York Child Labor Committee.

Mass production in American industry has come to stay. It brings death and injury to young American wage-earners, boys and girls, as death and injury have been known in the past only to adult men working in mines and on railroads. It is never to be forgotten that for one boy killed, a score are disabled for life—are doomed to dependence, burdens on their families or objects of public charity. Speeding as a part of mass production, applies to workers of any age and both sexes. New poisons appear almost from week to week. The papers are rarely without notices of suits begun by girls disfigured for life, or dying by inches, as poisons whose existence as a part of their work-room air, they never suspected, consume their bones and kill them by slow torture.

The Little That We Know.

The change for the worse for the children has come so secretly that until 1924 no one suspected it. Then the Consumers' League of eastern Pennsylvania published the fact that 50 children under 18 years old had been killed in one year in that one state, half of them in and about mines, and half of them in the rest of industry. Pennsylvania had no separate records of injuries to workers under 18, and these facts were dug out with great labor and difficulty, by going over unpublished official records, name by name and case by case, and partly from unofficial sources, getting often from the family, the ages of the persons hurt.

That same year the New York State Bureau of Women and Children in Industry

published the fact that 10 boys under 18 years had been killed in 1923 in New York state, four by elevators, two by falls from roofs, and others by machines. Last year the number had grown to 18.

The Federal Children's Bureau in 1926 published the deaths and injuries to young workers in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and New Jersey. The Bureau picked these states for two reasons. Wisconsin and New Jersey require employers to pay double or triple compensation to children injured while they are doing work that is itself illegal, or while the children are without working papers. All three states had records which showed the age of the workers when hurt.

This year the Consumers' League of Ohio (headquarters at 308 Euclid Ave., Cleveland) has issued a valuable report of 87 pages with pictures, and with figures giving the facts as they are even in that advanced state, with its child labor and compulsory education laws, its county school pensions, and workmen's compensation.

Here are five states about which something is known. The little that they tell us is a warning to demand at least as much from every state. Until we do, there will be no improvement. Why do we know so little? And why do the 43 other states tell us nothing? How can we get the facts from every state? Secrecy is the veil of evil.

In every state the compensation commission should be required by law to publish promptly the facts about minors killed and

injured. But they can all do it without waiting for the legislature to make them.

Compensation Commissions Can Act.

Here is a place where the legislative representatives of the railroad labor organizations can do immediately what the Consumers' League of Pennsylvania did in 1924. They can induce compensation officials to collect and publish the figures in all the states by showing a lively and permanent interest in getting the latest news while it is perfectly fresh.

Hitherto the dangers and evils of child labor have not been forced on the minds of the railroad labor unions day in and day out, as they have on the textile workers where wives, and boys and girls work side by side with husbands and fathers competing with them and keeping wages down.

Child labor as a *growing danger urgently demanding immediate action* does not come to railroad workers as it does to men in many branches of manufacture, to tin can makers, for instance, in huge plants where millions of cans are turned out every year, and thousands of boys and girls are employed in an industry which exists in almost as many states as the railroads themselves, and exposes as large a number of children to maiming and crippling as any in the country.

Without tin cans, where would the canning and preserving industry in its myriad forms be today? But why should can-making be allowed in any states to disable young boys and girls by putting them at dangerous machines at the 14th, 15th or 16th birthday, the age when they are notoriously clumsy and thoughtless, and liable to take foolish risks?

When workmen's compensation was first introduced, the general hope was that its cost would lead employers to make industry safe. It has not done this.

Industry vs. Safety.

It is perfectly clear that the intelligence which has created mass production *can* make industry safe. It is not doing so, and there is no reason to hope that it will, unless and until the whole public knows all the facts there are to know.

For instance, it is hard to believe, but it is the cruel truth that 15 states shut out from all compensation, children who are illegally employed at the moment when they lose arms, legs or eyes, or are made cripples for their whole future by the loss of the right arm, or are condemned to use crutches as long as they live. These states are Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont and West Virginia.

Because a great corporation puts a child at a forbidden machine where it is maimed, the child gets no compensation and the

company has nothing to pay. Could there be a meaner, a more contemptible premium on hiring children in violation of the law?

Even when children are working legally, only a few of the most enlightened states make an injured minor's wage as it would be at 21, and not as it is at 15, 16 or 17, the basis of his compensation.

New York, which is the most liberal of all, prescribes for life-long total disability, a pension based on the wage at 21 years.

In many states today a boy would be fortunate to get a rate of \$9 or \$10 per week for five years or ten, for the loss of both his arms. After that he would get nothing.

A few states publish promptly all awards made under the compensation law, to minors maimed and crippled at work. These awards show where the danger spots are, and which employments remain danger spots year after year, but this source of knowledge is still very limited. Twenty-one states do not keep such records, and some which keep them do not make them public. The excluded children do not get into any records whatever.

This Year and Next.

Only three states changed this year from excluding children all together to giving them extra pay when injured while illegally employed. Michigan and Maryland now give double compensation, and Illinois, 50 per cent above the regular rate. With these, the total of states following this policy is only eight.

North Carolina adjourned for two years, leaving *all* workers, men, women and children without a compensation law (except Uncle Sam's new one for longshoremen). North Carolina provided that a child 14 years old who has finished the work of the fourth grade shall be treated as an adult, and may work 60 hours a week by day or night. This is the state attorney-general's interpretation of the child labor law of 1927. Everybody knows that long hours of labor and accidents go together.

Alabama *adjourned for four years* after turning down a bill to give double compensation.

In 1928 legislatures will be in session in Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Rhode Island and Virginia. Of these Massachusetts still lets children leave school from the sixth grade at the 14th birthday to go into factories. Louisiana keeps no separate records of injuries to minors, does not even register births of children and is, like Mississippi, one of the 15 states which exclude them, if illegally employed, from compensation. Mississippi has no compensation law.

The coming year offers opportunities in these seven states for the railroad labor organizations to contribute toward laws making industry safe. The fewer boys and girls there are at work, the less the danger for them and for the adults whose risks

they share. The fewer young children working, the easier to safeguard them.

We must work with the legislatures wherever and whenever they meet. But we dare

not leave to them the whole power and the whole responsibility for limiting, regulating and prohibiting the labor of persons below the age of 18 years.

IN THE RAILWAYS MAIL SERVICE

By Clint C. Houston

Here are some interesting facts about a national labor organization that receives very little recognition in public print—the Railway Mail Association—comprising 95 per cent of the employees in this branch of the postal service. It tells how they gained the respect and consideration of Congress and the Postoffice Department by forming a genuine labor union, becoming a part of the American labor movement and introducing the system of collective bargaining.

When you receive a letter from a distant friend do you ever stop to consider the service that assured its delivery so accurately and promptly? Possibly not, for you have such confidence in the United States postal system, government owned and operated, that the every-day regularity of delivery is taken for granted.

Uncle Sam employs 350,000 men and women in the postal service who hold their jobs by reason of mental alacrity and physical dexterity. All these employees must not only pass a civil service examination to become eligible for appointment, but many are required to take further examinations from time to time.

The railway postal clerk is the all-important link in the service that makes prompt and efficient delivery of mail possible. The public knows little and sees less of this efficient worker. He performs his duties as he travels behind the locked doors of a steel railway postoffice car.

Development of a system of distribution while mails are in transit is the only means by which a letter may be kept moving from the time it is mailed by the writer until it is delivered to the addressee. Through distribution en route mails are made up for dispatch to waiting trains at junction points and at great railroad centers, and even for letter carriers in the large cities.

Upon the efficiency of the railway mail service depends the welfare of the whole postal system. It has been called "the backbone of the postal service." It is a system that functions 365 days and nights of every year.

The exacting requirements of this branch of the postal service has resulted in building up an exceptional personnel, a body of men who are resourceful, self-reliant, eager to serve the public with their last ounce of energy. This is all the more pronounced for the reason that they work without direct supervision of a higher official while on duty in the mail cars. There is a pride of workmanship, of loyalty to duty that no system of discipline or supervision could accomplish.

Correct dispatch of mail from the varying standpoints of the trains of the railway

mail service demands expert knowledge which these clerks attain only through long training and constant study. Each clerk must have knowledge of from 8,000 to 10,000 postoffices and distribute mail so as to reach them without delay. Meals and sleep are irregular. The clerk must conform his work to that of train schedules. He must be on continuous duty standing on the floor of a swiftly moving mail car much longer than the normal day. He is given compensatory time off duty at the end of his run so that he averages an approximate eight-hour day throughout the year.

But the comparatively good conditions of employment in the railway mail service of today have not always prevailed. Organization of the Railway Mail Association, which now comprises 95 per cent of the 16,000 men in this branch of the service, has brought wonderful betterments. Most of this improvement dates from 1912, when the LaFollette law abolishing the "gag rule" as applied to civil service employees of the government was enacted by Congress.

Previous to the writing of that Magna Charta for Federal workers it was the custom of bureau or department heads to penalize, even to the extent of discharge, those employees who became active in the prosecution of grievances. Since 1912 those in the railway postal service, as well as other Federal civil service workers have had the right of making direct appeal to Congress for a redress of unsatisfactory conditions.

Among the railway postal employees discharged for "undue activity" in behalf of his fellow workers was Carl C. Van Dyke of St. Paul. Carl came to Washington to consult postoffice department heads and the Congressman from his district about railway postal conditions in the Northwest. They were all "too busy" to give him a hearing.

As a result of these rebuffs Carl returned home, entered the race for Congress and in 1915 was elected over the man who didn't have time to talk with him about the railway postal service. He became the champion of postal employees in Congress and sponsored a number of measures that became laws for the betterment of working

conditions, increased wages, etc. He was re-elected in 1917 and died in May, 1919, before completing his second term in the House.

Another railway postal clerk of the Northwest who on numerous occasions was cited by department heads for activity in behalf of the men was W. M. Collins. He weathered the storm without being discharged from the service, however, and in 1918 was elected president of the Railway Mail Association. He holds the position today, with headquarters in Washington.

"We feel proud of the progress made by the Railway Mail Association," said President Collins. "Today the word of an officer of the association is accepted without question by the Postoffice Department and committees of Congress. Our advice is now sought in the adjustment of grievances, and we are frequently invited to submit recommendations for betterment of the service.

"Removal of the 'gag rule' and election of Van Dyke to Congress brought an immediate change in the attitude of department heads and members of the House and Senate toward railway mail clerks. Since then there has been no question about the right of the Association to speak for the employees collectively.

"I have made a list of the Association's legislative accomplishments since 1912 for presentation to our convention. It is rather imposing. First came the reclassification act of 1912, which corrected many inequalities of employment. Then came a law per-

mitting a railway clerk to advance to the highest grade and pay within three years. Today wages of railway mail clerks are just about double the rate of 1912, and it is no easy job to obtain pay advances in the government service, because it requires an act of Congress.

"Another great improvement is in the amount of travel allowance for expenses when away from home. In 1911 this was 25 cents after a day of 12 hours. Today the rate is \$3 per day for a 10-hour limit on the road. Compensation for injured clerks has been increased from \$66.66 to \$116.66 per month. The old-age retirement pension at 62 is now \$1,000 per annum, a raise of \$280. A differential for night work also has been obtained.

"Our campaign for all-steel mail cars has been successful in large measure. We have established a seniority rule with the consent of the Postoffice Department. This is a great protection to our members and has been a big factor in stabilizing the service.

"Our affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has been helpful, because Congress and Postoffice Department officials readily give ear to an organization that is a part of the American labor movement.

"Our standing with the departmental officials has never been as good as it is today. The Association can maintain a firm attitude with those with whom we have to deal without becoming antagonistic, and that is what we try to do."

FEDERAL COMPENSATION DENIED WORKERS ON FLOATING DOCKS; NEW LAW HAILED AS BIG GAIN

Washington, D. C.—Whittling down of the scope of the new Federal longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act has already begun, though the law has only been in effect a few weeks and is now being put in operation. The first slash at the law was made by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, which has just ruled that employees working on floating rafts, floating pile drivers and similar vessels in the construction of bulkheads, piers, docks or industrial plants on the water's edge are not entitled to compensation under the law. Court decisions are quoted to back up the commission's ruling.

Furthermore, the commission holds, many men on floating equipment, although they may be in maritime employment, are not entitled to compensation under the act because the masters and members of a crew of any vessel are specifically excluded from the act's term, "employee."

The new law is hailed by the American Association for Labor Legislation, New York City, as one of the most important advances of the past decade in protective legislation for labor.

"In the longshoremen's act," the association states, "the Federal Government has

for the first time adopted workmen's compensation that applies to workers in a private employment. A third of a million harbor workers in the various ocean, lake and river ports of the country are covered.

"This act extends workmen's accident compensation for the first time into the five states in the South that have not yet enacted state compensation laws. It is expected that operation of the Federal law in these sole remaining 'black spots' on the compensation map—North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Arkansas and Mississippi—will stimulate state action."

The association, which drafted the Federal compensation law in co-operation with the International Longshoremen's Association, states that the new act is on the whole liberal in its benefits and embodies the best features of earlier compensation acts.

ORGANIZATION is necessary to protect the wage earner and institute better conditions.

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JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

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LABOR PROUDLY CELEBRATED LABOR DAY

Labor Day, the national holiday created by federal law in honor of those who toil and which the workers themselves regard as an emblem of progress for the greatest force in America, was celebrated all over the United States in labor's own way. In many places parades were held. In others meetings and picnics, and while it was entirely fitting that this day be observed with recreational diversion, organized labor did not let the day pass without giving some thought to the united effort that has brought honor to the worker and opened the way for better standards and a more humane industry.

Labor Day addresses were unusually good this year. Thousands of trade unionists and many citizens not affiliated with Labor had the pleasure of hearing William Green, President of the American Federation, who spoke in New York City, and his message was radiocast throughout the United States. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in Chattanooga, Tenn. Many other well known trade unionists spoke in the different cities and everywhere the attendance was unusually large, and Labor's great holiday was celebrated with greater enthusiasm than ever before. Every speaker stressed the fact that the Labor Movement is marching onward, gaining in membership and in strength, and is bringing peace and prosperity to the Nation through collective bargaining and better wages. Truly, it was a great day, worthy of the cause in whose honor it was made a national holiday.

EXPLOITATION OF LABOR THROUGH FAILURE TO PAY WAGES

One of the most important labor laws enacted by the recent session of the Illinois lawmaking body was the Wage Guarantee Bill. It was signed by Governor Len Small after passage in both houses of the legislature. It makes corporation stockholders liable for unpaid wages of employes upon failure or bankruptcy of the corporation. The liability principle of the state banking laws for the protection of bank depositors is thus applied in the new law to protect workers against loss of earned wages.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor refusal of employers to pay wages regularly earned is defrauding American workers of millions, and it finds this practice a widespread and serious evil. It further declares there is in the United States a widespread exploitation of labor through failure to pay wages. In 1926, in sixteen states, wage claims settled only after the intervention of the state labor officials numbered over 23,400 and represented in the aggregate a collection of \$1,216,000, besides the many legitimate wage claims which are never pressed.

The records show that in recent years there have been many corporation failures in which workers' wages remained unpaid, and in the case of a single coal corporation failure, about one-quarter of a million dollars of wages remained unpaid, with no chance of recovery because of the limitations of liability accorded to stockholders. Labor officials recommend that non-payment of wages be made a prison offense, and that every state be made to help the workers recover claims without the expense and technicalities of regular court procedure, however, if the workers were more strongly organized these conditions would not exist. It is claimed that if we tried to make an

estimate of the amount of money due the workers, if they were strongly enough organized to demand adequate wages, it would run into billions of dollars, but even the amount of money that they are actually defrauded of, due to the present law of the land, runs into millions. Clearly one can see how greater the workers advancement and how much more could be achieved if every one would join the ranks of organized labor.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT NEW SECRETARY-TREASURER

Brother John J. Frey, for many years member of the International Moulders Union, editor of their Journal and president of the Ohio State Federation, has been selected as secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department by the Executive Council of the Department. Brother Frey succeeds A. J. Berres, who for nineteen years was secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department and resigned to accept a position as industrial mediator in the motion picture industry. He was given a six months' leave of absence by the Executive Council of the Department in order that he might be sure that the new work in which he was engaged would be satisfactory to him. He finally notified President O'Connell that he had decided to continue in his new work and, therefore, tendered his resignation as secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department.

For more than twenty-five years Brother Frey has been an outstanding figure in the Labor movement of his city, state, and nation, and was an intimate friend of the late President Gompers, accompanying him on numerous trips to Europe during the war, and in the period shortly after, while the country was resuming its normal condition, he was one of the Labor representatives present during the consideration of the peace terms in France. He recently was named by President Coolidge as a member of the Labor International Economic Conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

In the selection of Brother Frey, who is one of the outstanding trades unionists of our country, the Department has secured the services of a man whose qualifications and ability are unquestionable. He will bring to the Department ability and training in connection with the affairs of the Metal Trades organizations in particular, and the trade union movement in general. He assumed his new duties on September fifteenth.

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WORKERS UNDERPAID

A recent issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, contained an article dealing with the low earnings of unskilled labor in the United States. The report stated that "there are large numbers of common laborers in this country whose earnings, under the best conditions, are far below the best of requirements of healthful living and good citizenship." Reference is made to a speech by President Coolidge, at Hammond, Ind., on June 14, this year: "While we have reached the highest point in material prosperity ever achieved, there is a considerable class of unskilled workers who have not come into full participation in the wealth of the nation."

In a speech at Washington on June 22 Secretary of Labor Davis said that these underpaid workers, together with their families, constitute "from ten to fifteen millions of people who do not share as they should in the prosperity enjoyed by the rest of us." "Morally, economically, and on the grounds of simple humanity, this inequality should not be allowed to exist in this richest nation of history," said the cabinet official.

Notwithstanding that the profits reported for the railroad company for the first six months of 1927 were \$472,000,000, the Labor Bulletin quotes statistics to show that the 1926 average for 200,000 railroad laborers was the lowest, with \$17 a week. The lumber industry ranks next lowest, the national average being \$17.17, and for the lowest paid district, \$10.48. In bituminous mining, owing to the irregularity of operation, over which the individual worker has no control, the national weekly average was \$22.78 for inside laborers and \$23.58 for outside laborers. The lowest district average was \$10.34.

Only in the case of anthracite coal mining, foundries and motor vehicle manufacture did the weekly earnings for all districts average more than \$25.00 per week, and even in the second and third of these industries the average earnings in the lowest-paid districts was well below \$25, being, indeed, as low as \$14.37 in the case of foundries.

"Moreover, it is to be emphasized that in the case of all the manufacturing industries listed, the earnings reported are full-time earnings and thus in excess of the actual earnings. Full-time earnings can only be obtained by those who are so fortunate as to be working for an establishment which operates full time and who loses no time from sickness, accident or other misfortunes.

"The figures here presented," continues the Monthly Labor Bulletin, "indicate clearly that there are groups of laborers in many industries who are receiving very inadequate wages. This is evident, even though the difficulty is recognized of de-

termining just what is an adequate living wage. Anyone with experience of life and of present day cost of living must recognize that many, and probably most, of the men included in the surveys here referred to were not sufficiently paid for the maintenance of a family at a wholesome standard of living."

These shocking revelations of the miserably inadequate wages paid to millions of American workers mean low standards of living and inadequate support of families that results in high infant mortality and child labor. It is high time that the government, railroad executives and other industrial employers take notice of the shocking conditions existing and give these underpaid workers and their families a chance to live as human beings. And those of us who are protected by our unions must seek to bring the unorganized into our fold if we wish to remain secure in the conditions we have won, and aid in every attempt to wipe out this inhuman disgrace to the country.

CONVENTION OF DISTRICT LODGE No. 8

The Ninth Annual Convention of District Lodge No. 8 of the Erie Railway System was held in Huntington, Ind., on Aug. 22 and 23, and through the co-operation of the officers and delegates was one of the most successful conventions held for some time.

The affairs of the District were found to be in excellent shape, the reports of the officers were complete in covering the transactions of the District during the past year and of the present condition of the affairs of the District. The following officers were elected: President and General Chairman, Brother John A. Marvin; Vice-Chairman, Brother J. A. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Brother G. A. Ross; Board Members, Brothers R. J. Gall and J. H. Hughes.

International President Franklin and Vice-President Glenn were in attendance and upon being introduced by the Chairman were given a warm reception. President Franklin delivered a stirring speech in which he eulogized the officers and delegates for their militant trade unionism, and also gave an interesting talk on the insurance of our Brotherhood. Vice-President Glenn, who was one of the delegates that helped organize District No. 8 thirty years ago gave an interesting account of the old days on the Erie.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE YEARS

The union coal miners in the soft coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have been on strike since last April. Winter is coming and there are no signs of an early settlement. Attempts have been made to bring about a conference in the hope of a peaceful agreement, and the mine workers have agreed to such a conference, however, with the exception of the Illinois Coal Operators, all other operators have arrogantly refused. Victor A. Olander, Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, vividly points out the conditions existing in these states when there were no mine workers union and the changes taking place since the mining fields have been organized in the following article:

The service an organization renders to the community in which it exists is the true measure of the value which should be placed upon that organization. The thoughtful citizen who seeks to determine the worth of any institution or movement never permits himself to be guided solely by the glaring headlines of the daily press, nor by the mere passing events of the moment. Instead, he carefully turns the pages of history, searching through the years not only for accounts of the methods used and issues involved, but also for results, consequences and achievements as he finds them reflected in the life of the community. It is thus that he properly calculates community values and public worth.

The Test.

When this process is applied to measure the influence of American trade unions upon the life and ideals of our country, what will the record show? Let me apply the test, taking as an example the great union of mine workers.

At this moment some people are irritated because bituminous coal mines in the union fields are shut down. The union of mine workers and the associations of coal operators have failed to reach an agreement. It is a situation that has the dual nature of being at once a strike and a lockout. Those who judge the Mine Workers' Union by the present stoppage alone are far short of understanding the significance of that union and its relation to the lives of our people as a whole.

A Pilgrimage.

I ask you now to go with me on a mental pilgrimage back through the years to the time when there was no Mine Workers' Union in fields now organized. Let us imagine that together we are approaching a typical mining town of the period. By the side of the dusty road, as the day nears its close, we come upon a row of small, ill-kept shacks. These are "company houses." In the doorway of one, we note the figure

of a poorly clad, barefooted woman. With anxious, careworn eyes, she is gazing toward the bend of the road. We assume, of course, that it is her husband she is waiting for. Accidents of the most terrible nature were frequent in those old days and the news sometimes came very suddenly. One could never be sure.

"Tired!"

We watch, and soon there appears the figure of a middle-aged man, walking with slow, tired steps. But the woman is looking beyond him. A faint smile of relief softens her features. We, too, look. Then we see trudging wearily behind the man, a boy carrying a dinner bucket and clad in dust-covered overalls, a small boy who, according to our present-day standards, ought to have spent the day in school. But he had been working with his father in the mine! The man passes through the doorway with little more than a glance at his wife. She awaits the arrival of the boy. The lad leans against the door frame for a moment, as his mother stands gazing down at him. His eyes turn longingly towards the open fields. He reaches for a stick lying at his feet. For a moment the weary mine boy has disappeared and in his place we see "Young America" as he motions with the bit of wood as though it were a baseball bat! But he drops it and, turning to the woman, mutters, "Gee, Mother, but I'm tired!" You and I who have been watching, feel as though some of the sunlight has gone out of our own lives. The door closes upon them as they enter the shack.

"I Have No Right!"

Our attention, let us say, is now attracted by the approach of another figure. It is that of a young, strong, lithe-limbed fellow still in the early prime of manhood. He is not yet broken by the labor of the mines and walks with a springy step. In the doorway of another shack there is a young girl. They exchange glances! And you and I who have lived—and loved—know what is stirring within them. But the young man continues on without halting. A little way into the town we find that he has stopped before a great red building. Over the doorway is the sign, "Company Store." The young man draws a bit of paper from his pocket and is musing about something. We listen and this is what we hear: "Have I a right to think of that girl as I think of her, when at the end of a month's labor I have nothing but this—this, a bit of 'company scrip,' representing what is left of my meager wages after the company has 'checked off' for the mining supplies, powder, clothing and other purchases which I am compelled to make at that store? Then, of course, there would be babies, too! No, I have no right to do it!"

Not far away we see the sign of the "company doctor." Merchants? There are none! The "company store" monopolizes the local trade! Through inquiry we learn that even the church itself is not entirely free, for building and ground may be used only with the consent of the "company." And the schoolhouse is a pitiable affair, hardly worthy of the name. Thus we have a picture of conditions prevailing in the mining communities before there was a miners' union.

The Change.

In time, a handful of coal-begrimed miners gathered under the shadow of a culm pile in one place, or congregated in the shade of a clump of trees in another, and talked of "improving" their conditions. Why should not "the wife" have shoes? Hadn't the miner's "kid" a right to go to school? The "grub" ought to be better, too. Wages should be paid in money—not "scrip"! And the "company houses" which the miners were compelled to rent were "no good"! "Let's get together and change all this!" was the ambitious proposal they made to one another. Other miners meeting in other places had the same thoughts and spoke the same words. Local unions were formed. Then state organizations. And finally there came into being the organization we now know as the United Mine Workers of America. We shall now investigate to ascertain what the evidence of the years will show as to the consequences of trade union activities upon the people of that community. What have been the results?

Today.

Let us now close the book of the past and examine into present-day conditions. Come with me again into that same mining town of which we have been thinking. What do we find now—today? As we approach, our attention is again attracted by a house at the side of the road. There is a woman in the doorway, too—the woman is always waiting, you know! Unlike the other of forty years ago, however, there are shoes on her feet, her gown is neat, and while she has anxiety in her eyes, there is not that careworn, tense look of the woman we saw before. Soon a man comes striding around the bend, upright and vigorous despite the touch of gray in his hair. There is no boy trudging wearily behind him now. He pauses for a moment with his arm over the shoulder of his wife and together they disappear into the house—a cottage, humble enough, but the miner's own home. The pitiful "company houses" have disappeared. A moment later the door bursts open and a bright-eyed boy dashes into the room and, waving his cap, cries gleefully, "Gee, Dad, we won the game today!"

We see another figure and again there appears to our view a young miner in the

prime of his early manhood, and in the doorway of another cottage again we see the figure of a girl. Their eyes meet! This young man stops, as the girl walks quickly up the path. He leans over the gate and their hands touch. Ah, "let the rest of the world go by!" Here is the greatest thing of all! We leave them and walk into the town.

Opportunity.

What changes have taken place! The "company store"? It is gone, and in its place are the corner grocery, the hardware merchant, the jeweler, the druggist, the clothier, and a myriad of other retail activities. We make inquiries and we find the jobbing house and the wholesale house also have a place in the town. The wholesale and retail merchant has been given his economic birth, his chance, where he could not exist before. The church, ground and building is the property of its communicants. The schoolhouse is an important center of the community and the school board is composed of independent citizens. In the heart of the town is a great, pretentious building with the word "bank" over its doorway, and around the corner we find another institution of the same kind. The practice of making payments in "company scrip" has been discarded, and this gave opportunity for the banker to enter and find a place in the community. The professional men of the town are no longer "company men." American community life has been brought into existence!

A Benefit to All.

The great change—every step of the progress made under the circumstances we have witnessed—must be credited to the activities of the Mine Workers' Union. It brought about the abolition of the "company store," the "company house" and "company scrip." We know, too, that it increased the wages of the miners and shortened their working hours. The selling power of the merchant and the manufacturer, of course, depends upon the purchasing power of the people. The net result has been improved living standards for all. My particular purpose at the moment is not so much to tell what the miners' organization has done for the mine worker as to prove what it has done for the community as a whole. I submit that the record offers unimpeachable evidence that the service which the trade union gives to the community in which it exists marks the organization as one of humanity's most useful institutions.

Is not the test sufficiently severe? Is there any other test that is fair? I have offered in evidence the pages of history with their record of methods and consequences. The thoughtful citizen whose judgment is based upon the evidence of the years and not upon the prejudice of the moment will, I believe, agree that the activities of the American trade union movement are beneficial to all America.

STRIKES NOW IN FORCE

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Unfair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
William Dillon Company, Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc., Jefferson, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Long Island Railroad.

Pennsylvania.

QUOTATIONS

Depend upon it, if a man talks of his misfortunes, there is something in them that is not disagreeable to him; for where there is nothing but pure misery, there never is any recourse to the mention of it.—Johnson.

When a man is made up wholly of the dove, without the least grain of the serpent in his composition, he becomes ridiculous in many circumstances of life, and very often discredits his best actions.—Addison.

If men would only take the chances of doing right because it is right instead of the immediate certainty of the advantage of doing wrong, how much happier would their lives be.—B. R. Haydon.

He that aspires to be the head of a party will find it more difficult to please his friends than to perplex his foes.—Colton.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF WM. ATKINSON, ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

According to reports we are receiving from our vice-presidents and representatives, business is picking up a little, and many members that have been out of employment for the past several months are back working with good prospects for steady employment for some time to come.

Many men working at our trade employed on railroads and in other industries where company unions have been established, are beginning to realize that these unions were not organized for the purpose of increasing the pay or improving the working conditions of the employees. Hardly a day passes but we receive letters from individuals, telling us of the deplorable conditions they are compelled to work under and the small rate of pay they are receiving on many of the railroads and in other industries where company unions have been established, and they desire to know if something cannot be done to change these conditions. In every instance we invite them to make application to become active members of the International Brotherhood. This is the only way they have to better their conditions. Where company unions have been established the spy system has also been put into effect, for the purpose of keeping the employers fully advised as to what is going on; also to report the names of men who are opposed to continuing their membership in so-called company unions that have been organized and are controlled by the employers, and have for their object the lowering of the standard of living and to prevent the employees from having anything whatever to say regarding the conditions under which they are compelled to work.

There is no question but what the railroad officials and other employers are mak-

ing a determined effort to destroy the bona fide labor organizations, and, therefore, I am requesting every loyal member to give us their whole-hearted support and co-operation. Now is the opportune time to organize all men eligible to membership employed on the railroads and in other industries. I am sure this can be accomplished if our local lodges will appoint organizing committees; also hold open meetings and invite the men eligible to membership to attend these meetings, and explain to them the necessity of becoming active members. If we can get the right support from our active members there is no question but what we will be able to report a large increase in membership before the close of the year. Remember the old saying, "An organization is just what the rank and file makes it."

I also desire to call to the attention of our local lodges the practice of members who have taken withdrawal cards working at the trade and failing to comply with the provisions of Article XV, Section 10, Subordinate Lodge Constitution. This article and section provides that a member holding a withdrawal card returning to work at the trade must immediately deposit said withdrawal card, whether accepting employment in a union or non-union shop, failure to do so said withdrawal card is automatically revoked.

In closing I am going to request each and every member to take an active interest, attend all meetings, co-operate with the officers and do everything possible to organize the men working at our trade.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I am yours fraternally, Wm. Atkinson, Assistant International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT

The list submitted below are of the claims made and the amounts paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members or to the member himself for death and disability claims allowed from August 16th to September 20th, also the usual summary of the total amount of insurance paid through the International Organization, since the adoption of the Insurance Plan.

LIST OF CLAIMS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS FROM AUGUST 16, 1927, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1927.

Lodge	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary	Relation	Date	Amount
302	Wm. C. Zunker	Total Disability	Himself		Aug. 18	\$1000
201	Frank Maxham	Total Disability	Himself		Aug. 18	1000
143	Jos. A. McGlennon	Bright's Disease	Mrs. L. McGlennon	Wife	Aug. 18	1000
318	G. B. Murphy	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Mrs. Mae Murphy	Wife	Aug. 18	1000
173	Wm. A. Griffin	Total Disability	Himself		Aug. 22	1000
190	Geo. Bevan	Acute Peronitis	Mary Bevan	Wife	Aug. 22	1000
413	Ed Knowles	Pleuro Pneumonia	Hannah Knowles	Mother	Aug. 24	1000
147	Ed Simons	Myocarditis	Kathrine Simons	Wife	Aug. 24	1000
143	Wm. Aulton	Fractured Chest	Irene Johnson	Daughter	Aug. 24	2000
249	E. G. Bostic	Angina	Edith Bostic	Wife	Aug. 24	1000
496	Louis Brandle	Struck by engine	Mary and Ver. Brandle	Daughters	Aug. 24	2000
92	John Vidulich	Fractured Skull	Catterina Vidulich	Mother	Sept. 1	2000
485	Frank Vandewell	Total Disability	Himself		Sept. 6	1000
749	Chas. W. Hammond	Loss of eye	Himself		Sept. 7	500
317	Ben V. De Sota	Carbon Monoxide Poison	Sarah De Sota	Mother	Sept. 7	2000
45	G. A. Daly	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Margaret Daly	Wife	Sept. 7	1000
227	David Schofield	Addison's Disease	Mrs. G. Haddin	Sister	Sept. 7	1000
81	Oscar Luttrick	Influenza and Myocarditis	Mary Luttrick	Mother	Sept. 7	1000

Lodge	Brother	Cause	Beneficiary—Relation	Date	Amount
552	Wm. Ricke.....	Total Disability	Himself	Sept. 7	1000
21	Robt. Holliday.....	Erysipelas and Septicemia	Annie Holliday.....	Wife Sept. 7	1000
344	Alvie Sparks.....	Suicide	John Austin, Exec. F. Sparks Est.....	Sept. 11	1000
51	Jno. M. Hendrix.....	Cancer	Lulu Hendrix.....	Wife Sept. 12	1000
136	Richard Davis.....	Chronic Myocarditis	Mrs. R. Davis.....	Wife Sept. 12	1000
335	Juan Ramon.....	Loss of eye	Himself	Sept. 12	500
99	Wm. F. Stauch.....	Total Disability	Himself	Sept. 19	1000
170	Wm. Henry Snead.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage	H. P. Snead.....	Son Sept. 19	1000
			Mrs. C. Brooks and Mrs. H. Riggins.....	Daughters Sept. 19	1000
25	Elizabeth Bumby.....	Apoplexy	Thomas Bumby.....	Husband Sept. 19	1000
Benefits Paid as per September Journal.....					\$30,000
Total.....					\$384,000
Natural Death Claims, 248.....					248,000
Accidental Death Claims, 38.....					76,000
Partial Disability Claims, 57.....					20,000
Total Disability Claims, 27.....					27,000
					\$371,000
Natural Deaths (Voluntary Plan).....					13,000
Total.....					\$384,000

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. SCOTT.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN

(For Period From August 17th to September 17th, 1927.)

Dauphin, Man., Sept. 17, 1927.

At the time of making my last report I was in Minnedosa, working my way west to the Canadian Trades & Labor Congress convention, to be held in Edmonton.

I stayed over at Wynyard and secured the promise of a helper at that point to join up and then going on to Saskatoon, where I stayed over for the regular meeting of Local No. 600, which was held on the 21st of August, and while there assisted in completing an audit of the books and again interviewed the seven non-members employed by the C. N. R., and since then two of them have paid up with the promise of another to do so.

My next stop was Biggar, where I had a talk with the leading hand regarding joining up as all the permanent staff at that point other than him were members in good standing, and I got a conditional promise from him to join up.

August 22nd to September 2nd I put in the jurisdiction of Local No. 279, Edmonton, attending the sessions of the Trades & Labor Congress convention and visiting the non-members of our organization.

Other than to mention that there was an unexpectedly large attendance of delegates, that the usual amount and kind of business was handled, and that the financial secretary's report showed that per capita had been received on an average membership for the past year of 114,362, or an increase of 11,325 over the previous year, I will not report on the convention, as I was advised by Brother J. Thompson, Montreal, who was the official delegate from our International Lodge, that he would have a detailed report of the proceedings in this issue of the Journal.

During my stay in the Edmonton district, I visited Edson, McLennan and Hanna and the 11 non-members of this local that reside in Edmonton, and I am pleased to report that of the 54 possible members employed under its jurisdiction in the four round-

houses in Edmonton, and at Jasper, Edson, McLennan, Wainwright, Hanna, Mirror, Drumniller and Big Valley, all were members on the 2nd inst. except eight, and four of them had agreed to become, leaving four in doubt.

The local officers and active members of this local have been doing their best to build up their membership and have increased same by about 15 over what it was after the adoption of the insurance.

September 2nd to the 10th was occupied in the Calgary district, where our possible membership in the roundhouses in that district, which includes the three in Calgary and the ones at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Red Deer and Coronation, were found to be nearly 100 per cent organized, but the possible membership in the C. P. R. (Ogden) back shops were in a very poor state of organization, with a few of them still members of one of the dual organizations, although they were gradually dropping out of same, and without a doubt they will be re-organized in our organization one of these fine days.

There is a fair-sized engineering works in Calgary, called the Riverside Iron Works, which employs about 35 men who are eligible to our organization, and at a meeting that we arranged, about twenty of them attended and signified their willingness to join our organization, but another meeting will be called at a later date to complete the organizing work, and the prospects are good for same as the 31 men employed in the machine department of this firm recently became 100 per cent organized.

While in the Calgary district I had the able and ever-ready assistance of Brother W. Walton, who has been the secretary of Local No. 392 since the first of this year, and who is developing into a very efficient secretary.

The indications were that we were going to lose the active services of Brother J. A. Allan, as he had been offered the round-

house boiler forman's job at Transcona, near Winnipeg, on the C. P. R., and when it closed, a permanent job as a foreman at another point.

As Brother Allan was president of Local No. 392, Calgary, as well as president of District No. 30; general chairman for the Boilermakers and Helpers, C. P. R. Western Lines, and one of the Boilermakers and Helpers Executive Board members of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees Department, as well as a most active member in the general labor movement around Calgary, our loss will be serious. However, in common with our other members in this section, we are pleased to know that he is bettering his condition by accepting the promotion, and our loss will be somewhat compensated for by his gain.

In returning from Calgary on my way to Winnipeg, I visited Hanna and Outlook and got the one non-member at each of those points to join up and then visited Prince Albert where I either got the paid applications or the promises of the remaining possible members at that point to join up. Of the 66 possible members now employed under the jurisdiction of Local No. 600, Saskatoon, all but six are members in good standing or have agreed to pay up. This includes the roundhouses at Radville, Watrous, Kindersley, Humbolt, Prince Albert, Sutherland, Saskatoon, Wynyard, Hardisty, Biggar and North Battleford.

Statement of Insurance Claims Paid to Members in Canada or their Beneficiaries Through the International Lodge, from September 26th, 1925, to August 16th, 1927, Inclusive, or Since the Insurance Program Was Adopted.

Number and Location of Lodge	Insured's Name	Nature of Claim	Beneficiary	Amount
126—Winnipeg, Man.....	Wilson, G.....	Loss of eye.....	Himself	\$ 500
126—Winnipeg, Man.....	McKeown, R.....	Loss of eye.....	Himself	500
126—Winnipeg, Man.....	Brennan, P.....	Death	Wife	1,000
134—Montreal, Que.....	Rodidioux, H.....	Death	Wife	1,000
134—Montreal, Que.....	Wilson, A.....	Death	Daughters ...	1,000
134—Montreal, Que.....	Foster, H. B.....	Loss of use of hand...	Himself	800
194—Vancouver, B. C.....	Stone, R.....	Loss of use of hand...	Himself	800
194—Vancouver, B. C.....	Rae, A. O.....	Death	Wife	1,000
191—Victoria, B. C.....	Maclew, J. F.....	Death	Wife	1,000
203—London, Ont.....	Fitzgerald, J.....	Death	Wife	1,000
279—Edmonton, Alta.....	Palmer, S.....	Death	Wife	1,000
372—St. Thomas, Ont.....	Jeffers, T.....	Total disability.....	Himself	1,000
378—Moncton, N. B.....	Donnley, R.....	Death	Wife	1,000
378—Moncton, N. B.....	Colpitts, G. A.....	Death	Estate	1,000
378—Moncton, N. B.....	Trainor, S.....	Loss of eye.....	Himself	500
379—McAdam Jct., N. B.....	Scott, A.....	Death	Wife	1,000
392—Calgary, Alta.....	Angus, D.....	Death	Wife	1,000
394—Ottawa, Ont.....	Trotter, S.....	Total disability		
		Old constitution case.	Himself	800
398—River du Loup, Que....	Levesque, J.....	Total disability.....	Himself	1,000
413—St. Thomas, Ont.....	O'Brien, J.....	Death	Sister	1,000
413—St. Thomas, Ont.....	Doxey, C.....	Death	Son	1,000
413—St. Thomas, Ont.....	Foster, R.....	Total disability.....	Himself	1,000
497—Kentville, N. S.....	Duncan, R.....	Total disability.....	Himself	1,000
505—Ft. William, Ont.....	Layman, Wm.....	Death	Wife	1,000
539—Sarina, Ont.....	Merritt, G. T.....	Loss of eye.....	Himself	500
637—Toronto, Ont.....	Davis, L.....	Death	Wife	1,000
642—Bridgeburgh, Ont.....	Hyde, E.....	Loss of eye.....	Himself	500

Total Payments in Canada.....\$23,900

Yours fraternally, R. C. McCUTCHAN.

I am now in Dauphin, where three out of the possible six members are in good standing, while the other three have agreed to pay up, while all possible members of the other shop trades at this point are in good standing with their respective bona fide unions, except the blacksmith, who will most likely join up also.

This is the last division point in Canada where the O. B. U. had a membership, other than four at one other point, and as it is now practically 100 per cent organized in the International Unions, is a very good indication as to the way the shopmen are becoming members of their proper bona fide International Union.

I have been advised that Local No. 126, Winnipeg, had 14 more applications for membership at their meeting on September 2nd.

Insurance Claims Paid in the Dominion Under Our Present Program.

While the International Lodge Secretary has published a list of the insurance claims paid each month in the Official Journal for our entire jurisdiction, since the adoption of the program in 1925, the writer considered that it would be of interest to our Canadian membership to know just what claims had been paid in the Dominion. I have therefore compiled a list of same, which herein follows, and which shows a grand total of \$23,900 paid in Canada alone, up to September 26th, 1927.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

(Period August 16 to Sept. 15, 1927, Inclusive)

Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1927.

District Lodge 15 and Subordinate Lodges 161 and 440, Chicago Northwestern Railway, received attention from General Chairman, Brother E. C. Chase, District 15 and the undersigned, August 16th to 20th. We left Chicago for the above designated points on the night of August 15th. Regular meetings with Lodge 161 at Boone and Lodge 440 at Belle Plaine, Iowa, developed very satisfactory results with regard to matters pertaining to the Brotherhood. Delinquents were given personal attention at their residence and a better understanding of the situation was established. Co-operation by local committeemen, materially furthered the missionary work. It is passing strange that men who profess to be bonafide trade unionists will attempt to draw a line of demarkation with their Mother Union, on such a beneficial, feature as the present insurance feature of the Brotherhood. Rarely does a member of any society—forget his initiatory promises. Yet we find many of our people, who set themselves up as individual authorities—and who have transferred their lifelong allegiance—from WILL to WON'T.

Labor Day at Boone

Pursuant with arrangements, by Lodge 161 and the International, the undersigned was privileged to celebrate Labor Day with Lodge 161, the Federated Shop Trades and the Central Labor Council, at Nicollet Park. The reception tendered the writer, the parade, the celebration at the park, the attendance of shop trades, miners, union farmers, business people, etc., was all that could be asked for. The day was ideal. Mayor McBurnie, made the opening address. A representative of the Farmers Union of Iowa, Chairman Mooney of the Trades Council and the writer briefly outlined the aims of the labor movement. The ball game, fire works, and the boxing bouts were all well received and the committee who so ably handled the situation, midst the heat of the day and the immense attendance, deserve commendation without reservation. Nicolett Park, naturally endowed, ably managed, furnished all present, with a wonderful entertainment.

Chicago

Received attention, with reference to organization matters relating to two insurance claims pending, also with reference to prospective litigation, on which I shall report at a later date. Work at the trade remains dull and prospects of improvement remain remote.

Constructions News

With the advent of this report in the October, 1927, Journal it has been my privilege to furnish the Journal reading membership, also a number of our field staff, officers, representatives, and subordinate

lodge business agents, with six hundred and sixty-nine separate items, relating to railroad, shipyard, marine and contract shop, oil field, navy yard and miscellaneous construction pertaining to the trade—in a spread of eighteen consecutive months. This feature began in May, 1926, Journal. The items are always authentic—assembled and published for the information of all lodges and especially so, with regard to members out of employment. It is conceded—that in many instances—our people for one reason or another, may not succeed in securing the work reported. Notwithstanding that fact, every effort should be made to secure it. The greatest handicap is being unaware that the work is contemplated and contracted for. Local activity, with the proper officers of the building trades and Central Labor Council, if commenced properly, would result in a large portion of this work coming to our people. The International usually is called in after the other fellow has his name on the time book. It is always difficult to unseat a horseback rider. The remedy is to get astride of the horse—first. The sole motive of publishing these items monthly in connection with the report of the writer is to circumvent that condition. What is your idea? Do you vote, Yes or No?

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation has the contract for 1,000 tons of steel plates for a combined passenger and freight steamer for the Inter-Island Navigation Co., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Wisconsin

The Industrial Commission of Wisconsin has requested the attorney-general to commence criminal prosecution against L. J. Gehl, doing business under the name of the Marshfield Boiler Works, Marshfield, Wisconsin, for failure to carry workmen's compensation insurance. Being warned both by telephone and by letter, he failed to do so. Subsequently an employe was injured and did not receive compensation for his injury.

Lehigh and New England Ry. has approved plans for shop and yard improvements at Tadmor, near Bath, Pa., consisting of a new engine house, with repair facilities, coaling station, oil storage and distributing plant and other structures, reported to cost about \$350,000 with equipment.

Mandan, N. D.—The Northern Pacific Railway Co., Railroad Building, St. Paul, Minn., is perfecting plans for the early erection of a steam-operated electric generating plant, at Mandan, N. D., estimated to cost \$100,000 with equipment.

Royal Gorge, Colo.—The Southern Colorado Power Co., Colorado Building, Pueblo, Colo., has tentative plans for a new hydro-electric generating plant on the Arkansas

River, in the Royal Gorge, near Canon City, Colo., to cost in excess of \$400,000 with power dam and transmission system. Application for permission has been made to the Federal Power Commission.

St. Paul, Minn.—Bids will soon be asked by the City Water Board, St. Paul, Minn., for a steel tower and tank for the water supply system, tank to have a capacity of 200,000 gallons, and tower to be 110 feet high. It is estimated to cost \$60,000. J. W. Kelsey is superintendent of the Water Board.

New Orleans, La.—Robbins & Robbins, 301 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La., have been appointed sales representatives in Louisiana and Mississippi for the Graver Corporation of East Chicago, Ind., manufacturers of water softeners, filters, tanks and steel plate equipment.

Ferndale, Mich.—The Detroit-Edison Co., 2000 Second Ave., Detroit, has begun the construction of a new electric power plant (sub-station) at Ferndale, Mich., reported to cost \$275,000 with equipment.

Herman, Mo.—The Missouri Pacific Railway Co., Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, will install a pumping plant, steel storage tank, pipe lines and other equipment in connection with a new water supply station and water treating plant at Herman, Mo.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Santa Fe Railway Co., is planning the construction of a new engine house with repair facilities at 36th St., Oklahoma City to cost approximately \$100,000 with equipment.

Springfield, Mo.—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., is reported planning the immediate erection of a new one-story truck repair and construction shop at Springfield, Mo., to cost in excess of \$50,000 with equipment.

Wakefield, Va.—The Town Council asking bids to August 15th, for equipment including one 60,000 gallon capacity steel storage water tank on a tower to be 130 feet high.

Richmond, Va.—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. is reported as having plans to rebuild its engine house with repair facilities, which was recently destroyed by fire with a loss of \$45,000 with equipment.

Astoria, Ore.—Plans are complete for a pulp and paper mill to be built for the Northwest Pulp & Paper Co., at Astoria, Ore., to cost from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The plant will include the latest of all types of machinery, among which will be a 150-ton Jensen Acid system, 5 large suphite digesters, pulp drying equipment, steam reservoirs and high pressure boilers and generators for the power. B. T. McBain, Oregonian Building, Portland, is general manager, and Henry M. Ford, will be chief construction engineer.

Bellingham, Wash.—The City Council plans the installation of pumping machinery, power equipment and other mechanical equipment in connection with proposed extensions and improvements in the municipal water works, for which a bond issue of \$250,000 is being arranged.

Colombia, S. A.—The South American Gulf

Oil Co., 21 State St., New York, has concluded an agreement with the Colombia Syndicate for a lease of about 700,000 acres of oil lands in Colombia. It is proposed to carry out a development program for new wells, including the installation of drilling machinery, power equipment, pipe lines, storage and distributing facilities, etc.

Canada.—The report of the Hydro Electric Power Commission, of Ontario on the proposal for an auxiliary electric steam power plant, control heating plant, coking and gas plant at Toronto, Ont., has been submitted to the Board of Control and referred to the heads of departments for consideration with power to call for expert advice if such is deemed necessary.

Hamilton, Ont. Canada.—The By-Products Coke Ovens, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., have let contract to Semet-Solvay Engineering Co., 40 Rector St., New York, for erection of a \$400,000 benzol plant at Hamilton.

Bad Order Locomotives

August 1, 1927 Class 1 roads had 8,535 locomotives in need of repair or 14 per cent of the number on line, according to the car service division of the American Railway Association. Serviceable locomotives in storage August 1, 1927, totaled 6,663.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio, is reported to have let the contract for 25 80,000-bbl. storage tanks to the Mount Cooper Boiler and Iron Co., of Tulsa, Okla., requiring 6,850 tons of steel plates.

Tacoma, Wash.—937 tons of plates for pipe line. Contract to Birchfield Boiler Co., Tacoma.

Merger

The Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Bay City Industrial Works, Bay City, Mich., have completed a merger. The new company—The Industrial Brown Hoist Corporation will have resources of \$13,000,000 and have as its president Alexander C. Brown of Cleveland. No changes in the operation of constituent companies are proposed. The Brown Co. was organized in 1880 while the Industrial Works was organized in 1873. Principal products, hoisting and conveying machinery, locomotive and wrecking cranes, pile drivers, coke chargers and clay carriers.

Tacoma, Wash.—A contract for 800 tons of steel plates for new water lines at Tacoma, Wash., has been placed with Bethlehem Steel Corporation, but no orders of moment have been placed and little work is in sight.

Seattle, Wash.—An ordinance recently passed by the City Council of Seattle, requires that on all plates and structural shapes the name of the maker must be stenciled on each piece before it can be accepted. This was done to prevent the sale of foreign steel under the pretense of being American made. It is said that this has been done in the past. Bids were opened on August 10th, for about 1,500 tons of shapes for a Pulp mill at Astoria, Ore., for the Rainier Pulp &

Paper Co., but it is not believed the contract will be placed for some time.

New York City.—Pier No. 28. Contract has been let to the American Bridge Co., for steel for a boiler house. 175 tons.

Glenwood, L. I.—(Pending) 500 tons of steel for a Power House for the Long Island Lighting Company.

Anaconda, Mont.—The Anaconda Copper Mining Co., 25 Broadway, New York City, has begun the construction of a new plant at its smelter at East Helena, Mont., for the treatment of molten smelter slag, including furnaces, combustion department, bag houses, etc. The plant will be of the two unit type, the second unit to be built later and is reported to cost more than \$40,000 with equipment.

Holtwood, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Water and Power Co. has taken over the Holtwood Power Co. with local steam-operated electric generating plant. Plans are under consideration for enlargement in the steam power station, with equipment to increase the capacity from 30,000 h. p. to more than 100,000 h. p. The Pennsylvania Co. is controlled by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co., Lexington Building, Baltimore.

Muskegon, Mich.—Ovens, power equipment, conveying and other machinery will be installed in the addition to be erected to the plant of the Michigan Biscuit Co., Muskegon, Mich., comprising the works of the former Hasper Biscuit Co., recently acquired; designed to double the present capacity. It will cost close to \$100,000. Frank S. Forster, Muskegon, is architect.

Crooksville, Ohio.—The Mellick Oil Co. of Crooksville, Ohio. W. Mellick, president, plans the construction of a new oil refinery to cost more than \$200,000 with machinery.

Chelsea, Okla.—The city council plans the installation of a 75,000 gallon steel tank, on 100 foot steel tower with power equipment, pumping apparatus, etc., in connection with proposed extensions and improvements in the municipal water works and sewage system. The complete project will cost \$150,000. The Benham Engineering Co., Gumbel Bldg., is engineer.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Souther Ice Co., St. Louis, Mo., is said to be planning the construction of a new ice-manufacturing plant at Little Rock, Ark., to cost approximately \$150,000 including machinery.

New Orleans, La.—The Sewage and Water Board, City Hall, New Orleans, has approved an appropriation of \$290,000 for the installation of additional equipment in the power department of the municipal water works, to include boilers, coal pulverizers, air preheaters, draft fans, etc.

Beaumont, Texas.—The Gulf States Utilities Co., Beaumont, Tex., is planning for extensions in its local Neches power plant, to include the installation of a new 40,000 h.p. turbo-generating unit, two 1500 h.p. water tube boilers, and auxiliary equipment, with additional transformers, etc., to cost

more than \$500,000. The company is operated by the Engineers Public Service Co., an interest of Stone & Webster, Inc., 49 Federal Street, Boston.

The W. B. Foshay Co., Minneapolis, Minn., operating public utility properties, has concluded arrangements for the purchase of the Desert Power and Water Co., Kingman, Ariz., Clay Pool Water Co., Lower Miami, Ariz., and will consolidate the properties. Plans are under way for extensions, including the installation of pumping machinery, power equipment, transmission lines, etc. The Foshay organization has also purchased the plant and property of the Utah Valley Gas and Coke Co., Provo, Utah, and plans extensions in this section.

Plaster City, Nevada.—The Pacific Portland Cement Co., Consolidated Pacific Building, San Francisco, is planning the early rebuilding of the portion of its mill at Plaster City, Nev., destroyed by fire August 11, with loss reported at more than \$150,000 including equipment.

Montreal, Can.—T. T. Irving, regional chief engineer, Canadian National Railways, New Union Station, Toronto, is receiving bids for the construction of locomotive erection and machine shops at Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Thorold, Ont. Can.—Bids will be received by John A. Clark, township clerk, Fonthill, Ontario, until Sept. 1, for the construction of a water works pumping station, filters, elevated tank, machinery and other equipment at Thorold, Ont., Willis Chapman, Mail Building, Toronto, is consulting engineer.

Sherbrooke, Que., Can., will start work immediately on the construction of a power plant, contracts to be let by the city Council.

Foreign

The Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Co., 120 Broadway, New York, is completing plans for a new oil refinery in the Maracaibo district of Venezuela, for handling an initial daily capacity of 60,000 bbl. of crude oil, to be secured from the neighboring properties of the Lago Oil and Transport Co., an affiliated organization. The entire project is reported to cost in excess of \$600,000 with equipment.

Hartford, Conn.—Bartlett-Hayward Co., has booked a gasholder for Hartford, Conn., involving 400 tons of plates and shapes.

Baltimore, Md.—Nine hundred tons of steel plates for (2) 80,000 bbl. tanks for the American Oil Co. Riter-Conley has the contract.

(Pending.) Unstated tonnage, 150,000 to 200,000 gallon tank and tower, Lancaster, So. Carolina. Bids open September 27, by W. R. Moore, Chairman, Commissioners of Public Works.

West Springfield, Mass.—The Boston and Albany Ry. will build a power plant 50x114 feet, at its shops here. A 475-ton overhead coal bunker is included, which will require conveying equipment.

Oakland, Cal.—The John Wood Mfg. Co.

of Conshohocken, Pa., will establish a plant at Oakland, Cal., to build household water tanks.

Montreal, Que., Can.—The General Combustion Co., Ltd., 1154 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, Que., has been incorporated and will operate manufacturing plants at Brockville and Ottawa. At Brockville, the company will manufacture domestic heating furnaces, industrial furnaces, forced draft combustion systems, domestic heating boilers, etc.

Quebec, Que.—Quebec Docking and Ship

Repairing Co., Ltd., recently incorporated with \$250,000 capital, will build a railway dry-dock capable of receiving vessels up to 2,000 tons, on the eastern bank of the St. Charles River, near here.

Estavan, Sask. Can.—A company in which J. Krivel, owner of the Krivel Hotel here, and M. Pitzl of Munich, Minn., are interested, will build a brewery plant here to cost \$100,000. Tenders are being called.

Fraternally submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, Int'l Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

(Brother Davis's September report reached us too late for that issue and we are here-with reproducing same.)

We are still working on the conditions around Birmingham, and can report some results. Business has not been any too good here this summer, but there is a feeling that it will pick up during the fall.

Now that the Geneva naval limitations conference has apparently failed, the government has let the contract for six cruisers, three to be finished within three years and the fourth within three years nine months (10,000 tons). The contracts were signed as of July 13th, but it is evident it was held up pending the outcome of the conference.

Four of the cruisers will be constructed by private firms and two by government yards, one at Mare Island, California, and the other at Puget Sound yard, Washington. No other yards bid for the work.

Recently I mailed forms to all of our naval lodges for their use in securing data for the coming wage hearings, both local and general. I wish the wage committees and the secretaries would give these forms the best of attention, as they are somewhat of a new departure for us, and it is our hope that we can make them successful and improve upon them if possible. I am sure they will prove of benefit to the committees and secretaries in compiling the data collected. With best wishes and regards, I am, Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, I. V. P.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1927.

Our efforts in and around Birmingham are bearing fruit, though it will take some time to have the situation as we would like to have it. We will continue to work for the betterment of Lodge No. 4 and the vicinity. Conditions are not anything to brag about either, in fact, it appears that there is not enough work to take care of those already there. I believe it would be wise for these looking for work to give Birmingham a wide course.

I am at this time visiting home, and taking care of a number of grievances with the

Navy Department. Some of these have been settled satisfactorily and some have not, but the major grievance is the lack of money to continue the work mapped out for the yards. Most or in fact, about all the money for the work in the near future was included in the Second Deficiency Bill, that died with the last Congress, due to the filibuster that was staged in the Senate. We have been doing everything here possible, and we believe the Navy Department is doing likewise, to find some solution for this shortage, but apparently it is not easily done. It was ruled some time ago that the moneys appropriated for one job could not be used for another, and whether this is the bone of contention or not, is hard to say. However, while "Nero fiddles, Rome is burning."

Some effort is being made to secure some of the work from the Shipping Board for the yards. However, up to date this has not proved of any benefit, though we are still hopeful of getting some of the work.

Effort must be made with the convening of the next Congress, to get the Deficiency Bill through as soon as is possible, and it would be of benefit if each of our locals and members would write their Congressman and Senators of the necessity of this bill being given preference over other business when Congress convenes.

I just want to call attention to all the naval lodges of the necessity of getting their wage data into Washington as soon as possible, that we can have sufficient time to familiarize ourselves with it, and the remarks, it is very necessary that the remarks accompany these statistics, as they are of the utmost importance in making an argument. PLEASE DO NOT WAIT UNTIL YOU COME TO WASHINGTON TO THE HEARINGS, but send them as soon as you can get hold of them. I have had much favorable comment regarding the wage data forms as sent out to the lodges for their use in collecting data for use in the local hearings and here. However, there are a few I haven't heard from, and would like to hear from them as to the practicability of the forms, for if they prove to be practical we would like to improve upon them. Therefore, suggestions and criticism are invited.

There is no information here to indicate

who will comprise the next wage board. It is known, however, that we will have at least two new members, as the chairman of last year has returned to sea duty, and the labor member, Brother Berres, is now engaged in other duties, so the least we can

say is that it appears we will have a new board. The feeling here is that this board will not convene before November 15 at the earliest.

With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally,
J. N. Davis, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of August 15th, 1927, to September 15th, 1927, inclusive.)

During the past thirty days my time has been devoted to organization work around Houston, Galveston, Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas.

I have attended the regular meetings of the above named locals and rendered what assistance possible in my efforts to build up the membership. In my last month's report for the Journal I stated that Lodge 74 was reorganized with a membership of 20. I am pleased to report that 14 additional members have been added since this report and Local 74 now has a membership of 34, with prospects of a further increase. Much credit is due those of our members in Houston who have given their time and efforts toward building up our organization. Conditions in general are bad, but with a spirit of determination on the part of our members in Houston conditions will improve.

Trade conditions are slack at this time, so I would not advise any traveling brothers to come this way for the present at least.

In my report for the Journal last month I informed the readers that four of our locals voted to affiliate with the Texas State Federation. I know of nothing more important than to have our local lodges become a part of the State Federations in each state. It is customary nowadays to hear our members everywhere say that we need more information and education along trade unionism lines, so by affiliating with the State Federation of Labor our active members will be able to keep in touch with what is going on throughout the state and will be in a position to understand the many problems that confront the working men and women. Education along trade union lines is an absolute necessity if we are to make progress. There are too many men in the ranks of organized labor who carry a union card because other men do. These men need trade union educa-

tion if they are to be expected to stand up and fight for the things that we are organized for.

I have felt for some time that our local lodges should devote a few minutes of their meetings to a discussion on the following subjects, also have a Journal correspondent so that their thoughts and ideas would be conveyed to the membership in general:

(a) Why do I belong to a Union?

(b) Why should I wear union-made clothing and recognize the union label and shop card?

(c) Why I believe company unions are controlled by the employers of labor instead of the employees.

(d) Why should the unorganized man be brought into the union?

(e) Why should a labor union have insurance for its members?

(f) Why should a practical boilermaker be a city, state and federal inspector instead of others who have not had any practical experience in regard to the inspection and repairing of steam boilers and pressure tanks?

It appears to me that we have a number of members who could write a very good article on some one of the subjects as outlined above that will be the means of enlightening the general membership. The columns of our monthly journal are open to any member, so why not take advantage of it and give your brother members the benefit of your experience. I trust that the above report will meet with the approval of our membership and that next month we will see a few good articles in the Journal on some of the subjects mentioned in this report. Remember, by helping others you help yourself. With best wishes and kind regards to all, I remain, Fraternally yours,
C. A. McDonald, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

(August 15th to September 15th.)

Since my last report I have visited the following cities, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland, Akron and Massillon, Ohio, and Huntington, Ind. I visited Rochester, N. Y., in reference to a construction job. Said job was a large flume being installed by the electric company and the work was being done by the Iron Workers. When I arrived in Rochester and got in touch with

the contractor I learned that they would have been glad to have turned the work over to our members. If our membership would follow the construction articles run in the Journal by I. V. P. J. P. Ryan we would be able to get more of this work for our membership.

Visited Buffalo on instructions from President Franklin on organization matters.

While in Buffalo attended meeting of Local 7. Made several trips to Akron, Ohio, and had several conferences with the Biggs Boiler Co. of that city in reference to several jobs to be installed in the city of Cleveland. One of the jobs, a small gas holder, started today, and this work will be done by our members. The other job, a large tank 64 feet in diameter, will start in about three weeks.

Attended convention of District No. 8, Erie R. R. held in Huntington, Ind., August 22nd and 23rd. District 8 has made wonderful progress in the last year and the report of the officers was very encouraging. In the last year a deficit of over \$1,500 was wiped out, the contract system abolished in Meadville, Pa., and Marion, Ohio, and locals installed in both cities. Brother Marvin was re-elected general chairman and Brother Rôse re-elected secretary-treasurer. The work of these officers should be appre-

ciated by the membership on the Erie R. R. as the district was in a deplorable condition when these brothers took office.

While in Cleveland I audited the books of Local 744 from January 28, 1925, to July 1, 1927. I made a complete audit of all moneys received and expended and found Secretary Lavelle has kept a record of same. I have also completed the consolidation of Locals 5 and 744. I have nothing to report at this time of my visit to Massillon, Ohio, but may at a later date. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, I. V. P.

All members are required to make payment of their monthly dues and insurance regularly within the sixty (60) days period in accordance with Article 8, Section 1, of our CONSTITUTION.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period of August 16, 1927, to September 15, 1927, inclusive.)

Eureka, Calif., September 15, 1927.

The first three weeks of this period were devoted to the situation in the San Francisco Bay district and adjoining territory where, in company with Brother Mike Gabbett, business agent of District Lodge No. 51, and Brother Thomas Sheehan, business agent of Lodge No. 6, attention was given to various important matters including new field construction jobs and organizing work, and notwithstanding the present slack condition of employment prevailing throughout that territory in all branches of our trade, I am pleased to report that our efforts proved somewhat successful. While in that district some organization matters referred to me by President Franklin received proper care as per his instructions, and regular meetings of the following lodges were attended: Lodge No. 6, San Francisco; Lodge No. 9, San Francisco; Lodge No. 39, Oakland; Lodge No. 317, Richmond, and Lodge No. 743, Sacramento.

I am also pleased to report that some progress was made during the month toward the reorganization of our craftsmen employed on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. Four reinstatements were secured at Sausalito and Tiburon and several other delinquents definitely agreed to pay in their reinstatement fee within the next few weeks. Leaving San Francisco on September 10th, the shops at Santa Rosa, Willits, Fields Landing and Eureka were visited and the paid-up applications of all non-members employed in the boiler department at these points were secured. Some time was also devoted to the Eureka Boiler Works and the logging railroad shops in this district which netted four paid-up applications to date.

Trusting this brief report will be of interest to the readers of our official Journal, I am with very best wishes, Yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER

Since my last report I have visited Mattoon, Ill., Lodge No. 224 where I found the financial affairs in very bad shape due to the dishonesty, carelessness and neglect of the former secretary, R. A. Peterson, who had collected the monthly dues and insurance from the members of Lodge No. 224, some of them for the month of June, and let them all go delinquent after February; and had any of these members died during that period their family would have been deprived of the insurance because of the dishonesty of the secretary of the lodge, so it is up to the members themselves to see that the books and accounts of the secretary of a local lodge are audited properly at the end of each quarter no matter how

much confidence they have in the secretary. The members of Lodge No. 224 had all the confidence in the world in their secretary but he betrayed this confidence most shamefully, the trustees of a local lodge take an obligation to audit the books and accounts of the financial officers at the end of each quarter and it is the duty of the president to see that this audit is made properly, not just to take the secretary's figures, but make a careful audit, checking the journal ledger, warrant book, treasurer's recording book, and above all check the triplicate record to see if they check with the entry made in the journal and ledger, also see that there are receipts for all expenditures. I find in most cases where I am called on

to make an audit of the accounts of the financial officers of a local lodge and find in the secretary short in his accounts that the trustees have failed to carry out their obligation, or if they have made an audit at all it is in a haphazard manner, taking the secretary's figures and never checking the triplicate receipts to find out if they correspond with the entry made in the ledger and journal, and never insisting on receipts for expenditures being produced by the secretary. There is no good reason why a secretary should not have receipts for all expenditures. I am sure that if the trustees carry out the obligation they took when installed in office, that we will have less,

much less, of the dishonest secretary.

I made an audit of the accounts of R. A. Peterson, former secretary, Lodge No. 224, from September 1, 1926, to August 1, 1927, and found him short in his accounts for that period the sum of \$147.00. He made a cash payment of \$100.00 and signed a secured bankable note for the balance payable in ninety days with interest at seven per cent. I was also able to reinstate the whole membership of the lodge, 8 boiler makers, 2 apprentices and 9 helpers. Trusting that this report will meet with the approval of all and with best wishes and kindest regards. I am fraternally, M. A. Maher, Int. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE

Period July 1 to Sept. 10, 1927

Six weeks of the above mentioned period were spent by the writer in the Montreal district where continued progress is being made in increasing the membership of Lodge 134. During the period covered by this report a total of 24 reinstatements and initiations were paid in Lodge 134 with excellent prospects for a further increase.

Team work among the members and shop committees in handling the business of our organization is producing results, every member working for the common goal, namely 100 per cent local.

During August the writer was assigned to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where every endeavor was made to organize men of our craft employed in the ship repair dock. I did not meet with very much success at this point, but I intend to follow it up later, if the opportunity presents itself; for I am of the opinion that eventually these men can be made to realize the position they are placed in. For their labor they receive the magnificent sum of 40 to 66 cents per hour. As for conditions, there are none, and that's that.

I made a personal canvass of the three machinists, one machinist's helper, two boiler makers and one boiler makers' helper, employed by New York Central at Ogdensburg. These men agreed to become members of their respective locals at Watertown, N. Y. Visited Watertown and made the necessary arrangements with ours and the machinists' locals to take care of these men.

While in Watertown I had an interview with the few non-members in the New York Central engine house and I am optimistic enough to believe the majority of these men will line up in the near future. Returning

home I stopped off at Smith Falls and Brockville. Our men at the Falls advise me that four of the five non-members had agreed to line up. At Brockville I found everything in good shape.

On my return home I had a letter from Secretary Gardner of Lodge 417, North Bay, in which he advises that the six non-members at the Bay have all made good their promises and paid up. This means 100 per cent for Lodge 417 except two non-members at one of their outside points.

Paid a visit to London, Ont., where I was successful in securing eight reinstatements from our possible members employed by the C. N. Ry's with the assistance of the above men. An organizing campaign was carried out among the rest of boiler gang with the result that all but two have agreed to line up. I was unable to get in touch with one of the two mentioned.

Returning home from London I stopped off at Toronto between trains and met several of the members of Lodge 548 where everything is going along nicely. I was advised that contract work was picking up a little at Toronto and it is my intention to have another try at this situation in the near future.

The writer has had considerable correspondence with one of our former shipyard members at Halifax, N. S. This situation has developed to the point where it is necessary for me to make a trip to Halifax and see what can be done. I expect to leave for the East in the near future.

Trusting the above report will be of some interest to our members, I am, Your fraternally, W. J. Coyle.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH REED

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 15, 1927.

Brothers Greetings:

My time since the publication of my last report through the columns of our official journal has been spent in an effort to increase the membership and to line up sev-

eral field jobs, in the states of Oregon and Washington, and some little time was also spent in British Columbia.

Dealing with Portland, Ore., I am glad to report that at this writing we find very few of the members of Lodge 72 out of work,

most of whom are at present employed upon the construction of three fire boats for the City of Portland, and the Baker Construction Company have the contract. This job is being operated upon an absolutely union-shop basis, and working under the conditions outlined in the agreement signed by the Albina Marine Iron Works and the writer, which was published in last month's issue of the Journal. The same agreement has since been signed by the Commercial Iron Works, also of Portland, a copy of which is being mailed with this report, and will no doubt also be found in the present issue of the Journal.

Many of the members of Lodge 72 are fairly steadily employed by the Gabriel Construction Company, in and around the city, and for Brother George Seaburg who has had considerable tank work in this district, and at Longview, Washington. Our members enjoy the best of conditions and treatment from both of these firms.

During the last two months Lodge 72 has had a number of reinstatements and the records show an increase of membership covering this time of between forty and fifty. I want to express my appreciation of the work done by the secretary-treasurer, Brother Williams, who took over the books of Lodge 72 during the month of May. He has the office and records in splendid shape, and the writer is always sure of whatever assistance he needs from Brother Williams, who is always ready and willing to do anything and go anywhere in the furtherance of the cause of trade unionism.

Glad to report that Lodge 104, Seattle, Wash., is still increasing its membership through reinstatements, and for the past few months there has been considerable repair work done by the Seattle firms. It is ship repair work that the membership of Lodge 104 depends upon for employment, and my information is that the firms expect to have considerable of this class of work during the fall season. Now in passing upon the increase of the membership, I am very glad to say that Brother Kelly figures we have every shipfitter lined up that is following the business in Seattle. Now I

mention this because the shipfitter is the key to the shipbuilding and ship repair business, and if the other mechanics that are still on the outside of the organization should line up as with the men referred to above, with us, we are placed in a position where we can go to the employer and talk business. We find Brother Kelly, business agent of Lodge 104, always on the job when wanted, and I am glad to say that I believe there is more harmony prevailing in this lodge at present than has existed for some time past and with a continuance of same we are bound to progress.

In company with Brother Kelly I have visited all the railroad shops and round-houses in Tacoma, Auburn and Seattle in an effort to get the boilermakers interested enough to line up. This is a stiff job and results are slow, but we are getting some and we will keep plugging away until they do come in again.

Lodge 290, Bremerton, Wash., is also showing increase of membership as the result of active work by a committee from this Lodge.

Victoria and Vancouver, B. C., are very quiet and there has not been much of an opportunity to do much in the way of organizing. Especially is this the case in Victoria where there has been no repair work to speak of since January. The situation in Vancouver is just about the same as when I last reported, the same old bunch with the same old story of avoidance in becoming members of the International, and the same loss of the conditions that they used to enjoy through organization, being taken away from them when the boss feels like it. We have no sympathy for these fellows, and they will wake up some day, and when they do they will expect their officers to go out and get their demands met overnight. I hope to be one of the officers on the pan for not being able to do it.

I hope that this report and the enclosed agreement will prove of interest to the readers of the Journal. With best wishes and kindest personal regards to all, I am, Fraternally yours, Joe Reed, International Representative.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

In looking over the past history of our Brotherhood, the most active member in the old days had no idea it would reach its present standard, numerically and otherwise, however it was the goal of the old timers when our organization was first launched, and they saw the light in 1880 and 1888. Since that time the members of our Brotherhood struggled on and on against all opposition, from within and otherwise, and with a firm determination that recognizes no obstacles when organizing labor's rights were the issue, and have made good; and with an organization going forward in point of numbers and loyal to the Brother-

hood's every interest. Yes, it has advanced step by step to more and more success, for we can pride ourselves in having a home of our own, the Brotherhood Block at Kansas City, Kansas, and a well regulated bank to protect the financial interests of our membership, and a staff of international officers and active members that has made possible by the their untiring efforts, the standing and recognition of our Brotherhood.

For when and where a united organization exists there is no possibility of defeat or setbacks to our legitimate and necessary movement, for it's here to stay, regardless of opposition either from within or out.

The past few years has been a true test for organized labor, for all of us know that since the World War organized labor has passed through a trying period and came out successful, regardless of the fact that organized labor has felt the sting of judicial power of government, intervention on many occasions, both national and in many states, and with unemployment, as well as unfair propaganda published in most of the daily papers for effect against organized labor. Nevertheless organized labor will still function when the trickers and others of that ilk are gone to the great beyond and forgotten in oblivion. Therefore, the International Brotherhood, in the face of cruel and unhuman opposition on the part of many unfair employers of labor, slowly but surely, year after year, has spread its banner over new members and territory, and will keep on and on until all boiler makers, shipbuilders and helpers who give the present industrial situation that serious consideration that it deserves, and profit by it, and whenever the unorganized give their future welfare first and thoughtful consideration, all will become members of our International Brotherhood. That will mean industrial peace, with fair conditions and full recognition of organized labor's rights, for organizations will make possible what is theirs, and not otherwise.

Organized labor, when viewed in the proper light, is a study that every wage worker should think well on, as we need not fear the attacks of the outside if unity dwells on the inside, for the noblest work of men is to uplift humanity by helping those that cannot help themselves through individual action. This has been proven year after year and no worker can doubt it, and when organized, don't let us forget the union label when making a purchase, for the label protects organized labor. It would prevent labor competition, and prison made goods would be a product of the past. Therefore, when we demand the label, the power to crush organization is gone, for the consumer then becomes the power, and organization the legitimate unit for the success of both. Let the future of our members be a future of co-operative energy to organize our unorganized craftsmen, for no other way is known to the minds of those who, from bitter experience in life's struggle, have learned to organize and co-operate. It used to be said that competition is the life of trade, but in the formation of trusts organization prevented any one firm competing against the other. I hope the light will soon dawn and the rays of the sun of justice will make possible the great numerical strength, more and more, of our International Brotherhood and the benefits of it.

No unorganized boiler maker or ship builder can deny one glaring condition that is in evidence—with unemployment so general in many railroad shops, as well as contract shops and ship yards, and one of the most dangerous weapons to contend against

—unemployment. Yet the same policy and the same old battle cry of unfair employers of labor is the so-called open shop, and why the unorganized fall for it, knowing that it's only a trap to control labor by placing them in a position to compete, one against the other. What about the employer who recognizes organized labor and gives a 50-50 break which is due entirely to co-operative organization? That alone should be sufficient evidence to impress on the unorganized the absolute necessity of organization to restore labor back to trades union normal conditions that existed before and during the World War. It can be done and will be done as necessity demands it, for the fight is still on in spots to a certain extent. However, that fight has lost its real sting, as the united and loyal activity of organized labor called a considerable halt to the unAmerican efforts of unfair employers to crush the legitimate activity of organized labor, but failed of its purpose.

Therefore, the writer appeals to the unorganized boiler makers, shipbuilders and helpers to become a part and active in the labor movement by becoming members of our International Brotherhood and ever afterwards remain loyal and steadfast and determined in their united efforts for human rights and sane industrial liberty, with all working together with one object in view—the full recognition of our International Brotherhood and the members thereof. And in order to be a militant and strict trades unionists let us, from now on, use every favorable opportunity to organize our unorganized craftsmen, all working in co-operation with the International Brotherhood, for without organization that cruel weapon of individual competition which advocates the defeat of organized labor will become stronger. When all are united defeat is almost impossible, as past experience and present tells us so.

Organization is just as necessary as the air we breathe to sustain human life and normal physical activity, for without it we fail to be the necessary cog in the wheel of progress and civilized advancement. When organized, the benefits of such an association are bound to develop, more and more, in accordance with conditions that, from time to time, confront us in our industrial life struggles. Don't let us forget, when organized, to attend all regular and special meetings of our lodge, taking an active part in the business of the lodge, and boosting any proposition for the interest of its members or the International Brotherhood, in accordance with the constitution and the fundamental laws of the American Federation of Labor.

For he who helps a Brother helps himself, and he who ignores a Brother places a human barrier between both, ignoring the law of nature that calls for human sympathy or protection when a Brother needs it. This is the real purpose of the labor movement—to protect the present and fu-

ture generations yet to come. Let us forget the past, as history will record it; let us take care of the present and look well to the future and all will be well.

The Seaboard-Air-Line Railroad shops in this city have been closed, on and off, during the present year, except for few mechanics in the round-house on emergency repairs, and the great majority of laid off mechanics have families depending on them for support. Some few boiler makers have secured employment in the Norfolk Navy Yard, which helps the unemployment situation for some. However, Miss Rumor tells us that the Seaboard shops in this city will reopen again after Labor Day, on September 6th. Let us hope so, as the various crafts in that shop have sure been up against the problem of unemployment during the year 1927.

The Norfolk contract shops still are dull and very few boiler makers are employed. Nevertheless, Lodge 428 is still doing business. We hope that old time normal conditions, with jobs for all who apply for them at Norfolk, Va.,—like it used to be before the World War, will return. I am very sorry to report in the columns of our Journal that Brother D. E. Johnakin, the active secretary of Lodge 428, has been a very sick man at various times since last November, but am pleased to report he is some better, for which the members of that lodge feel grateful. Brother Johnakin represented Lodge 428 at the 1925 convention, and looks forward with pleasure to be a delegate to the 1928 convention at Kansas City, Missouri.

Lodge 57, whose members are employed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is in fairly good shape, but could be better if the unorganized boiler makers and eligible helpers were only fair to the Brotherhood and the union members of Lodge 57 who are working at all times to get work and better con-

ditions in the shop. The shop committee gives their time and efforts to the legitimate work, and that the result of their untiring efforts is successful every boiler maker in the shop must admit. The active members have pleaded with the unorganized in that shop to get right by co-operating with the efforts of Lodge 57 whose charter has been at Portsmouth, Va., for forty years. During that period Lodge 57 has at all times worked to elevate the prestige of the boiler makers and ship builders and eligible helpers, not only in the Navy Yard, but every other shop or yard where our craftsmen are employed in this vicinity, and they will continue such organizing work to the end.

Lodge No. 178 holds regular meetings with the active members always in attendance, and like others the attendance at lodge meetings might and should be better. Non-attendance of members is simply due to the lack of that necessary interest to boost their lodge and make it effective like it was intended and should be. It's a trades union proposition and bear that in mind, and don't forget it, there is a very important object in view, like other associations of business and professional men, to get favorable results, either by legislation or otherwise. Let all members attend their regular or special meetings unless sick or out of the city on business, or sickness in his family, for in those cases no brother member is expected to be present. Otherwise the situation is different and attendance will be expected.

When this report is published in our official Journal, Labor Day of 1927 will be past history. Let us hope it was a successful one for organized labor, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans, is the wish of the undersigned. Hoping for success now and in the future, I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

REPORT OF BROTHER JOHN T. THOMPSON, GRAND LODGE DELEGATE TO THE CANADIAN TRADES CONGRESS

1855 Deserables St.,
Montreal, Canada.

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which met at Edmonton, Alberta, during the week of August 22, 1927, was one of the most progressive and constructive in the long history of the organization. A large volume of business was transacted and the whole policy of the Congress reviewed and reaffirmed and the only change being in connection with the shorter work week. The five day (forty hour) week was declared, thus bringing the Canadian policy into harmony with that of the American Federation of Labor despite the very active and insidious propaganda of the secessionists, etc., as represented in the rump "All Canadian Congress of Labor." Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper reported an in-

crease in membership of 11,325. He also declared that this increase exceeded the total membership of any single unit comprising the dual organization. The total per capita tax paying members is now 114,362 and 57 International Unions have now affiliated their entire Canadian membership to the Congress. Optimism permeated the report of the Executive Council and more advanced social and labor legislation was enacted during the past year than in any previous corresponding period.

The major legislation was: (1) Amendments to the Trade Marks and Designs Act to allow for the registration of Union Labels, shop cards and buttons and their protection by law. This legislation was reported as being the most advanced of its kind in the world. In view of its enactment the convention urged the inauguration of

label campaign everywhere throughout the Dominion. (2) Enactment of a Federal law which makes possible the establishment of Old Age Pensions under the law the Dominion Government agrees to bear with the provinces half the cost of an old age pension system. During the convention the Minister of Labor, Hon. Peter Heenan, stated that already the province of British Columbia and the Yukon territory had officially put the necessary concurred regulations into operation and Manitoba and Saskatchewan had officially advised the Government that they intended to do likewise. The Congress decided to make this one of the chief objectives in the Provinces during the coming year to the end that an old age pension system may be established throughout the whole Dominion. A number of other enactments were recorded including the creation of the Canadian National Steamships which further extends the principle of public ownership and democratic control of public utilities. Perhaps the most important question which came before the Convention was Workmen's Compensation Legislation. All of the provinces in Canada, with the exception of Saskatchewan and Quebec, now have modern workmen's compensation laws based upon compulsory state insurance, collective liability, and are administered by commissions but there are variations in the benefits. A special committee, headed by G. D. Robertson, Vice President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, considered the whole question and made a number of recommendations which the committee stated were possible of realization, they are in harmony with a decision of the National Industrial Conference of 1919 declaring for uniformity in Labor Legislation throughout Canada. The recommendations of the Committee are of utmost importance and are recited here: With a view to securing equitable compensation for injured workmen and to the dependents of those fatally injured and having regard to the desirability of reaching uniformity throughout Canada, as far as may be practicable, on the general principles of workmen's compensation legislation the scales of compensation payments and in the administration of such legislation your committee recommends early action to secure the following:

(1) Workmen's Compensation Legislation in all provinces of Canada to be based upon the collective liability or state insurance system, administered by a board or commission of at least three members, one of whom must be a representative of organized labor. All employers within the scope of Legislation are required to contribute to the accident fund, out of which compensation and medical aid are paid. No contribution to such fund to be made by workmen. (2) Compensation for total or partial disability to be based upon the average earnings at the time of the accident and be at least two-thirds of such average up to at least \$2,500.00, provided that the mini-

mum amount of compensation shall not be less than \$15.00 per week unless the wages were less than \$15.00 per week in which case the compensation shall be 100 per cent of the wages. (3) That the scales of compensation for dependent widows be at least \$50.00 per month with an additional payment of \$12.00 per month for each child under 16 years of age. When children only are dependents a monthly payment of \$15.00 for each child under 16 years of age. Compensation to dependent children to be continued for educational purposes for longer periods at the discretion of the board. (4) Compensation should cover all accidental injuries and industrial diseases arising out of or in the course of employment. (5) That with a view to the prevention of accidents or industrial diseases provincial governments and compensation boards be urged to promote and organize accident prevention associations, preferably with the cooperation of the employes or their representatives and that a more rigid supervision be maintained by government inspectors of all industries of a hazardous nature. (6) That practical measures be taken by compensation boards to insure more prompt reports of accidents from employers, workmen and attending physicians. (7) That in all cases of the review of a claim where the right to or amount of compensation may be involved, the injured workman shall, if dissatisfied with the decision of the board be given right of examination by an independent medical board of at least two physicians satisfactory to the claimant, such board to have the right to review the files in the case. (8) That efforts be made to provide in all compensation acts for the rehabilitation of permanently injured workman. (9) That representatives of labor throughout Canada be urged to oppose the creation of appeal boards set up for the purpose of making final decisions on claims for compensations, thus closing the door to a further review of such claims. (10) That when an injured workman has been awarded total disability compensation, same should be continued until he is able to resume his former occupation or has been offered other suitable and equally remunerative employment, and that if such injured workman has suffered a permanent partial disability but upon report of the attending physician is able to do light work the total disability payments should be continued until suitable employment is actually provided. The Convention also instructed proper officers to continue to press for modern compensation laws in Quebec and Saskatchewan. An effort was made to place the congress on record as opposed to the Union Management Co-operative policy now in effect in all of the main shops of the Canadian National Railways. The proposal was supported by a few communists in attendance, but after workers employed in shops where the plan is operated declared they would not revert to the former condition the resolution was non-concurred

in and upon a motion by Vice-President McCutchan was ordered stricken from the records. A resolution instructing the Executive Council to seek a conference with the "All-Canadian Congress of Labor" with a view to unified action received no support. The question of Migration provoked a lively discussion, all delegates being a unit in opposition to the present unrestricted immigration policy of the Dominion Government. The application of the United States Immigration Quota to other than native born Canadians residing on the border prompted some discussion, but most delegates expressed the hope that Canada would eventually have similar legislation. The Convention also went on record as favorable to amendments to the Criminal Code to prevent the use of injunctions in industrial disputes and permit picketing now held to be illegal in Canada. Abolition of private employment bureaus, fair wage regulations in all government contracts, free and compulsory education, one day's rest in seven for all workers. Unemployment and sickness insurance, mothers' allowance act, abolition of all trades schools, a resolution submitted by Lodge No. 134, Montreal, and endorsed by District No. 30 was adopted by the Convention after changes had been made before the Committee, whereas, the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion Government through the Canadian Shipping Act has the appointing of Inspectors of the Hulls and the construction of Steel Ships and Marine Boilers and other pressure vessels, also that the Railway Commission under the Transportation Act has the appointing of men who inspect Locomotive Boilers and Equipment and the various provincial Governments appoint men who inspect various Stationary Boilers and other pressure vessels, and Whereas; It is the interest of Public Safety and efficiency that such inspection be carried on by men qualified by experience and training to perform that duty, therefore, be it resolved, that the Executive Officers and its different provincial legislative committees be instructed to use their best efforts in endeavoring to have only qualified Boilermakers recognized by their employment as such appointed to such inspection by the provincial and the various departments of the Dominion Government it is up to any Lodge now to see this is lived up to and if

any complaints send same to our District Secretary who I expect will send them to the right party; an effort was made to increase the Executive Council from 5 to 11 members or a President, Secretary-Treasurer and one Vice-President from each of the 9 Provinces. The Convention refused to endorse the proposal. During the Convention addresses were delivered by Thos. McQuade, who extended the Fraternal Greetings of the American Federation of Labor; by John Cliff, assistant secretary British Federation of Transport Workers, conveying the best wishes of the British Trades Union Congress; by Timothy Healy, former President Firemen and Oilers, and by Wm. L. Best, Dominion Legislation representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, bringing the Fraternal Greetings and best wishes of that Organization. Representatives of the Local Provincial and Dominion Governments also extended welcome and best wishes. Tom Moore was re-elected President for the tenth term and P. M. Draper Secretary-Treasurer for the twenty-eighth consecutive year. R. J. Tallon, President Division No. 4, Railway Employes' Department, James Simpson of Toronto and J. T. Foster of Montreal were elected members of the Executive Council. F. F. Bush of Toronto, representing the Garment Workers, was chosen Fraternal Delegate to the British Congress for 1928 and Alfred Farmilo of Edmonton will carry the Fraternal greetings to the forthcoming Convention of the A. F. of L. Toronto was chosen as the next Convention City, 1928. While at Edmonton Local 279 had a get-together and allow me at this time to thank them for their hospitality. Also met Brothers Hall and Page at Winnipeg of Lodge No. 126, Brothers Gore and Fraser of Vancouver Lodge No. 194, Brother Riches, Moose Jaw Lodge No. 478, Brother Hinds of Sutherland Lodge No. 600, all reporting increases in membership and the good work being accomplished by Vice-President McCutchan in the Western Territory. While in Calgary I visited Brother Allan who had been taken to the hospital but who had got a turn for the better and trust he is home again with his wife and family. Let me at this time thank the membership again for the faith they have placed in me by allowing me to represent them again, thanking you, I remain, yours fraternally, John T. Thompson, Lodge No. 134, Montreal.

Agreements

COMMERCIAL IRON WORKERS OF PORTLAND, OREGON

This agreement made and entered into this 1st Day of September, 1927, by and between the Commercial Iron Works of Portland, Oregon, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship

Builders and Helpers of America, Local Lodge 72, and to remain in full force and effect until the 28th day of February, 1928.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except that four hours shall consti-

tute a day's work on Saturday. Work in excess of these periods or upon Sundays and Holidays, except as set forth below shall be considered as overtime and shall be compensated as such. Eight hours of employment constitutes a day's work and shall be worked within nine consecutive hours. The hour of commencement of work shall be that now in force unless otherwise mutually agreeable to the parties to this agreement.

2. All time worked over eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of double time (TWO HOURS for ONE) including Sunday and the following Holidays, New Years Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and General Election days for President and Governor and any other legal holidays designated by the State or Nation.

Should any of the above named holidays fall on Sunday the day observed by State or Nation shall be considered a holiday and paid for as such.

3. All time worked between the hours of Twelve noon Saturday and Eight Monday morning, shall be considered overtime. The same rule is to apply to all holidays, for example a holiday falling on a Tuesday from Twelve midnight Monday until Twelve midnight Tuesday shall be considered a Holiday. NOTE. This rule will apply only to where a single shift is worked. Where double shifts are being worked the rule governing night shift shall apply.

4. Regularly constituted night shift shall be three consecutive nights or more. Men called upon to work less than three nights consecutively on job shall receive full overtime rates for actual time worked. When men are laid off waiting for material, moving of ships or other causes and less than three nights have been worked it will not be considered a night shift and overtime rates shall apply.

5. If an employe works less than four hours he shall receive four hours pay. If more than four hours are worked and less than eight he shall receive eight hours pay. Men called to report for work and not given employment shall be allowed four hours' pay. Men starting to work after the regular starting time and called upon to work overtime shall be paid overtime rates commencing at regular quitting time.

6. Men working upon jobs located at Vancouver, Wash., Terminal No. 4, Linton, or any location outside of the recognized City Street Car limits of Eight cents carfare shall have an allowance of one hour's pay for each day worked at the locations named above. When men are requested to finish any job and laid off after street cars and busses have quit running for the night, company shall furnish means of transportation for men affected.

7. Men working on ship repair work and removed from the ship to shop to work on

material for ship job, there shall be change in the wage rates.

8. Employes leaving the city to work shall receive first class transportation, board and lodgings at place of employment and to receive eight hours' pay for each day's travelling.

9. All employes shall be members of Lodge 72 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, and shall be hired through the Business Office of Lodge 72.

10. Helpers put to Holders-On, Rivet-Heaters, Drillers and Reamers shall continue to receive the wage rates covering this classification.

11. All Boilers and Uptakes will be thoroughly cleaned and double bottom, deep tanks and all oil tanks shall be steamed and thoroughly cleaned before Boilermakers and Helpers start work thereon.

12. Wage Scale. Boilermakers, Shipfitters, Anglesmiths, Chippers and Caulkers, Acetylene Welders, shall receive a minimum scale of Ninety-Two cents per hour, Drillers and Reamers, Punch and Shearmen, Holders-On, Rivet Heaters, Eighty Cents per hour, General Helpers Seventy-Two cents per hour.

Anglesmiths on Slabs, One Dollar (\$1.00) Per Hour. Slab-Helpers, Eighty (80c) Per Hour.

The above rates apply to Water Front Ship Repair work and New Ship Construction.

13. It is also agreed and understood that employes parties to this Agreement shall be insured under the Oregon Compensation law.

14. Under no circumstances shall employes and foremen make separate arrangements on any job that will change or conflict with any section or part of this agreement.

15. Failure of Shop committee and Superintendent or Foreman to adjust any grievance same shall be taken up by Management and Business Representative of Lodge 72.

16. Men called back to work on any job before having full eight hours rest shall be paid overtime rates from time of re-starting. Signed for the Company, Commercial Iron Works, Wm. T. Casey, President. Signed for Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America, Local Lodge 72, Joseph Reed, International Representative.

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. Approved Sept. 19, 1927, J. A. Franklin, International President.

IF you have changed your ADDRESS please give it to the SECRETARY of your LODGE in order that you may receive your JOURNAL and LABOR regularly.

Correspondence

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Rev. Rufus E. Holder was, one-time pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of Bluefield, West Virginia, on the Norfolk & Western and near Princeton on the Virginian Railroad. In that never-to-be-forgotten strike in 1922, when these two roads were lost, Brother Holder gave himself to our cause. He was leader, councillor and shepherd to our strikers in Bluefield and Princeton. Our meetings he opened with prayer, he was untiring in his efforts to bring relief to the many who came to want during this long and trying time we were in this fight. He gave of his own means, he begged food and clothing for those who were in desperate need. The day was never too long, the night too dark for him to respond to the call for help. He went out in search of work for them and located many in good jobs. Finally the burden became too heavy. Brother Holder took to his bed with a nervous breakdown from which he recovered only to learn that he was affected with tuberculosis. Since that time he has been fighting this dreaded disease. We are happy in the fact that he has recovered sufficiently to engage in a great and noble work. That is of visiting the different sanitoriums in the different states where thousands of his fellow sufferers are lonely, discouraged, and homesick and sometimes wondering what has become of all the friends. He goes from bed to bed to cheer and comfort these lonely sufferers.

We deem it a privilege and a duty to assist him in this great work in behalf of suffering humanity, and help him to a complete recovery of his own health. We made him an offering and hope our brothers may do likewise. With best wishes, I remain, fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, Cor. Sec., 249.

E. Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

There is an old saying familiar to everyone that meditates seriously on the aspect of the ages of antiquity, those dimly distant epochs that have taken flight in receding corridors of time, mile-posts on the mystic avenue that leads to an unfathomable Eternity—"history repeats itself." It certainly requires no supernatural flight of the imagination by any reasonable thinker to discern in the camouflaged industrial philanthropic enterprise, created by astute captains of industry, sponsors of big capital and their pliant tools a theatrical display that shall obtain for them tablets and sculptures in the Hall of Fame.

Consciously or perhaps unconsciously, but nevertheless systematically, the patron saints; the beloved tribunes in the crusade for "company unions" who are preaching

their doctrine of equitable co-operation between employers and employes from the shores of the tempestuous Atlantic to the sloping banks of the milder Pacific, are emulating the example, among others, of that vicious Roman swashbuckler, Marcus Porcious Cato, and just as that depraved adventurer over 1,700 years ago, looked with envious eyes and a distorted mind at the brilliant glow of the rising star of Carthage that seemed destined to surpass in glory and affluence that of Imperial Rome, and thundered to the Roman Senate, (Delanda est Carthage) Carthage must be destroyed.

Recognizing the growing power of American organized labor in the courageous stand it has taken for the last fifty years for a proper recognition of the adequate rights of the toiling masses, and anxious as they are to curb its onward march towards the outposts of an economic Utopia, these "dollar patriots" are saying in their action, if not indeed in their very utterances, "The unions must be destroyed."

Well, Carthage fell, but later proud imperial Rome also passed into the discard, but the unions—the real associations of honest working men and working women of this country, shall never be destroyed as long as there is left (if such a contingency could be conceivable) even a corporal guard of red blooded men and women in every branch of industry to keep up the fight for the God-given principles of time, manhood and womanhood.

A number of the members of Lodge 585, who have roamed in the different parts of the U. S. A., have seen the baneful influence of these company unions whom the rank and file of workers in certain mechanical industries and they have refused to permit their manhood to be prostituted by selling their birthright for a mess of "company" pottage.

There is no need, in fact there should be no room for company unionization of the wage earners of America, while that wonderfully potent force for the advancement of humanitarian ideals for the working people of this country, the American Federation of Labor continues to carry one. Our International Brotherhood, which has again started to become to be recognized as one of the most influential sections of the A. F. of L., is in safe and sane hands with President Joseph A. Franklin at the helm, ably assisted as he is by Assistant President Brother William Atkinson and the members of the grand lodge, and if the men of this organization listen to and heed their advice in handling their problems, their prosperity, both materially and mentally, shall be greatly advanced.

As a tangible evidence that the prestige of Lodge 585 and incidentally that also of

our International Brotherhood is on the increase in this part of the nation, was the selection by the Boston Metal Trades Council of Vice-President Brother Frank W. Lynch to represent the M. T. C. at the Los Angeles Convention of the M. T. C. of the U. S., that convened September 28. Brother Lynch has an almost uncanny way of unearthing some of the schemes that structural iron workers, machinists, sheet iron workers, plumbers and others had been in the habit of concocting against members of this organization as regards to stealing our work, and his insight into the general condition of the metal trades in Massachusetts made his selection as a delegate a wise one.

President Thomas J. Farmer and the members of Lodge 585 in general, made it plain to Brother William A. McDonald of Lodge 304 that they would not feel it was their duty at all to furnish wage data to be used for the benefits of men who care more for navy yard associations and company unions than they do for real unions under the banner of the A. F. of L., when Brother McDonald appeared at a recent meeting of Lodge 585, on that proposition.

Brother Edward A. Lang evoked great enthusiasm among the members that the September 6 meeting when he announced he had effected an agreement on the Filene tank job in Boston with the contractors, Russell and Pritchard, calling for wages of \$10.50 a day for riveters and \$9.50 a day for heaters and holder ons. Brother Thomas J. Farmer as a business agent of Lodge 585 is doing all he can for the benefit of members of his local with his limited power at the Chestnut Hill pipe line job. That old war horse Brother Daniel J. Higgins is feeling pretty well again after a long siege of illness and he is conspicuous in the periodic debates of the lodge.

In order that he may devote more time to promising territory of Western Massachusetts, International Representative Brother Robert Henderson has transferred his card, which he has held in Lodge 585 for about two years to Lodge 218 at Springfield, Mass., and the members of Lodge 585 who are anxious to see the organization continue to grow stronger numerically trust that he may have better luck organizing in that section of New England than he had while trying to organize the boilermakers and shop fitters at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard.

Brother Farmer has in mind a plan whereby members out of work shall have an opportunity to be kept in touch with jobs contemplating hiring men. Brothers Harry Morris and John J. McMahon, two of the old standbys, are still on the sick list and the members hope they shall soon be back again. Yours fraternally, Daniel B. McInnes, C. S., L. 585.

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Local 178 has lost a greatly respected

and deeply loved Brother, William A. Griffin, after several months of suffering from the effects of blood poisoning contracted from an accident while at his work.

We, his brother members, wish to express to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow. His death occurred last Monday, September 12th. Fraternally yours, John I. Copeland, Sec'y, Local 178.

New York City.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother Gerald A. Daly died suddenly on the morning of Sunday, July 10, at his home at Mohegan Lake, N. Y. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America had no finer apostle of Unionism than Gerald A. Daly. He was strong and straightforward, high in his purposes, fearless in seeing them through. He was fair and square, second to no man in his opposition to falsehood and knavery, second to no man in his love of right. He hewed toward his duty as he saw it, careless of powers or persons. He fought for probity and honor in the Local Lodge. He believed ardently that if things were worth doing they were worth doing nobly. Now he won his point, now he met defeat, but he never gave up the fight. With ill health upon him, with new exacting duties calling for economy of effort and reserve, he still gave his all, and gave it bravely. Gerald A. Daly died because he gave too much.

Gerald A. Daly was a leader without henchmen, without cronies. He fought with the backing of thousands, with the affection of thousand, but he fought alone. He was a man of whom his fellows in the community and our organization might well be proud. It is to the credit of most of them that they were.

Brother Daly was buried Wednesday, July 13th. The funeral was from his mother's home, 652 Sixtieth street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The funeral was attended by members of Lodges 21, 24 and 45. Many of Brooklyn's leading citizens, socially, financially and politically, attended.

Brother Daly served as secretary of the board of business agents during the war. He served as secretary of District No. 2 and was business agent of District No. 2 at the time of its dissolution. He was business agent of Empire Lodge No. 45 at the time of his death. He had been a delegate to our International conventions from Lodge No. 45 for a number of years.

Born in the old Twelfth Ward section of Brooklyn, Brother Daly spent his early life there. He graduated from the Parochial School of Saint Mary, Star of the Sea, on Court street. After graduation he went to work in the law offices of Attorney Armand where he gained a lot of knowledge of law and the ways of the world. After four years

Brother Daly left the law office of Attorney Armand and went to work at our trade and became a member of Lodge No. 45 of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brother Daly is survived by his wife and son, Lawrence. By his death our organization is deprived of a man who has promoted the cause of Unionism with intelligence and energy. He will not soon be forgotten by his many friends within and without our organization. May he rest in peace. Fraternally yours, Joseph F. Gillespie, Pres. and Cor. Sec'y of L. 45.

Lorain, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Divine Creator in His infinite wisdom to call Brother George Bevan to his eternal rest, and by his death Lodge No. 138 has lost one of its most efficient members.

We bow in humble obedience to the will of "Him who doeth all things well." We extend our sympathy to his bereaved ones in the loss of a splendid husband and father, whom we as members of the Boilermakers' Brotherhood had learned to love for those sterling qualities of manhood, truth and charity, which he possessed to a remarkable degree. Signed, Committee, C. L. Feeney, A. Lukesic, Angelo Dismone.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our Brother William Elvin, who departed this life August 7. He was a long and faithful member of our Brotherhood, and the members of Jefferys Lodge No. 10 extend their sympathy to his wife, relatives and friends. B. F. Whalen, J. M. Wilcox, Chas. Lahrman, Committee.

Dubuque, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in His divine wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, William F. Herelehey, and we, the members of Local No. 15, extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and earnestly pray God may comfort them and console them, that they will bear their trials with fortitude and that their sorrows may be softened with the comforting thought that his spirit has departed to a better world, where parting is no more and sorrow is unknown. Fraternally yours, Officers and Members, Local No. 15, F. J. Homan, Sec'y.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Clyde Poss who died August 25 after a short illness. We, the members of Local 450, extend to Brother Poss our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement. George P. Smith, S., L. 450.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Brother E. A. Litschmer, our Recording Secretary, reports the death of his sister, Mrs. M. Samson, of Buffalo, N. Y. She passed to the Great Beyond on September 3rd, 1927. We all extend our sympathy to our Brother at this time. Fraternally yours, F. S. Dunn, Sec'y, No. 92.

Kentville, N. S., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from this world the beloved mother of our Brother Robert Peck, of Lodge 497, and we take this means of conveying our heartfelt sympathy to our bereaved Brother and members of his family in their sad bereavement. Interment was in Oak Cemetery. Fraternally, James G. Doel, S., L. 497.

Lorain, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove to the celestial home above Elizabeth Abraham, the beloved wife of Brother Joseph Abraham, and by her death an irreparable loss has been suffered by Brother Abraham and his children.

The membership of Lodge No. 190 extends its deepest sympathy to our Brother in his great loss and commend both him and his dear ones to the protection of Him who is ever mindful of his own and in his own good time will unite again the severed bonds of family, in that place where parting are no more. Signed, Committee, I. Smith, N. Thomas, J. J. Mitchell.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Mrs. F. Dietrick, mother of Brother H. G. Dietrick. We, the members of Local 450, extend to Brother Dietrick our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour and hope God may help him to bear his great loss. George P. Smith, S., L. 450.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolutions of sympathy:

Members.

Brother John W. Glover, member of Lodge 549, Middleport, Ohio, died August 7.
Brother William Elvin, member of Lodge

10, Indianapolis, Ind., died August 7.

Brother William A. Griffin, member of Lodge 178, Portsmouth, Va., died September 12.

Brother William F. Herelehey, member of Lodge 15, Dubuque, Iowa, died August 20.

Brother George Bevan, member of Lodge 190, Lorain, Ohio, died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Brother Robert Peck, member of Lodge 497, Kentville, M. S., Can., died recently.

Mrs. M. Samson, sister of Brother E. A. Litschner, member of Lodge 92, Los Angeles, Calif., died September 3.

Elizabeth Abraham, wife of Brother Joseph Abraham, member of Lodge 190, died recently.

Mrs. F. Dietrick, mother of Brother H. G. Dietrick, member of Lodge 450, Washington, D. C., died recently.

Wife of Brother Clyde Poss, member of Lodge 450, Washington, D. C., died August 25.

Technical Articles

PATTERNS FOR A CIRCULAR HOPPER

By O. W. Kothe

Not long ago a certain shop owner was up here to see me about manufacturing a certain appliance to the trade, and he wondered how he could do it without getting into a law suit with another company. So I roughed out a few sketches for him where improvements could be made and which would certainly give him a legal right to a patent.

Well, I spent most of one afternoon in helping him, and as he is an acquaintance I charged him nothing. Well, I guess it did not impress him very much, so he went to see a lawyer he had met at a business gathering. Well, the lawyer looked the thing over, heard the argument he gave him, and in ten minutes rendered his decision that it was perfectly legal, and said that will cost you \$25. My man paid it, and now he honestly believes his invention is perfectly legal—he believes it since he paid the \$25 for the lawyer's perfunctory decision.

Did he pay too much? Why, no! If I would have charged him \$150 for my services and the attorney \$25 all would still be dirt cheap, because the device is something that can make a fortune for the owner. Right here most men do not understand that a professional man has been studying and making research all his life just to be qualified for that decision, and for this they ask high fees.

Most tradesmen are much like myself—too good natured. We go out of our way to accommodate some one—we do not charge enough for our services that have taken years to build up. And because we want to be lenient, others don't think much of our efforts. In the same way, there are many thousands of members who need these articles most—they never read them; they don't know how to use them, and even though the best mental effort, skill, etc., is put into these articles that take several months of my time—it is valueless to them because it don't cost them anything.

Then when these folks see some possible

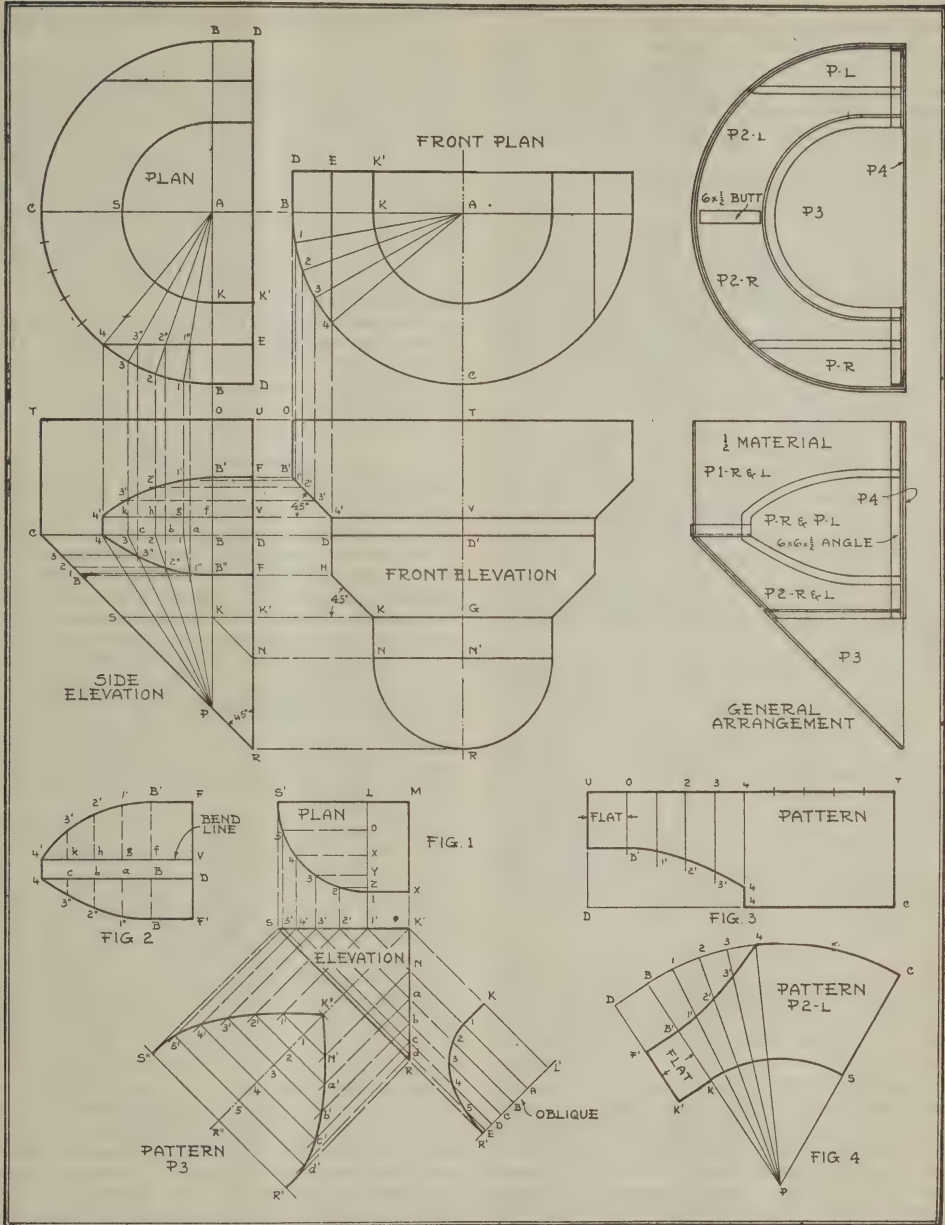
opportunity to better themselves they send in an S. O. S.—call—they want everything over night. Right then and there they are willing to pay the lawyer's fees—but geometry and mathematics are not transferred that quickly into the brain, and they lose out. This is like a ship on the ocean, when a leak is let go too long, it soon cannot be repaired, and the ship must be let to sink. Later when they get all their divers, rigging, etc., at hand; they spend months trying to raise it. Or, again, a student in any university who flunks—he is just let drop, and he must go another year to catch up. The professor or university don't care a rap.

But our tradesmen have a different mentality; they know they can punch holes, and often tear metal by sheer physical force—so they naturally believe they can master several years of geometry and mathematics in a week or two. But the brain will not be forced like a piece of steel can be torn or doubled over with a heavy hammer.

This trade of yours is one of scientific attainment, it has a very wide range of men who make a living in one way or another from it. More and more this trade is being reduced to machine work, and everybody knows shops having all power machinery have a great advantage over the hand made article shop. Here again apprentices are broken into being machine operators, who eventually won't know beeswax about handling hand tools. Here we have quantity production where the office is divided into a drafting, estimating and engineering room.

But what is the workshop divided into? Why, machine operators, factory assemblers and outside erecting men. Their stronghold is mechanical skill; if they have it. For such men, it is not any more a question of increased wages, but more of steady employment, and with the latter goes the best of skill.

Do you know that more skill will grow



out of your drawing board than you can imagine? It trains you to think constructively, to read plans correctly—to design and plan jobs more efficiently and to make yourself a leader. Every man is either a leader or a follower—there is no middle course. But by means of the drawing board, problems as we show on the enclosed engraving will go a long way to understand and develop as well as supervise the erection. This is also one of the special problems by

Mr. J. S. Redman, who contributed it out of his daily work. His text follows:

In the upper right-hand corner of the drawing marked "General Arrangement" are shown the drawings for hopper. There are no dimensions on this drawing, but it is taken from a general erection print.

To lay out the patterns for such a job, first erect the horizontal A-C of indefinite length. For the center line of the plan make the distance A-C the radius of the top

section of the hopper and strike out a semi-circle. Draw the vertical line B-B of indefinite length. At right angles to B-B draw the lines B-D of the required length, then erect the line D-D. To the right of the plan erect another view of the plan shown turned half way around and call it the front plan.

As the hopper is the same in every respect each side of the center line, only one-half is needed. Below the plan and the front plan erect the line T-T parallel with the line A-C of the plans. Extend the line D-D of the plan down to the side elevation and erect the heights of the different sections as R-K'-D-U. Parallel with the line U-R draw the line O-P and parallel with the line T-T draw the lines D-B-C and K'-K-S and the lines T-C and C-R. This is the outline of the side elevation.

To the right of the side elevation erect the vertical center line T-R. Extend the line D-C of the side elevation over to the front elevation and locate the line D'-D, the required width of the hopper at this section. Erect the vertical line O-B'. From B' a portion of the top section of the hopper is to be cut away to a slope of 45 degrees, so draw B'-4' at 45 degrees and erect the vertical line D-H of the conical section, which is also cut away.

As the back of the cone is a 45-degree taper, lay out the line H-K at 45 degrees. As the lines S-K'-R are at right angles from the front elevation, the front of the bottom section of the hopper will be a semi-circle of the same radius as K-S, so in the side elevation from the point K erect a line K-N parallel with the line R-S and through N draw the horizontal line to the center line of the front elevation and locate the point N' and draw the radius N'-R and the vertical line K-N. This completes the outlines of the front elevation.

Division of Surfaces.

In the front elevation extend the line H-D-4', which is the flat portion of the cone, and the top section upward to the front plan and locate the line 4-E. Also locate the line 4-E in the plan. Now with the dividers step off 9 equal spaces in the plan from B-C and number the first 4 spaces B-1-2-3-4. From these points draw lines to the center A, and from these same points drop vertical lines down to the horizontal line D-B-C of the side elevation. Number them B-1-2-3-4. Now extend the line O-B-K to the line R-C and locate point P, the apex of the cone. Draw the lines from the base line D-B-C of the cone and through the points 1-2-3-4 to the apex P. In the front plan from B to 4 on the circle lay out four equal spaces and number them 1-2-3-4. From these points drop vertical lines to the line B'-4' of the front elevation and number them B'-1'-2'-3'-4'. Extend horizontal lines from these points over to the side elevation to similarly numbered lines and locate points B'-1'-2'-3'-4'. Draw a curved line through these points and through B'-F.

This will be the line of intersection for the top section of the hopper and the bent side plates.

Now in the plan where the line E-4, which represents the side plate, crosses the radial lines drawn from the center A to the circle locate points 1"-2"-3" and drop vertical lines from these points down to the side elevation on to similarly numbered lines drawn from the base line of the cone to the apex and locate points 1"-2"-3". Now draw the curve through the points B'-1"-2"-3"-4 and the straight line B'-F". This will be the line of intersection between the side plate and the cone.

Now draw the horizontal lines from B'-1"-2"-3" over to the line C-R and locate the points B-1-2-3. From the points B'-1"-2"-3" erect vertical lines up to the line D-B-C and locate the points a-b-c. We can now lay out the patterns for all the plates.

Laying Out the Patterns.

In Fig. 3 erect the horizontal lines D-4-C, and U-4-T the required distance apart, making O to T one-fourth of the circumference. Make the flat part O-U the same as the flat part in the plans or elevation. Square up the plate and draw lines T-C and U-D. From O to T lay out nine equal spaces the same as in the plans and number the first four spaces 0-1-2-3-4. Through these points drop vertical lines. Take the lengths of these lines from the side elevation as O to B', 1 to 1', 2 to 2', 3 to 3', 4 to 4', and transfer them to Fig. 3 on their proper lines, then draw the curve through these points. This portion on the bottom of the curve is cut out.

This completes one-half of the pattern. The other half is exactly the same. No laps are required on this pattern.

We will lay out the pattern for plate P 2 L at Fig. 4. Set the trammels to P-C and P-S of the side elevation and draw the two curves in Fig. 4, making B-C one-fourth the circumference around the curve. At right angles to line B-K draw lines B-D and K-K' equal to B-D of the plan. Then draw line D-K'. From B to C lay out nine equal spaces and draw lines to the apex. Number the first five lines as B-1-2-3-4. In the side elevation take the lengths of P to B-1-2-3-4 along the line P-C and transfer them to similarly numbered lines in Fig. 4 and locate points B'-1'-2'-3'. Draw a curve through these points and draw the line F'-B' at right angles to line B-K. The outer portion around this curve is punched out. Allow for flanging around the curve from C to 4. No lap is required on this pattern. As line C-S is the center of the butt joint, turn this pattern over and mark one off.

Now take pattern for plate PR and PL. At Fig. 2 draw the line D-4 equal in length to D-4 of the side elevation and parallel to D-4 draw the horizontal line V-4'. Make D-V equal to D-V of the front elevation. Draw the vertical line 4-4' and extend the line V-D above and below the two horizontal lines. Now in the side elevation at

points of intersection between the cone and side plates as 1'-2'-3" erect vertical lines to the base line of the cone B-C and locate points a-b-c. Now transfer the spaces D-B-a-b-c-4 of the side elevation to Fig. 2 as shown and locate similarly lettered points from D to 4. Through these points drop vertical lines downward. Take the length of line D-F', B-B", a-1", b-2" and c-3" of the side elevation and transfer them to similarly lettered lines in Fig. 2. Draw a curve through the points 4-3'-2'-1'-B' and F'. This curve is the flange line.

Now take the spaces V-f-g-h-k and 4' of the side elevation and transfer them to the line V-4', Fig. 2, and letter them the same. Through these points erect vertical lines upward. As the side plate is bent to 45 degrees on the line V-4', Fig. 2, the lengths of the vertical lines just drawn will be obtained from the front elevation. So take the distance 4'-B' and transfer it to Fig. 2, as f-B' and 4'-1' front elevation to Fig. 2 and g-1' and so forth till all the lengths have been transferred to the pattern Fig. 2. Draw the curve through points 4'-3'-2'-1'-B'-F'. This curve will be the flange lines.

Allowance for flanging is made all around the pattern, except on the front F to F', which connects on to the angle iron. There will be two required of this type.

We will lay out the bottom section P3, which is the discharge end of the hopper. At Fig. 1 is shown a plan and elevation, also an oblique view. The elevation is exactly the same as the side elevation shown and lettered S-K'-N and R. Draw the horizontal S'-M above the elevation, Fig. 1, and project the vertical lines K'-R up to the plan and draw the vertical line M-X.

Take the radius K-S or K-G from the side or front elevation and set it down in Fig. 1 as S' to L. Through L drop a vertical line to the plan and locate 1'. On the line M-S' about the center L strike a circle and from X draw a horizontal line over to the vertical line drawn through L and locate point 1.

With the dividers step off on the circle from 1 to S' five equal spaces and number them 1-2-3-4-5-S'. Through these points draw horizontal lines over the line L-1 and locate points O-X-Y and Z and vertical lines down to the elevation and locate points 1'-2'-3'-4'-5' on the line K'-S. Through these points and parallel with the line S-R draw lines to the line K'-R and locate points N-a-b-c-d.

As this section of the hopper is a true circle on the top of K'-S and the front K'-R, another view is necessary that will show the shape to which it will be rolled and from which the length can be obtained. So extend the line S-R and locate R' at right angles to this line. Draw the line R'-L'. Extend the lines just drawn as 1'-N and 2'-a and so forth of the elevation to the line R'-L' and locate points A-B-C-D-E. Now take the distance L to 1 of the plan and transfer it to the oblique view as L' to K and A to 1 and draw line K to 1. Transfer L-Z of the plan to B-2, L-Y of the plan to C-3, L-X of the plan to D-4 and L-O of the plan to E-5. Now draw a neat curve through the points 1-2-3-4-5-R', and this will be the shape of this section of the hopper on a line at right angles to S-R and through K' of the elevation. From this view the lengths will be obtained for laying out the pattern for the plate.

Now extend this line through K' and locate R'. Take the lengths measured around the curve of the spaces R' to K and transfer them to line R"-K", starting at R", and locate points 5-4-3-2-1-K". Through these points at right angles to line R"-K" draw lines as shown. At right angles to S-R of the elevation and through points of intersection extend lines to similarly numbered lines in the pattern and locate the numbered and lettered points as shown. Draw a curve through these points and allow enough material around the outside of the pattern from K" to S" for flanging. This completed half the pattern.

Educational Department

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Cut-Throat Competition

We have now seen, in a general way, how prices are fixed by supply and demand under competition or under monopoly. We have also seen that the price of a commodity under a monopoly is often lower than it would be under competition.

This is not always true however. There are two kinds of competition. One is ordinary, or old fashioned, competition and the other we may call "cut-throat" com-

petition. This last is a modern phenomenon, and its nature is not yet understood by many people.

These two kinds of competition correspond to two kinds of supply schedules. The only kind of supply schedule which has thus far been mentioned in these short stories is an increasing supply schedule, namely a supply schedule such that the more the supply the more the cost per unit and so the higher the price which will be charged. A farmer

has such a supply schedule. If a farmer doubles his wheat production from 10 bushels per acre to 20 bushels per acre he will have to use more labor and more fertilizer so that the cost per bushel will be higher. If he should try to double again, so as to raise 40 bushels instead of 20, the cost might be prohibitive. To double again from 40 to 80 would probably be simply impossible.

In other words, the farmer's supply is subject to a law, or condition, of increasing cost. Increasing cost applies, in general, to agricultural products and to mining. But it does not apply so generally to manufacturing or to railroads. Usually in the case of railroads and manufacturing plants the more that is produced the lower will be the cost per unit. This is a condition of decreasing cost. It has not been mentioned before in these short stories but is very important in modern industry. If a railway, for instance, doubles its traffic (assuming it does not have to build new plant or equipment) the cost, for any mile per passenger, or per ton of freight, will decrease.

Under increasing-cost the larger the sales at a given price the smaller the profit per unit sold; under decreasing-cost the larger the sales at a given price the larger the profit per unit sold.

Under increasing cost, producers have very little motive to cut prices in order to get business away from competitors, because they would have little use for more business if they could get it—it might cost more than it was worth; under decreasing costs, the producers have a very strong motive to cut prices in order to get business away from competitors; the more business the better. Such competition, then, is well called "cut-throat" competition.

Under increasing costs (ordinary competition) if the producer finds there is a much increased demand he will raise his price; otherwise he can't afford to supply much more. Under decreasing costs (cut-throat competition) the producer will lower his price; otherwise his competitors will do so and get his business.

And so it is that, under cut-throat competition, there tends to be price cutting. The market price then tends to sink lower and lower as each competitor tries to cut the throats of the rest. Of course most of the competitors will be sorry, in the end, that the price has been cut; and yet, no individual competitor dares to raise his price without securing the agreement of others for fear that he would lose his own customers.

Closely associated with decreasing cost

is the fact that modern industry requires a large outlay to start with but does not need adding to for a long time. Railroad plants, officers and operating staff are generally not working to capacity so that a large amount of additional traffic can be handled without adding to plant, rolling stock, administrative officials or even traffic employees. The additional cost is mostly for fuel, oil and some increased wear and tear on equipment, rails and roadbed. If to these costs we add a share of overhead and fixed costs that share decreases very fast with an increase in traffic. For instance:

Suppose the cost of operating is 1 cent per passenger per mile and the yearly interest payment is \$1,000,000. If there are only 1,000,000 passengers per mile each year the interest amounts to \$1 per passenger. This added to the 1 cent operating cost makes the total cost per passenger \$1.01 for each mile. But if there are fifty times as many passengers hauled the interest chargeable against each passenger is not \$1, but only 2 cents. This, added to the 1 cent operating cost makes only 3 cents instead of \$1.01. (In practice the showing would be even more favorable because even the running cost would not stay at 1 cent but would be reduced.)

In modern big business the great cost is the first cost, the cost of construction. This may be paid for by borrowed money and the interest on this becomes a fixed annual charge while the other costs, those for actual operation vary with the amount of business done.

Under decreasing costs whenever there is cut-throat competition the price sinks down to the bare operating expenses and there is nothing left to pay the interest, so the first cost cannot be recovered. Often railways continue to compete even after they are bankrupt. As long as they make running expenses and pay a little on account of upkeep and interest on debts, it actually pays to run at a loss. For, if the railways should stop running the loss would be still greater; the interest owed on the debt would not stop. If they default payment the bondholders may foreclose and take possession but the road will not even then stop running. It will merely change hands.

Under increasing costs and old fashioned competition as soon as losses appear in place of profits the producer has a bankrupt sale and goes out of business. But under decreasing cost a bankrupt concern does not in general go out of business but merely goes into the hands of a receiver.

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

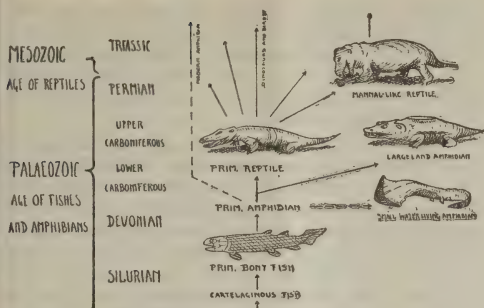
By Bruce V. Crandall

PART VIII

Getting Ready for the Coming of Man

Nearly 300,000,000 years ago the first fish crawled out of the water on to the land, stretched out his fins into legs and became a land animal, but it took him nearly a hun-

dred million years to do it. About 190,000,000 years ago came the first mammals and then down through the millions of years came the development, the unfolding, of life on this earth of ours until finally but a short time ago, comparatively, came man,



the last in a series of events covering so long a period of time that it is impossible for us to comprehend it.

It is also impossible to tell of this long period in a page or two of this journal. I am not going to attempt it. The table given a month ago gives some dates and outstanding events. But it is not an array of facts, that have been compiled by the scientist, that I want to give but rather draw some deductions from the long history that stretches out behind the coming of man.

Man Has Long Trip Ahead

If we are to judge the future by the past it means that man in his journey toward perfection has a long trip ahead of him. His so-called civilization of the past and even the present presents some features as weird and strange as the prehistoric animals now extinct. A few words in regard to some of the most striking and unusual in the animal life of the far distant past. Back in the Mississippian period 300,000,000 years ago we find the first amphibian skeletons, though the first records of their footprints is even earlier by 50,000,000 years. The first trace of birds goes back 155,000,000 years and both birds and animals so unlike most of the animal life of today.

Take the first Amphibia back 300,000,000 years ago, these were probably small-headed, long-bodied forms with fish-like appearance, resembling, doubtless, our modern newts and salamanders. Back in the Silurian period, 390,000,000 years ago, we find the traces of the cartilaginous fish which were the primitive fish. These were followed by the primitive amphibians of which we find the first footprint in the Devonian period some 350,000,000 years ago. The first amphibian skeletons are found in the Lower Carboniferous, or Mississippian, period some 300,000,000 years ago. They became numerous in the Upper Carboniferous or Pennsylvanian period 250,000,000 years ago. In this period came the primitive insects and the first reptiles resembling, a little, the modern lizard. Both the amphibians and the reptiles developed from a common ancestor.

It is in the Permian period that we find the numerous remains of vertebrate mammals, curious, to us, appearing animal life, all types of which are now extinct. With



The Dinosaur, the Largest of All Animals That Have Ever Inhabited This Earth.

invertebrate life, however, we still have in these modern days the same types that we had in those far off times of millions of years ago. The Seymouria is an animal typical of the Permian period of 215,000,000 years ago.

It was in the Triassic period 190,000,000 years ago that we came upon the rise of the Dinosaur, the largest of all animals that have ever inhabited this world of ours. We find their remains until the Upper Cretaceous period, 95,000,000 years ago, when they suddenly became extinct. Perhaps it is their enormous size that makes them seem most interesting. Think of an animal measuring ninety feet from its head to the tip of its tail. Try to imagine an animal weighing approximately fifty tons and tall enough to look over the top of a four-story building. It was creatures of this type that were wandering around this earth millions of years before the animals that we know at the present time had appeared, or anything like them. They have had their day and place in the general scheme of things and are gone to never appear again.

Perpetuity Depends on Brain Power

Judging from the size of the brain cavity of the dinosaur that was large enough to look over the top of a four-story building, the brain itself must have been about as large as a hen's egg. The modern domestic cat has a brain as large as a baseball. There has been, during the millions of

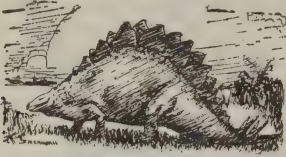


Small Horned Dinosaur.

years, a reduction in the size of animals but there has been a tremendous growth in the size of the brain and with it, of course, a corresponding increase in intelligence. The intelligent creatures have survived and those of limited intelligence, in spite of

their size, have gone under in the struggle.

The armored dinosaur was an interesting animal, not so large as others of his species, but about the size of the modern elephant with plates about two feet high, and as



The Armored Dinosaur.

many wide, sticking up from his back. These plates, so called, were the same substance as bone or they would not have been preserved in fossil form and discovered at this day. The legs of this animal were very short and its head very small. In addition to the plates on its back it had four spines sticking up from its tail.

In the late Cretaceous period comes the Tyrannosaurus Rex, forty-seven feet long, the largest carnivorous animal ever known. If this big fellow had had the brain capacity of a cow he would have destroyed every other form of life in the Cretaceous period and that would have been the end of the story. But as it was, with a small sized



brain, he lacked the intelligence to do anything like that. What happened was that his type became extinct as smaller but more intelligent animals developed. The Triceratops or horned dinosaur with a brain the size of a thimble and a skull eight feet long was a herbivorous animal, eating grasses and leaves much as the cow does today. It was at this time in the Upper Cretaceous period that we find vegetation such as we have today in its beginning, tree and grasses.

There was a small horned dinosaur at this same time very similar to the one of which very recently the eggs were discovered of which the newspapers had so much to say. Then there was the Corythosaurus, the crested dinosaur that looks at first glance something like the kangaroo of modern days only it was an animal some thirty feet long. Then there was the Iguanodon, thirty-four feet long, and the little (it seems little compared with the monsters of that period), Orinthismus, that was only twelve feet long. There was the Monoclonius with a skull six feet long, but like the rest of those animals in the Cretaceous period, there was not much in it so that monster, like the rest of them, went to make way for the coming of higher types.

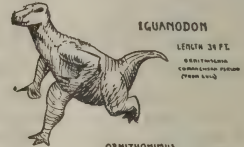
The drawing of the Orinthischia, the

horned dinosaur of the Cretaceous period, shows the fossil remains as found but not in any such arrangement. The fossil bones are found scattered and with other bones and it is a job for the paleontologist to arrange and classify.

At the end of the Cretaceous period came the specialization and the extinction of these great animals classified as reptiles because they were cold blooded type. Out of all these cold blooded animals some have survived and we find them today in the crocodile, alligator, turtle, and lizards and snakes. As to the mammals, the warm blooded animals who appeared in the Eocene period about 55,000,000 years ago,



CORYTHOSAURUS
CRESTED DINOSAUR
LENGTH 30 FT.
CORYTHOSAURUS
LEATHLEIGH TROOP
(LIFE SIZE)



IGUANODON
LENGTH 34 FT.
IGUANODON
LEATHLEIGH TROOP
(FROM LIFE)

ORINTHISMUS
LENGTH 12 FT.
ORINTHISMUS
LEATHLEIGH TROOP



that will have to go over for another time and more space as that will be a story all by itself and is joined more closely with the appearance of man.

It is a tremendous story the unfolding of the ages, those millions of years that unrolled down to that later period that began about 50,000,000 years ago. It makes one stop and ponder the mysterious ways of the ordering of the universe. We, in railroad-

HORNED DINOSAURS OF THE CRETACEOUS PERIOD



CORYTHOSAURUS



MONOCLONIUS

(LIFE SIZE)



TRICERATOPS

(LIFE SIZE)

ing, see the same law of progress and development at work. At first the crude and

very simple locomotive, a tea kettle on wheels, and then year by year came the improvements and changes and the bettering of the type.

Our Experiences Are Really Very Short

It is the same way in our social relations, it even applies to our railroad Brotherhood organizations. What a short time railroad men have been organized and yet it is only with the years, and the experience gained

from years, that these same organizations grow, develop, improve and make progress.

Surely out of the past, the very remote past, there is a lesson of value and interest. More than that, the more we learn of this world of ours the more we develop individually, and the fuller that development the greater becomes the capacity for the enjoyment of the good things of this life and the greater our ability for obtaining them.

Co-Operation

CO-OPERATIVE AIDS CAUSE OF UNIONISM

The advent of the big new apartment house of the United Workers' Co-Operative, near Bronx Park, New York, has given trade unionism a great boost in that neighborhood. The co-operative colony is still 100 per cent trade union and it insists upon trade-union service. One of the first results of this has been that a big milk dealer and a large steam laundry, hankering for the trade of the 339 co-operating workers' families (numbering some 800 persons), have accorded union recognition to their employees, on the demand of the co-operators.

The co-op proposes to operate eight stores, and in all of these only union retail clerks will be employed. Its restaurant will be unionized, and even the teachers in its schools will have to be members of the teachers' union. Trade-union membership is a condition of joining the United Workers' Co-Operative itself.

The second unit of this big co-operative colony, which is to house another 359 workers' families in its apartments, is being built by 100 per cent union labor. Renting for the third block is already well under way.

CO-OP CREAMERIES GROW AND PROSPER

A co-operative creamery that makes millions of pounds of butter a year and does millions of dollars of business, is the Barron, Wis., Co-Operative Creamery Association, one of the largest east of the Rocky Mountains. In 1926 it manufactured 2,379,474 pounds of butter from 6,823,503 pounds of cream, delivered by 833 patrons. It received \$1,004,850 from the sale of butter during the same year, and sales of buttermilk and supplies add a considerable amount to the yearly income. Average membership has doubled and business increased steadily every year since it was organized.

monthly price paid to patrons has been around 50 cents a pound. Last year the average was 52.50 cents a pound.

Nearly twenty million pounds of butter have been produced and sold by the Baldwin, Wis., Co-Operative Creamery Association in the 22 years of its existence. Its patrons have received from 91 to 94 per cent of the sales value of the finished product throughout. Business has increased steadily from 874,301 pounds of butter made and \$257,880 butter sales in 1912, to 1,761,039 pounds of butter and \$730,706 sales in 1926.

One of the oldest creamery co-ops is the North Montpelier, Vermont, Co-Operative Creamery Company. Organized in 1896, it has continued functioning year after year. It receives and converts into butter from 300,000 to 400,000 pounds of butterfat annually. During the last six months average

The Farmers' Equity Co-Operative Creamery Association of Orleans, Neb., which now has two plants in operation, recently set a new high record with two carloads of butter made in one day. For one week in June business was about 44 per cent above that of the corresponding period of 1926.

WOMEN CO-OPERATE TO MAKE WASH-DAY EASY

A wash-day rebellion is brewing among the women of the world, according to delegates to the International Co-Operative Women's Guild conference in Stockholm. The women of the co-operative movement are determined to find means of minimizing the drudgery which for generations has taken joy out of life for housewives everywhere. Answers to a questionnaire sent to

26 countries reveal that it is an almost universal custom for the working housewife of a small family to do the family laundry work herself with her own appliances. Co-op laundries are urged by the conference, and state and municipal authorities will be asked to assist in finding an ideal labor-saving system which co-operation can make available to all.

LONDON CO-OPS ENTER HOTEL BUSINESS

Co-operators who visit London will soon be able to lodge co-operatively, as well as to satisfy nearly all their other material needs through the movement. Plans for a co-op hotel in that city are now well under way. It is to be erected near the House of

Parliament, at an estimated cost of \$350,000, and will have over 100 rooms, with a co-op restaurant and club in connection. The hotel is to be run on strictly co-operative principles, and will provide a social center for London co-operators, as well as housing visitors to the city.

LITHOGRAPHERS' CREDIT UNION BOOMING

Union lithographers in New York City are congratulating themselves upon the success of their venture into credit co-operation. Not content with a banner year in 1926, the Litho Credit Union, founded and officered by members of the Amalgamated Lithographers, has in the first six months of 1927 surpassed the record of the twelve

months of 1926. In the first six months this year the credit union had total receipts of \$9,690; loans repaid amounting to \$6,132, and made loans to members to a total of \$9,545—each figure representing substantial gain over the totals for the whole of 1926. Thirty-nine new members have joined this year so far.

NORTH CAROLINA COTTON GROWERS ARE FOR CO-OPERATION

Benefits conferred upon its members by the North Carolina Cotton Growers' Co-Operative Association during the past five years include reduction in the per-bale operating costs and carrying charges from \$8.10 to \$4.30; reduction in interest rate on money borrowed for advances to the growers, from 6 to 4½ per cent; reduction in storage and insurance charges, from 50 to 35c a bale; and the development of a direct-to-mill and export business which includes

72 per cent of the cotton handled by the co-operative.

Nearly half a million dollars of the reserve fund of the Association will be refunded to the membership, beginning Sept. 1, representing 1 per cent deductions of the sales value of the 1923, 1924 and 1925 crops marketed by it. During the past five years the co-op handled more than 600,000 bales of cotton for its members, with a sales value of nearly \$90,000,000.

News of General Interest

THE PASSING OF THE "BOOMER"

By Gilbert Hyatt

The "boomer," one of the most picturesque and typically American figures in our industrial history, is a thing of the past.

His disappearance is of such recent date that many of the statements made in this brief sketch will be familiar from personal experience to men now in the prime of life. On the other hand, he is so completely departed, as a recognized part of our railroad labor world, as to have become something of a legendary hero, like Paul Bunyon of the lumberjacks, to the younger generation.

The boomer was not a seasonal laborer. He was not simply a man out of work and in search of employment, nor was he a tramp. He was an industrial soldier of fortune who followed the "booms" in railroad construction and operation up and down the face of the North American continent. Sometimes his range was even wider than this. I have talked to Americans who have worked on the railroads of South America, Cuba, South Africa and India and one of the most interesting evenings ever to come my way was spent with a man who had been fireman, engineer and machinist on numer-

ous roads in the United States and who had just come from a job as civil engineer in connection with the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian railroad.

The boomer built the great railroads of the west and, by the same token, made possible their operation through the unsettled frontier regions.

While he flourished from the beginning of the great railroad building era in the '70s and '80s, he became a recognized institution after the American Railway Union Strike in 1894. Thousands of workers were thrown out of employment and blacklisted as a result of this great industrial conflict, and, assuming new names, took to the road, working when and where they could. When their identity became known or they came into ill favor because of militant unionism, they wandered on to repeat the experience elsewhere.

The heyday of the boomer era was about 1910. The last big boomer job was the building of the Puget Sound extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. From that time his number declined until today

a real "blown in the glass" roadster is as rare as an old time cow-puncher.

The mournful verse written by Frederic Remington as an epitaph for his beloved cowboy—

'No more he rides, you waif of might,
His was the song the eagle sings,
Strong as the eagle his delight,
For, like his rope, his heart had wings."
applies very aptly to the boomer.

The boomer was invariably an enthusiastic unionist. Those who "hit the road" as the result of strikes were so, of course, and the young adventurers who recruited the ranks imbibed the spirit from them.

Those of particular ability became organizers and a number of outstanding figures in railroad unionism started their careers in this manner.

P. J. Conlon, Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists, tells of wandering about the country depending on local sympathizers for "bed and eats" and upon the engine and train crews for transportation.

Out of many other instances showing the boomer's influence on the growth of unionism is the organization of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. at a meeting of the presidents of the blacksmiths, machinists and boilermakers at Kansas City, Kansas, then a boomer stronghold, in 1895.

No job, however attractive, would hold a boomer when the impulse to wander came.

Frank Lee, now an official of the Machinists' Co-operative Bank in Washington, tells of a typical instance.

He and four others had worked in a railroad shop long enough to have drawn a month's salary. Several days after this event one of them, on hearing a freight train "whistling out" of the terminal, suddenly dropped his tools and stripped off his overalls.

"Don't you hear that guy calling?" he exclaimed. "Hear him whistle, come on! Follow me!" All five ran out of the shop, caught the first train out of town without a thought or care where it was going—broke and happy.

This propensity to follow the winds of fancy was understood by the officials who employed them. Some of these officials had a regular form of questioning for each new arrival.

"How long will you stay?" would be asked.

"A month," the boomer might reply.

"Well, stay ten days anyway. Here's an order for overalls and a pie card."

When one after another around the shops or roundhouse would commence to hum—"The only thing that bothers my mind,

Is that pay car traveling on hand car time," the boss knew it was time to line a new force.

The boomer's fearlessness and sterling

unionism made him a valuable aid in the improvement of conditions. Because of this fact and also because he was a royal companion and a sterling friend, he was always welcome to the "home guard."

Every lodge, division and local union had a "pie card." This was a standing account with a boarding house through which traveling brothers were fed and sheltered. It was a bounden duty to aid him on his way, so much so that the union agreements on many roads contained a clause providing for transportation for members seeking employment.

Many of the officials were accustomed to give a pass to the next division to any boomer whom they could not hire.

But it was of little moment to the boomer whether he had a pass or not. Practically every passenger conductor would carry him "on the cushions" and, if this was not available, every freight caboose was open to him. Sometimes, but this bothered him not at all, he might be reduced to a short ride in a "side-door Pullman."

It should not be imagined that the boomer was, in any sense, a mendicant. Far from it. He gave as freely as he accepted and the hospitality extended was considered not a charity but a right.

In spite of his erraticism and independence the boomer was as welcome to the employing officials of many roads as he was to his union fellows. His experience generally made him a superior workman, and besides that, the primitive living conditions on the newly built roads were such in most instances as to debar the man with a family.

The mountain and desert divisions of the Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Northern Pacific, Great Northern and other continental lines were for many years recognized boomer territory. There were others where conditions were so chronically unsatisfactory as to make the establishment of a stable force impossible. These last were only resorted to in dire necessity and were called "stake roads," because a man only remained on them long enough to "make a stake." The boomer identified them by many derisive nicknames such as the "Misery and Short Life," "The Last Chance," and the "Narrow Escape."

It is an irony of life that the growth of unionism was one of the great factors in ending the boomers career.

As the existence of agreements between the various unions and the managements became more common the enforcement of seniority made it impossible for the casual wanderer to be anything but an emergency worker. So long as the constant extension of the railroads opened up new divisions and shops this provided a field for him, but the end of the railroad building period closed this also.

Because of the earlier and more frequent

establishment of contracts in the transportation service the boomer began to disappear from the transportation service before he did from the shop crafts. Another factor was the increasing adoption of the policy of "making their own men," that is, promoting firemen and brakemen rather than hiring engineers and conductors.

Among the shop men the adoption of national rules during Federal control of railroads, among which was the seniority rule, was the last blow.

Where did the boomer go? Sometimes he refused to accept the new conditions and just went traveling on like Kipling's wanderer who sang—

"For to admire and for to see,
For to behold their world so wide,
It never done no good to me,
But I can't stop it if I tried."

For the most part he settled on some job that struck his fancy and profited by his wealth of experience.

Many comfortable, middle-aged railroad officials and responsible union executives can be readily induced to expand into gleeful recitations of "old, forgotten, far-off things and battles long ago" when in the days of his reckless youth, he toured the country with no more impediments than "a razor, a toothbrush and a paid-up union card."

BRITISH LABOR REJECTS COMMUNISTS—SEVER ALL CONNECTION WITH "REDS"

Edinburgh, Scotland.—The annual convention of the British Trades Union Congress voted to sever all connection with the Communist trade unions of Russia.

Relations have been maintained by an "Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council," but this has been abandoned on recommendation of the general council of the Congress.

The decision follows a long campaign of calumny by Moscow against British trade union officials. The culmination of this policy was reached when Moscow forwarded an insulting letter to the convention here.

The Congress also voted to refuse recognition to any British trade union that is connected with the Bolsheviks.

"The Russian idea," said Walter Citrine, secretary of the Congress, "is that the labor movement is played on the Moscow stage and that all other labor organizations are spectators."

Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, said that the moral standard of trade unionism is to hammer out an agreement and stand

by it. "The Russian standard of honor," he said, "is that the end justifies the means."

James H. Thomas, secretary of the National Railway Men's Union of Great Britain, denounced the Russians "for publishing the lying statement that Ramsey MacDonald shammy illness and went to America to escape aiding the workers in their fight against the anti-trade union bill." Thomas said that that statement is contemptible and is in line with regulation Communist tactics.

The Congress condemned the anti-trade union bill, which was recently jammed through Parliament by the Tory government. Speakers charged Premier Baldwin with "facing both ways" when he pleads for industrial peace and supports the vicious bill. The premier and his associates were challenged to stand for re-election on this issue.

John Coefield, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, and Michael Casey, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, addressed the Congress as fraternal delegates from the A. F. of L.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS PAY LARGE BENEFITS

Washington.—Nearly one-quarter of a million dollars was expended for accident benefits by the Railway Mail Association, affiliated with the A. F. of L., during the past two years.

The actual amount was \$246,254.15 to 2,540 members.

The beneficiaries of 16 members who were killed in accidents were paid \$64,160, and \$11,510.15 was paid to members totally disabled.

"Our association is inaugurating an organizing campaign, and these benefits alone should attract the attention of unorganized railway mail clerks," said Industrial Secretary Strickland.

"We intend, however, to emphasize every other improvement in salary and working conditions in our calling, all of which have been secured through the united effort of railways mail clerks," Mr. Strickland said.

WCFL LABOR NEWS FLASHES PLEASE UNION RADIO FANS

Chicago.—Trade union radio fans, and even those who do not own radio sets, are responding to the request of International Labor News Service to write letters in reference to their reactions following the hook-up between the American labor press and

Station WCFL, the big radio broadcasting station owned by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

A typical letter was received from J. H. Lock, a striking coal miner, of rural route No. 6, Athens, Ohio. He is a reader of the

West Virginia Federationist, which is affiliated with International Labor News Service. Lock read the radio stories in that publication, and he writes:

"I have no radio set, and very few miners around here have, as they have had no work for so long that it takes all the money they can obtain to buy something to eat. I wish you all the success in the world and hope that I will soon own a radio set so my little family and I can hear and enjoy the labor news through the air. I am so glad to know that we have a radio station that will broadcast the truth."

Scores Operators.

Of the coal strike situation in his vicinity, Lock says:

"I think it is a shame the way the operators down here in the Hocking Valley are treating their miners. If ever a crowd of men were bound for perdition it is these operators, and it is my opinion that we have a few judges down here who are bound for the same place."

"We down here in the Hocking Valley are

100 per cent union," says Lock, "and we are going to stay that way. You can bank on that."

Readers Asked to Write.

All readers of the labor press are urgently requested to continue writing letters to Station WCFL or International Labor News Service, 623 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

It does not matter whether you own a radio set or not. Write any way. We want to know what you think of radio broadcasting in conjunction with the labor press as a means of publicity. If you own a radio set, tune in for WCFL and tell of the results obtained and what you think of the programs. It does not matter so much what you say just so long as you write a letter, if only a few lines.

Co-Operation Wanted.

Come on now and let us make it snappy! A little co-operation from everybody is what is wanted. If you do not feel like writing a letter yourself, have your boys or girls do the job.

NEW YORK ORGANIZED LABOR TO AID IN CAMPAIGN FOR OLD AGE PENSION SYSTEM

Syracuse, N. Y.—Why not insure an old age in comparative security for workers? The wounded in industry are being compensated for their injuries received in useful toil. Why throw men and women of 60 or more on the scrap heap as the objects of charity after their usefulness is over?

These searching questions were asked by Thomas J. Curtis at the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here. They come from labor's own expert on compensation insurance and mean a widening of the campaign for social insurance that will bring additional safeguards to the workers. The next legislature will see the State Federation aiding efforts to obtain an old-age pension.

"Today, especially, when work is getting scarcer, employers are culling out all the

old men and laying them off," said Curtis. "I believe the State should take care of all men of that kind. After we have given everything in us to the industry, why should we be dumped on the scrap heap?"

The chief legislation sought from the next legislature will be a bill to restrict to a judge and jury the issuance of injunctions in strikes and to make the State Insurance Fund the chief carrier of insurance under the workmen's compensation law. A legislative commission is now investigating the spread of pensions in industry and the extent of such legislation in the various states.

John Sullivan and John M. O'Hanlon were re-elected as president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the federation and the twelve vice-presidents were also re-elected for another year.

SAN FRANCISCO'S LABOR RADIO MAY BE INSTALLED THROUGH HELP OF WCFL

Chicago.—The Chicago Federation of Labor may either build or lend its radio engineer to build the five-kilowatt broadcasting station which the San Francisco Labor Council has decided to erect in the near future.

Michael Casey, a member of the San Francisco committee of five, appointed to lay plans for building the Pacific coast labor radio station, stopped in Chicago on his way to England, where he attended the sessions of the British Trade Union Congress as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Casey expressed surprise and great admiration for the big task so successfully carried out by organized labor of Chicago

in establishing Station WCFL. He made a thorough examination of the studios in the Brunswick Building and of the transmitting apparatus on the Municipal Pier and gathered all the data he could during a brief stopover. He will visit Chicago again upon his return from England, and it is expected that he will receive a definite proposition to carry back to San Francisco at that time.

That Station WCFL was built in its entirety by members of organized labor and at a cost of about one-fourth of what it could have been bought for was the thing that impressed Mr. Casey most.

Secretary E. N. Nockels of the Chicago Federation of Labor has offered to lend Virgil Schoenberg, engineer of Station

WCFL, to the San Francisco trade unionists until such time as their station is built and is in operation.

The apparatus for the San Francisco labor radio station can be built in the WCFL laboratories here in Chicago, where the control board that has been the marvel of radio engineers from all parts of the country was constructed wholly by union electricians in the employ of Station WCFL.

Secretary Nockels is still seeking a suitable location for the proposed WCFL super-power station of 50 kilowatts. He now believes he has located a suitable spot, but announcement of plans will be delayed until definite arrangements have been made. The present 1½-kilowatt transmitter on Municipal Pier will be retained for emergency purposes and for purely local uses.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is the only Labor organization that ever made a real dent in an anti-union trust. Two years ago William B. Ward, the "Bread King," announced the formation of a colossal two-billion-dollar bread trust to control the baking industry throughout the country. It was the biggest

industrial combination ever attempted—twice as big as the steel trust and five times as big as the beef trust.

It was bitterly anti-union. So the Bakery Workers' Union opened fire. Backed by the American Federation of Labor and with the expert assistance of the People's Legislative Service, it exposed the enormous menace of this monster consolidation to all the American people. Congress was aroused. The Department of Justice was finally forced into action. Through the courts this trust was forced to split up into three parts and the danger both to the consumers and the workers was thus reduced two-thirds. The bread trust stocks were smashed down two hundred and fifty million dollars.

BUT—although the bread trust was broken into three parts, each of these fragments is a huge corporation, large enough to dominate the industry and crush the Bakery Workers' Union. So the fight must go on until it is settled right.

Every union man and woman can help in this fight. Refuse to buy Ward Baking Company bread and cake. Insist on seeing the bakers' union label on every loaf. It means pure bread baked under decent sanitary conditions.

Compilation of Labor News

STRIKING MINERS FACE NATION'S BIG ANARCHISTS

By Frank Morrison

Secretary, American Federation of Labor

The miners' strike in the bituminous fields is so linked up with the welfare of our country that it can not escape the attention of every citizen who believes in our institutions.

It is time we used plain language. It is time that the powerful and influential anarchist be placed in his proper position—that he is an enemy of government, and that popular rule can not continue where the people are indifferent to outrages of one kind and imagine they have done their duty by only watching the kind who peddle fish.

The miners are well aware of the many ills with which this industry is afflicted. They have a remedy for these ills, but this remedy can not be applied except when both sides acknowledge mutual interest. But this the coal operators refuse to concede. They are determined to enforce their starvation policy, and the miners are just as determined to protect their living standards.

A starvation wage is no solution for the present mining situation. Let the coal operators take a lesson from the experience of the British coal operators. Last year the British miners struck against a wage reduction. A Tory government aided them

by increasing the miners' work day from seven to eight hours. The miners were defeated. They went back to the pits with broken lines. The coal operators were jubilant as they slashed wages and boasted that they would flood the European markets with cheap-mined coal. France met this dumping policy by placing an embargo against the British product, and now England's best coal market is lost to her.

Appeals to All Americans.

The strike of miners in the bituminous fields should interest every citizen.

Here are thousands of workers on strike since the first of April. They are refusing to accept wage standards that are based on the non-union fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. If they accept this standard, operators in the non-union fields will lower wage rates to maintain their present differential. The union operators would then lower their rates, and this would be followed by still another reduction in the non-union fields.

To state this question is to show its inhumanity and disregard for the welfare of workers who are indispensable to the welfare of society.

The key of this struggle is what is known

as the Central Competitive Field, which consists of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and western Pennsylvania. For years the operators and employes in this field have bargained collectively, and their rates have been the base for rates in other fields. The competitive field operators seem determined to crush the Miners' Union by establishing the non-union sliding scale. They have rejected a plea by the governor of Ohio that they meet in joint conference with their employes.

Wild Orgies in Non-Union Camps.

The leaders in this fight are the powerful Pittsburgh Coal Company and the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation. The mining camps of these corporations, located in western Pennsylvania, are a blot on America. Only recently farmers and professional and business men of several towns in Allegheny County appealed to the sheriff to put an end to the wild orgies in these mining camps, where bootlegging, gambling and immorality are unchecked.

Business men of New Kensington have appealed to Governor Fisher to re-establish law and order in that place and end conditions that are the result of a union-smashing war and a ruthless commercial struggle for supremacy between commercial giants.

These business men tell the governor that women are assaulted by deputy sheriffs and coal and iron police employed by the coal operators; that citizens are arrested on fake charges if they dare protest against conditions and that the attempt to terrorize the populace by the flare of guns and the bullying tactics of mine guards will, if continued, drive the people into rebellion.

These charges are not made by so-called agitators. They are made by a class of citizens who are not easily moved, and who are the last ones to be stirred by injustice.

Unbridled Power Dangerous.

These business and professional men have awakened to the methods that industrial autocracy will employ to gain its ends. They realize the truth of the oft-repeated claim that unbridled power brings all the vices that precede civic decay and one-man control.

No citizen worthy of the name can escape his responsibility in this struggle for industrial justice and for the re-establishment of law and order.

Our country has no room for the anarchist, whether he be garbed in cheap raiment and openly boasts his opposition to constituted government, or whether he wears broadcloth and flaunts his disregard for law and order by seizing the instrumen-

talities of government and attempts to prove his patriotism by waving the Stars and Stripes.

Our dangerous enemy is not he who frankly avows his opposition. Constitutional government is so firmly rooted in the lives and character of our people that no outside force can uproot this weather-beaten, mighty oak whose many scars testify to its successful conflicts to establish the right of popular rule.

Elections Are Debauched.

But we can well be alarmed when that oak is attacked at its roots, its source of life. When men secretly undermine it, when they cut root by root, when they use the machinery of government to debase living standards of their country's wage earners, when their henchmen in high places hand them the people's natural resources, when they scheme to place their agents in judicial places and when they debauch elections even for the United States Senate.

Thousands of men, women and children puzzled over a name . . . entered the contest . . . sent in suggestions. They were helping name the new Lee Buttonless Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits with the Hookless Fastener.

Some contestants were inspired to these lines:

Go-zin-ta—"Because everybody goes into their clothes."

Kuverups—"Are you covered?"

Bye-bye Button—"Because, goodbye to buttons."

Wiggle-ins—"Because: Wiggle to get in, wiggle to fasten them, a wiggle will unfasten them, then wiggle out."

Hoosegaw—"The lock-up overall."

Eden-alls—"As easy to get into as a fig leaf."

Green-Frog—"So easy to hop into."

But the prize-winning name was not among these. Mr. George W. Mock of Seattle, Washington, won the first prize of \$250 by submitting the name "Whizit." This was the name officially adopted by the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company of Kansas City, Mo., for their new buttonless garments. From now on they will be known as Lee Whizit Union-Alls, Overalls and Play Suits.

Mrs. William Gallup of Casselton, North Dakota, took second prize, \$125; Mrs. Mildred Steele of Elkhart, Ind., took third prize of \$75, and Mrs. G. F. Ross of Stockton, Mass., took fourth prize of \$50. One hundred prizes of five dollars each were also awarded.

Poetical Selections

FLANNIGAN AND FINNIGIN

Superintendent wuz Flannigan;
Boss av th' siction wuz Finnigin.

Winiver th' cars got offen th' thrack,
An' muddled up things t' th' divil an' back,
Finnigin writ it t' Flannigan

Afther th' wrick wuz all on ag'in—
Thot is, this Finnigin
Repoorted t' Flannigan.

Whin Finnigin furst writ t' Flannigan,
He writed tin pages—did Finnigin—
An' he tould just how th' smash occurred.
Full minny a tajus, blunderin' wur-rd
Did Finnigin write t' Flannigan
Afther th' cars had gone in ag'in.
Thot wuz how Finnigin
Repoorted t' Flannigan.

Now Flannigan knowed more than Finnigin
He'd more idjucation, had Flannigan;
An' it wore 'im clane an' complotely out
T' tell what Finnigin writ about
In his writin' t' Muster Flannigan.
So he writed back t' Finnigin:
"Don't do such a sin ag'in!
Make 'em brief, Finnigin!"

Whin Finnigin got this from Flannigan,
He blushed rosy rid, did Finnigin;
An' he said: 'I'll gamble a whole month's
pa-ay
Thot it will be minny an' minny a da-ay
Befoor sup'rintindint—that's Flannigan—
Gits a whack at this very same sin ag'in.
From Finnigin to Flannigan
Repoorts won't be long ag'in."

Wan da-ay, on th' siction av Finnigin,
On th' road sup'rintinded by Flannigan,
A rail gave way on a bit av a curve
An' some cars wint off as they made th'
swerve.
"There's nobody hurted," sez Finnigin,
But repoorts mucht be made t' Flannigan."
An' he winked at McGorrigan,
As married a Finnigin.

He wuz shantyn' thin, wuz Finnigin,
As miny a railroader's bin ag'in,
An' th' shmoky ould lamp wuz burnin'
bright
In 'Finnigin's shanty all thot night—
Bilin' down his repoort, wuz Finnigin!
An' he writed this here: "Muster Flanni-
gan—
Off ag'in, on ag'in,
Gone ag'in.—Finnigin."

—Gilliland.

RECITATION

It was midnight on the ocean,
Not a street car was in sight;
The sun was shining brightly,
And it rained all day that night.
It was evening and the rising sun
Was setting in the west;
The fishes in the pine trees
Were cuddled in their nest.

'Twas a summer day in winter,
The snow was raining fast;
A barefoot boy with shoes on
Stood sitting on the grass.
The rain was pouring downward,
The moon was shining bright,
And everything that you could see
Was hidden out of sight.

While the organ peeled potatoes,
Lard was rendered by the choir;
While the sexton rung the dish rag,
Some one set the church on fire.
"Holy smoke!" the parson shouted,
And the poor guy lost his hair;
Now his head is just like Heaven,
For there is no parting there.
—Kabamgler.

Smiles

Mandy's Error

In the course of the trial the Judge turned to the Negro woman on the stand and asked, "How old are you?"
"I'se seventy-three, Jedge."
"Are you sure?"
"Yass, suh."
"Mandy, you don't look seventy-three."
"I'se sure, Jedge."

After a few moments the trial was interrupted by Mandy. "Jedge, suh, I was wrong when I said my age was seventy-three; that's my waist measure."

Cruelty to Animals

"Little boy," asked the well-meaning reformer, "is that your mamma over yonder with the beautiful set of furs?"

"Yes, sir," answered the bright lad.

"Well, do you know what poor animal it was that had to suffer in order that your mamma might have those furs?"

"Yes, sir—my papa."

Pinching

A woman gave her young son half a dollar to buy a pound of plums, saying: "Be sure, Tommy, to pinch one or two of them to see if they are ripe."

In a few moments Tommy returned with both the fruit and the half dollar.

"I pinched one, as you told me," he explained, "and then when the man wasn't looking I pinched the whole bag full."

Standing Pat

"You gave your seat to a poor old Irishman last night, didn't you, dear?"

"Why, no. What makes you say that?"

"Well, I distinctly heard you say in your sleep: 'Oh, that's all right, I'll stand pat!'"

Where Ignorance Is Bliss

The church officials had called a meeting of the members to discuss improvements for the interior of the building.

One member spoke very enthusiastically about buying a chandelier. When he had

finished a little old lady jumped to her feet and remonstrated in a piping voice:

"What's the use of wasting money on one of them things? We've got nobody to play it if we had one."

Someone Scalped 'Em

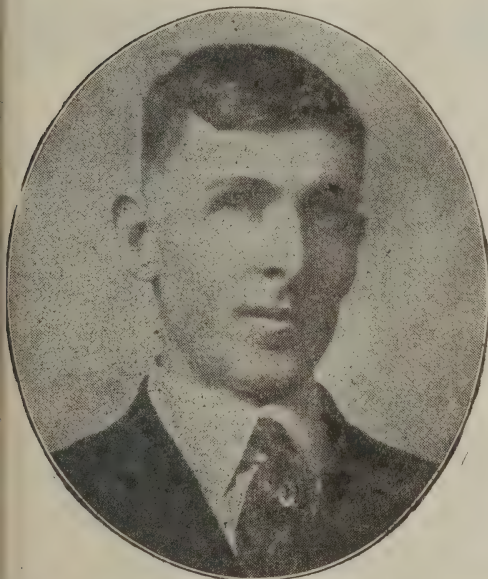
"Mamma, when are the Indians coming?" fearfully inquired a little girl who was attending the opera with her mother.

"Hush, dear, there are no Indians here," replied the mother.

"Well, who scalped all the men in the front seats?"

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES.



H. I. Clark, Alias W. Parcell.

A reward of \$150.00 will be paid for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of Harry I. Clark, alias Walter Powell, or some other alias. A United States warrant has been issued for this man. He is traveling with a girl, eighteen years old, light complexioned, blonde hair, whom he calls either Mary or Francis. His trade is a carpenter or concrete worker. Have any officer or government officer arrest this man and hold until they notify Sawyer A. Smith, U. S. District Attorney, Covington, Ky., or Department of Justice, care of J. M. Towler, Nashville, Tenn. The reward can be collected through Sawyer A. Smith, U. S. District Attorney.

Hayden Lodge No. 707.

Anyone taking up card of Brother J. V. Hayden kindly hold same until he pays

board bill and room rent to Mrs. I. C. Huff, Hotel Star, Ponca City, Okla. Last report from him he was a member of Lodge 483, Alton, Ill. Please correspond with J. H. Winger, S., L. 707.

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED.

Jones—Lodge 249.

A man who claims his name is T. M. Jones, but whose real name is Dell F. Suitts, has visited several roundhouses and shown a pass with the C. & O. R. R. The pass was stolen from T. M. Jones, a boilermaker, in Ashland, Ky., and with the aid of this pass he has gotten money from several of our members along the road. Also articles of clothing and jewelry including a Masonic ring and pin for which he gave worthless checks. He is wanted in several cities along the C. & O. R. R. There are many felony warrants pending against him. Anyone coming across this man kindly notify F. D. Gowdy, C. S., Lodge 249, 838 26th St., Huntington, W. Va.

Grimes—Lodge No. 312.

Anyone taking up the card of Brother W. M. Grimes, Reg. No. 97047, card out of No. 112, Mobile, Ala., please hold same and communicate with W. P. Fawcett S., Lodge 312, Selma, Ala. This brother left Selma owing a board bill. W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312.

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of The Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal published monthly at Kansas City, Mo., for October, 1927.

State of Kansas, County of Wyandotte—ss
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. J. Barry, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor and manager of the Boilermakers' & Iron Shipbuilders' Journal and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders & Helpers of American, Kansas City, Kas.; Editor, J. J. Barry, Kansas City, Kas.; Managing Editor, none; Business Manager, J. J. Barry Kansas City, Kas.

2. That the owner is (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and addresses of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given). J. A. Franklin, International President, Kansas City, Kas.; Charles F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer, Kansas City, Kas.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only.)

J. J. BARRY,
Editor, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of September, 1927.

(Seal) HOWARD H. THORNE,
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(My commission expires May 19, 1928.)

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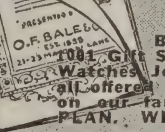
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HOW BAER MAKES HIS CARTOONS

By Eliot Harris

John M. Baer, whose picture editorials appear each week in Labor, is one of the best known and widely copied cartoonists in the United States. Some of his drawings have had a circulation far above the million mark, a few have even doubled that figure. He is the most consistently progressive cartoonist; the champion of the unprivileged; and farmers and organized workers claim him as peculiarly their own. It ought to be interesting to see how such a man does his work.

Of course he has a natural gift for drawing, else all his studies—and he is one of the hardest working students at his craft that I have ever known—would be of no use whatever. John thinks in pictures; and always has done so.

"I began drawing when I was five years old," he admits, when cornered. "I won prizes for drawing at county fairs when I was nine years old; but I don't suppose, looking back at it, that there was very severe competition. I liked it, though. If I'm not drawing with my fingers, I'm doing it in my mind. When I used to make political speeches, I would think out the thing in pictures, and then describe the pictures. My talks are cartoons turned to words."

All of which is true; but to explain why Baer is so consistently the progressive cartoonist, the farmer's and worker's cartoonist, one must go farther back.

That phase of his work is due to good judgment in choosing his ancestors. His father, John M., Senior, is a Civil War veteran with the rank of captain, and was wounded twice in his country's service. Also, he was a Civil War Democrat—and there you begin to get the independence, not to say contrariness without which no man either is or begets a reformer.

By profession, Captain Baer is a hydraulic engineer; by avocation, a champion of any cause that seems to need him. He is one of the men who started the investigation that led to the embalmed beef exposures during the Spanish war. He is still living, at the age of 82; still active; and, there

being no Democratic party in Wisconsin, he works and votes with the LaFollette Progressives.

Evidently, John M., Junior, is a chip of the old block, with an artistic gift added. That comes from his mother, Libbie C. Baer, who belongs to a writing family, and has a volume of poems to her credit. From writing books to drawing them is not a long step.

Cartoonist Baer was born in Wisconsin, March 28, 1886. As stated before, he took to the pencil early; but before one can be a good cartoonist, he must see something of life. John proceeded to do that early, too. At the age of 14, he was roddman for a surveying party out in Montana. At 19, he was division engineer for the Northern Pacific. He quit work, came back home to Appleton, Wisconsin, and graduated from Lawrence University in his home town, one of those fresh-water colleges which do so much good work for which they never get credit.

Then he went west again, to North Dakota, this time. For a while, he farmed 2,000 acres there; and that brought him to his life work.

All this time, of course, he had been drawing pictures; he couldn't help it. He drew cartoons for local papers when he was out with a surveying party; he drew cartoons for the college paper when he was at school. In 1912, the farm revolt against organized robbery began in North Dakota. The farmers were being skinned by a fine scheme of undergrading; their wheat was marked "Feed D," which got scarcely more than half the price of the higher grades.

At one time, according to Senator Ladd, the farmers of the northwest were getting \$1 per bushel less than the price of highly graded wheat, although the milling value of their crop was only 10 cents per bushel less than the best. A clear steal of 90 cents per bushel. They began to fight; before long they had a paper; and of course they got John Baer to draw cartoons for it.

John began drawing these Farm-Labor

cartoons in 1915, in intervals of his other work. After a year, he had to quit other work and devote himself entirely to cartoons. He moved to Fargo. In 1917, Congressman Helgesen of North Dakota died, and John Baer was elected to fill the unexpired term. He had cartooned himself to Congress; and without the slightest thought of doing so; for he did not know that he was even being considered for the post until the convention told him to begin packing.

He continued his cartooning during his two terms in Congress, for he was elected a second time. His drawings were reprinted all over the country. When his term ended in 1921, he came to Labor, which had been founded the preceding year. Now, he is almost like a personal friend to nearly a million railroad workers.

"It's fine indoor sport to draw a cartoon," said John, when asked about this phase of the matter. "The work is in getting the idea.

"A cartoon should not only bring a smile but it should make the reader think. Thought, after all, is the most dynamic force in the world and the more we plain folks think the more it bothers the 'Big Boys!'

"A cartoon is an analogy. When we get the thought for our picture, the next thing is to figure out some similar situation of the greatest human interest into which we may work the details of the thing we are trying to portray. Then, the editor says 'You've got the idea.' It is then only a matter of composition—atomy, action, light and shadow, expression, humor and above all simplicity.

"Children furnish many ideas for cartoonists. The pranks of 'kids'—the title, under which they are filed in a cartoonists storehouse or, 'morgue'—are always live subjects.

"Just the other day I was thinking of how the Fascists who come from Italy to our country take the oath of allegiance to the United States while at the same time they are pledged to obey Mussolini. The next instant I heard one of my boys say: 'That doesn't count, I got my fingers crossed' and that formed the idea for a cartoon.

"Real artists always try to 'live' the characters they draw. It is much like the good actors. Cartoonists try to feel their subjects 'in their bones' and in living their creations, ideas often come to them through most ordinary incidents.

"At one time I held a soft political job and I got quite fat especially around the waist. Later I was compelled in order to meet the regular meal ticket to do some hard physical labor and one evening while I was dressing to go to a banquet I found that the trousers which I wore while holding the political plum were much too large for me.

"Holding out the surplus waistline, I said to the better half: 'I can fill my shoes all right, but I will be goldarned if I can fill these pants!'

"This was an idea for a cartoon. I labeled the shoes, 'Political office' and the belt line,

'Graft' and placed my character Hiram A. Rube, my farmer, in a similar situation. It ran in one of the papers of the farmer's movement in the Northwest and was also extensively quoted to show the new idea that had gotten into the heads of the farmers who had begun to think.

"It was in the Nonpartisan League movement that I started to draw my first political cartoons.

"The official organ of the League was the Nonpartisan Leader, a weekly with 300,000 circulation, and I want to say right here that without this newspaper going out to the farmers each week, the League would not have lasted a year. It was what the headlight is to a locomotive.

"No movement can last without a press, constantly throwing the light on hidden facts. It holds them together. It gives them uniform and truthful information regarding their own interests. It stimulates meetings. It carries the gospel to the non-members who receive the paper from the regular subscribers and makes members stick.

"Organizers always do the pioneer work, a very important job, but it takes newspapers to retain interest in a movement.

"It was during this period of my work that the opposition spread the propaganda that farmers and workers won't stick together. I then drew a cartoon of a farmer and a laborer, shaking hands and saying, 'We'll stick.'"

Here Baer looked up from his work.

"They have stuck," he commented, soberly. "The farmers and organized workers of the northwest are the ones who have sent Wheeler and Frazier and Nye and Shipstead and Dill and others to Washington. They've stuck. And while the farmers up there may be busted financially, they are not broke politically while they can show such representatives at the national capital."

Baer's pie cartoon, one of the most savage slashes at militarism ever known, started with a group of statistics. The statistician had adopted the usual plan of drawing a silver dollar—the public's dollar—and showing by divisions how it was spent. Baer saw that dollar as a pie, instantly; and drew one of his most popular and widely copied cartoons.

Another time, walking through the woods, he saw a large dead tree that had fallen part way and lodged in a sapling. His next cartoon urged "cutting out the deadwood" in the public forest.

So it goes. All is grist that comes to his mill.

He lives in Washington, now, with his wife and three fine children. He is only a trifle under six feet in height, and pretty wide out all the way around; he is dark enough to be the villain of the old ten, twenty, thirty's; but I can testify that he is about the best natured cuss that ever was imposed on by designing office mates.

Privileged grafters who have felt the lash of his cartoons may have doubts on that score; but it is true.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS TAKE A TURN, BUT ON THEIR HEELS

By Heber Blankenhorn

For the second time since Labor sent its correspondent over here in 1924, British trade unions through their annual Congress have made what leaders describe as a big turn in policy.

It would be better to call it a half-turn, another half-turn on the heels, the movement actually standing still, without progress, but enduring. The "new" policy is called "negotiation, for peace." It is simply a pretty name for an enforced marking-time period, while labor waits for its chance on the political field, through its Labor Party.

It has been stumped on the industrial field, but it sees no good in proclaiming that fact.

The previous "big" change was in the Congress of the autumn of 1924. "Fight" was the word at that Congress.

"You coalowners and others who are still out to cut wages—we shall fight."

They were even talking of fighting the MacDonald Labor Government then in office, where that government had failed to meet the union needs. The great signal of their mood was the reception for the first time of fraternal delegates from the All-Russia Trade Union Federation, and a policy of bringing the Russians into the (Amsterdam) trade union international.

In general it was a swing toward direct action, and away from political action even of a minority Labor Government.

Next year saw a slight change: "We will fight but we would rather negotiate first," was rather the word. Next year, 1926, on the eve of the general strike and the 7 months coal lockout, the Trades Union Congress General Council moved heaven and earth to negotiate with Premier Baldwin and the coal magnates, and later always insisted that "the national" (general) strike was solely for the purpose of "re-summing negotiations," not for the purpose of preventing a wage cut on miners.

This year's Congress, at Edinburgh,—

- broke, completely, fraternal relations with Russians;
- banned member organizations from relations with the "Minority Movement" (opposition groups inside the unions) because of "taking orders from Moscow;"
- refused to call a world trade union international conference;
- voted for "industrial peace" at home and abroad; the first by negotiations direct with employers, the second through a "United States of (western) Europe" paralleling the new international trusts;
- but voted down with condemnation the company union movement of Havelock Wilson (seamen) and Frank Hodges.

The election resulted in no change in the membership of the General Council, except that old Bob Smillie retires in favor of young A. J. Cook. A bitter personal quarrel

between these two marked the last hours of the congress.

The "new" policy then seems to be peace and negotiation. But leaders in speeches and resolutions quickly made it plain that nowhere were employers, in great number, waiting, open armed for such negotiations.

The 1927 policy does not mean "negotiate only, and peace at any price" any more than the 1924 policy meant "fight to a finish."

The 1924 policy was finished by the loss of the great fights of last year; the 1927 policy is just as tentative, actually, as was the other. Already big-looking employer-employee conferences are being announced. But leaders privately warn that these are "preliminary stunts" rather than the get-down-to-business "negotiations" which certain chiefs, notably Bevin, are thinking of.

British labor is not headed much deeper into "negotiation" than it was into "fight." It will continue to wait, hang on and wait, for two possibilities—whether trade picks up, and whether labor wins the general election, about 1929.

The "change" at most means this: there is a definite effort to halt the steady deep division of Britain into "capital" and "labor" definitely pitted against each other. That split is getting too look too revolutionary to British labor.

Two sets of comment followed the congress. The one, from the Russian unions, denounced by name every leader except Cook (who wasn't even referred to) and was especially vitriolic about Purcell as a "traitor."

The other, from the British business press, praised them for having "done at last what the Baldwin government had urged, both in breaking with Russia and in deciding for industrial peace."

Winston Churchill, fiercely anti-labor, and other cabinet members, in "olive branch" public speeches praised the Congress. The Daily Mail and other Tory papers editorially praised the Congress.

More brainy papers, such as Garvin's Observer, congratulated the Congress for "the disappearance of the idea, that the capitalist edifice is tottering, from the minds of those leaders who have studied the recent developments in the Continent and in America."

Garvin and the Manchester Guardian added to congratulations the warning to employers "to do their part."

British labor, of course, is not the first labor movement to grow into a position close to great economic or political power, and then to be forced away, and the initiative quite gone from its grasp. The same has happened in Europe often and we in America can recall more than once, either in a basic industry or in Congress, where labor's

weight failed to have full effect, and a marked period resulted, sometimes very long.

But in England the basic troubles of the country continue the same. That is the real reason why nobody expects sincerely any great change, or sees vital significance, in the T. U. C. "new" policy.

Despite important changes in certain British industries, the basic coal, steel, ship-

ping and textile industries continues bad, wages are bad, unemployment at the million mark, capital speculating after big dividends abroad, and Tory reaction driving ahead whatever happens to labor "extremism."

British trades unions have hit the drums and for the present will try to gather up crumbs, while waiting for another try at the loaf which should be theirs.

COURT RULING SEEN AS BLOW AT LABOR INJUNCTION

Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, believes that the decision of Federal Judge J. W. Woodrough of Omaha, Neb., in deciding Section 23 of the prohibition act unconstitutional has a direct bearing on contempt of court cases resulting from the issuance of writs of injunction in labor disputes.

The section of the national prohibition law which allows the court to issue a personal injunction and to confine a man in jail without a jury trial if that injunction is violated was declared unconstitutional in a ruling handed down by Judge Woodrough September 26.

Judge Brands Procedure Illegal

The ruling was made on the case of Fred Cunningham, who lives near Scotts Bluff, Neb. The United States attorney had asked the court to restrain Cunningham by injunction from bootlegging. In refusing to do this, the judge declared that Section 23 of the prohibition law is unconstitutional.

In his opinion, Judge Woodrough said: "If, as charged in this bill, the defendant has a bad reputation as a bootlegger, let the matter be inquired into, a charge formulated, and a jury of his peers called together.

"But the bill in equity, though it is based on a section of an act of Congress, calls upon the judge to do that thing which the Constitution of these United States forbids that any judge shall ever do—to try a person for crime and deprive him of his liberty without a jury."

Holds Decision Important to Labor

Secretary Olander agrees with Judge Woodrough's decision, and, in an interview, gave expression to his views as to the application of the decision to sentences imposed without a trial by jury resulting from the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. He said:

"The decision of Judge Woodrough, as reported in the public press, is decidedly interesting from the labor point of view. Section 23 of the prohibition act, which he has declared unconstitutional, provides that bootleggers, who of course are criminals under the law, 'may be restrained by injunction, temporary and permanent,' from doing or continuing to do certain acts which are forbidden by law. Under that section, a bootlegger charged with law violation is placed under injunction and deprived of a jury trial by being cited for contempt of court. He is then punished for violating the

injunction. This procedure the judge holds to be unconstitutional, and he is right.

Same Course Followed in Strikes

"It is exactly the procedure followed in injunction cases against strikers during industrial disputes. They are frequently sent to jail by the equity court without the intervention of a jury, although the contempt of which they were charged consisted of alleged acts for which they could not be tried in the law court without a jury.

"If the Woodrough decision is upheld," continues Mr. Olander, "its reasoning must certainly be applied to labor injunctions, unless the courts take the utterly ridiculous position that a bootlegger, known to be a professional criminal, has greater rights under the Constitution than has the workingman who is seeking to bring about improved working and living conditions.

"If I understand the Woodrough decision right, it holds, in substance, that what the law declares to be a crime must be punished by law as a crime and not in equity as contempt of court.

Decision Upholds Rights of People

"Or, to put it in another way, a crime can not be changed into contempt of court merely by the issuance of an injunction. In plain language, this means simply that the Constitution does not sanction judicial juggling with the rights of the people.

"It will be interesting to watch the progress of this case."

UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH

Mobile, Ala.—Gulf cities are filled with idle workers who are lured to these sections by untrue prosperity claims. Chambers of Commerce and feature writers are responsible for these stories.

IMPORTANT.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS for all members out on WITHDRAWAL CARD must be paid within SIXTY DAYS same as active members.

No INSURANCE PREMIUM will be accepted by I. S. T. office for these members when paid beyond the SIXTY DAY PERIOD.

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertising Rates Will Be Furnished Upon Application to the Editor-Manager. No Reading Space Will Be Sold for Advertising Purposes Under Any Circumstances.

All New Members Must Have Their Name and Address Sent in Through the Secretary of Their Lodge.

All Copy Must Be Received by the Editor by the 15th of the Month to Insure Publication in the Following Issue.

All Contributions and Correspondence Relating to the Journal Should Be Addressed to J. J. Barry, Editor, Suite 524, Brotherhood Block, Kansas City, Kans.

Punton Bros. Publishing Co.



Kansas City, Missouri.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION

The forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened its sessions at Los Angeles on Monday, October 3. Collins Hardin, Chairman of the Local Arrangement Committee acted as temporary chairman. Previous to the opening of the convention a musical program was given. The Reverend Monsignor McCarthy of the Roman Catholic Church delivered the invocation. Addresses of welcome were made by Mr. Hardin; John F. Dalton, President of the California State Federation of Labor; Hon. C. C. Young, Governor of the State of California; Buron Fitts, Lieutenant Governor; William G. Bonnell, representing the Mayor, and A. W. Hoch, President Los Angeles Central Labor Council. The churches of the city were represented by the Rev. E. P. Ryland, Secretary of the Los Angeles Federation of Churches.

In replying to the cordial welcome, President Green, in a very forcible way defended organized labor's purposes. He said the use of the injunction in labor disputes sets government by law aside and places wage workers apart from other groups of citizens whose legal rights under government by law are never questioned. He said the trade union movement would continue its opposition to child labor, and would not be satisfied until every child in this country has a square deal. President Green declared that organized labor's high wage policy is the cornerstone of the nation's prosperity and that this policy has been vindicated by many corporations which have adopted it.

The Committee on Credentials submitted their report and upon their recommendation 380 delegates representing 92 International and National Unions, 4 Departments, 28 State Branches, 65 Central Bodies, 14 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions and 5 Fraternal Delegates were seated.

The report of the A. F. of L. executive council for the year 1927 was divided into two parts. First, an interpretative resume of achievements and outstanding problems; second, documentary and detailed data.

The outstanding achievements given considerable attention were: injunctions, child labor, the "boring from within" policy of the Communist, the company "union," contempt of court inasmuch as labor is concerned, conscription, so-called conspiracy cases, strikes, picketing, boycott, workmen's compensation, criminal syndicalism, five day week, the predicament of the farmers, the Geneva Economic Conference, immigration, international labor relations, labor banking, legislative activities, labor press, the "lame ducks" in Congress, the Pan-American Conference, unemployment, vocational training, radio and pensions.

Our International Brotherhood was represented by President Franklin, Vice-President Norton and Business Agent Brother Martin Daley of Lodge 1, Chicago, Ill., who looked after the affairs of our Brotherhood in a very satisfactory manner, and were given important committee appointments.

All officers of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected without opposition with the exception of the Fraternal Delegates, who are elected at each convention. Those chosen to British Trades Union Congress are Michael F. Green, General Presi-

dent United Hatters of North America, and William B. Fitzgerald, First International Vice-President of Streetcar Men. To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Joseph Morton, International Vice-President Stationary Firemen and Oilers.

New Orleans, La., was selected as the next convention city.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT CONVENTION

The nineteenth annual convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in Los Angeles, Calif., September 28th to the 30th, and was one of the most successful and important ever held by the department. All the officers with the exception of sixth vice-president and secretary-treasurer were re-elected; Vice-President Wilson takes the place of Fourth Vice-President Keough Molder, who was not a candidate for re-election; John P. Frey, former editor of the International Molders' Journal, was elected secretary-treasurer. He was recently selected by the department's executive board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Secretary-Treasurer Berres.

A number of resolutions dealing with matters of considerable importance to the Metal Trades Unions were introduced. Among those adopted the following two should be of special interest to our members:

Federal Employment

Whereas, The failure of Congress to make specific appropriations is retarding the building of naval vessels authorized by the same Congress; and

Whereas, This lack of appropriations has already led to the discharge of navy yard employees and is expected to result in the discharge of many more within the next few weeks; and

Whereas, These discharges work a great hardship upon navy yard employees and also injure the morale of the workmen and the efficiency of the navy yards; and

Whereas, It is irrational that the Government's methods of employment in navy yards and arsenals should have no adequate policy for stabilizing production and employment, which would minimize and control the labor turnover and protect the workmen employed; therefore be it

Resolved: That the officers of this Department be and are hereby instructed to immediately take up with the Secretary of the Navy, the question of granting furloughs to all Navy Yard employees who will be laid off, because of lack of specific appropriation, and that they be further instructed to take up with the Navy Department and with Congressmen and Senators, the question of providing ways, means and regulations which will have for their purpose the stabilizing of employment in all Navy Yards and Arsenals.

Oppose Central Drafting Office

Whereas, The managements of the privately owned ship yards have instituted a Central Drafting Office to prepare the plans for the cruisers authorized by the 69th Congress; and,

Whereas, The Navy Department has become a party to this arrangement to the extent of agreeing to purchase plans therefrom instead of preparing them at the Government Yards; and

Whereas, The centralizing of drafting work presumes that the final word in the art of shipbuilding has been spoken and that the industry can be organized on a production basis, and tends to discourage originality and professional rivalry in design; and

Whereas, Such procedure will further deplete the ranks of the men engaged in the technical branch of shipbuilding, which have for some time been recognized as too thin: in 1921 the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation imported 150 marine draftsmen from Europe; moreover, the spokesmen of the ship yards use this scarcity as an excuse for centralization, increasing the evil they profess to be endeavoring to cure; layoffs having already occurred in both private and Government drafting rooms; and

Whereas, This country with its extended coast line and island possessions with its wealth at home and heavy investments abroad, must at all times be ready to defend itself against foreign aggressions; and

Whereas, An adequate Navy and Merchant Marine are means to afford this protection; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the pooling of marine drafting work constitutes an unpatriotic monopoly distinctly to the disadvantage and a menace to the safety of the nation.

Be It Further Resolved: That this Metal Trades Convention take cognizance of the danger, and bring the matter before the A. F. of L. Convention in the form of a resolution urging the parent body to go on record as opposed to the Central Drafting Room idea, and instruct the President to again take this matter up with the Secretary of the Navy and vigorously prosecute it to a definite conclusion.

Be It Further Resolved: That all contracts calling for the expenditure of Public Funds shall contain a clause stipulating that only American Citizens shall be employed.

COURT DECISION IN RAIL CASE IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE

A little coal road running out of East St. Louis for nine miles is responsible for one of the biggest lawsuits in history. While the case is of minor importance in itself, it is looked upon by the American people as being vital in that it is a test case. The case was again opened October 5 in the federal court at Kansas City, and a decision early in December was indicated.

The railroad asks that the "prudent investment" valuation as fixed by the commission be set aside and that "replacement" valuation be ordered used for rate-making purposes. The commission has been emphatic in its declaration that the only practical basis of valuation for railroad rates is the worth of a property in 1914, plus new investments and less depreciation. The railroad contention has been for a valuation representing the cost of reproduction at the time of rate-making, and on this contention has sought numerous and extensive rate revisions. The difference between these two kinds of valuation represents billions of dollars. If the higher valuation were generally accepted, it would mean a drive for a general increase of rates under the transportation act, which permits the railroads to earn 5½ per cent on their valuation, with a provision that half the earnings above 6 per cent shall go to the United States treasury and be used to foster weaker lines earning less than the 5½ per cent. If the decision should stand, then roads now or later earning more than 6 per cent would be subject to the recapture provision of the transportation act and might have to yield a part of their profits.

The decision of the court will have a far-flung bearing on the freight rate structures of the future. If the court upholds the commission, rates will continue to be made as they are now; but a reverse decision, it is held by followers of the case, would add millions of dollars to the rates the American people would be required to pay to assure the railroads a "fair return" on the reconstruction valuation.

APPROXIMATELY 125,000 MINERS RETURN TO WORK UNDER THE JACKSONVILLE AGREEMENT

The coal mining industry, which has been practically at a standstill for the past six months, was terminated in Chicago October 1, when an agreement was reached whereby work will be resumed under the terms of the Jacksonville agreement (which means no wage reduction).

Illinois, which sent 72,000 men back to the pits, was the first to sign up. Iowa followed almost at once, then came the southwestern field agreement involving the miners of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas, with Indiana operators the last to put their signatures on the dotted line. At the time of this writing approximately 100,000 union miners are still out in Ohio, central and western Pennsylvania and Virginia, where a vigorous battle between the union and operators, who are trying to produce coal on a non-union basis, is in progress.

The complete agreement as accepted by the miners' and operators' joint sub-committee at the Chicago meeting is as follows:

This agreement made this first day of October, 1927, between District 12, United Mine Workers of America, parties of the first part, and the Coal Operators' Association of Illinois, parties of the second part, covering wages and working conditions of employment at the coal mines of Illinois, Witnesseth:

1. The question of making a wage contract effective April 1, 1928, and all matters relating thereto, is referred to a Joint Wage Commission composed of the President and Vice President of the Coal Operators' Association of Illinois and the President and Vice President of District 12, United Mine Workers of America.

2. Said Joint Wage Commission shall with all diligence apply itself to such task and examine into, consider and report on the demands claims and contention of the operators and the mine workers without prejudice or restriction. The Commission shall report in writing its findings and recommendations to a joint scale meeting of the parties hereto to be held in Chicago, February 1, 1928, and its report shall become the basis of the ensuing wage agreement.

3. The Commission will formulate its own rules and methods of procedure and will organize its work promptly and hold frequent meetings. To facilitate agreement upon disputed points the commission may enlarge its number to five, in which case a majority vote shall be binding.

4. Work shall be resumed at once, the wages, conditions and rules of employment existing March 31, 1927, being extended to April 1, 1928.

5. It is desirable to have an early arrangement covering the operation of machinery and devices for loading coal. The Commission is requested to give this matter its prompt attention and authorized to formulate a temporary basis for the operation of such machines to be in effect from November 1, 1927, to March 31, 1928.

The agreements for the other States were similar to the one reached in Illinois, virtually the only change being the substituting of the State's name.

TWO REMEDIES THAT WILL BRING RESULTS

Due to the fact that at the last session of Congress several deficiency appropriation bills failed of passage because of an effort being made by certain United States Senators to force the passage of certain legislation or permit no legislation at all to be passed in the last days of Congress, a very large reduction in the forces at several of the navy yards on the Eastern Coast is threatened. These deficiency appropriation bills contained considerable appropriation for the Navy Department for the repair of ships and the beginning of work on new ships. Because of the bills not being passed, the Navy Department found itself in a position of not having funds to carry on this work.

There is reason to permit virtually unlimited discussion of matters of public policy. Frequently such discussion is extremely useful in arousing the public to the importance of the issue involved. However, these reasons do not apply to appropriation bills, which in general are routine measures for the support of the government. After fair discussion of such bills, the Senate ought to provide for bringing them to a vote.

With a surplus close to \$600,000,000 in the National Treasury and with the large number of government jobs on hand, it is preposterous that a nation should have so many men idle; and with the convening of next Congress the Deficiency Bill should be given preference over other business in order to provide the necessary funds to carry on this work. Bankers, industrialists and politicians will be able to extract some of the "honey" from this surplus, but the laboring men and women who have made this surplus possible will be given very little consideration.

There are two obvious remedies for such conditions. One is to give appropriation bills a privileged right-of-way, the other to get rid of the short session of Congress. Senator Norris's proposed constitutional amendment would be a solution for the latter and would save the country from being placed at the mercy of a small group of reactionaries who have been defeated for office, and in our opinion this would eliminate the opportunity for bringing about a condition through which so many of our people are now suffering.

The Senate has voted three times to submit the Norris amendment, but each time the resolution has died in the House. The people will look to the next House to do its share by passing this resolution to do away with the short session of Congress.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The forty-fifth annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor was held recently at East St. Louis. It was called to order by Brother William E. Walter, Business Agent of Lodge 363 and president of East St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. Seven hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance. The report of the executive board on its accomplishments during the 1927 session of the Illinois General Assembly shows that thirty-seven bills indorsed by organized labor were passed and signed by Governor Small.

The convention unanimously directed the officers to continue to make the "yellow dog" contract and correlative subjects or matters pertaining to the misuse of the injunction writ in labor disputes the paramount legislative issue.

It is difficult to say just what were the most important matters of the many that were acted upon. There were several decisions made, however, that doubtless will prove of outstanding importance in shaping future events.

Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, admitted Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to membership at convention in Los Angeles; William J. Spencer was elected secretary to fill vacancy caused by death of W. J. Tracy; the department withdrew from the National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, which was charged with unfair and incompetent rulings in jurisdictional disputes.

American shipbuilding fell 50,000 gross tons in the quarter ended September 30, 1927, below the total for the previous quarter, according to Lloyd's register. This country dropped from fifth place at the end of June to seventh place, France and Denmark having surpassed it in construction.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court cancelling the Teapot Dome naval oil leases made by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall to Harry F. Sinclair of the Sinclair Oil Company closes a series of law suits that involved some of the largest and most valuable oil deposits in the country. In a similar case a lease made by Secretary Fall to the Doheny oil interests in the Elk Hills fields was cancelled in a decision handed down some months ago. These decisions restore vast deposits of oil to the government which were originally ceded to the United States for the future

use of the navy department, the purpose being to pump it out only as needed. In very pointed terms the Supreme Court holds that the transaction between Fall and Sinclair was a fraud upon the government and that the transfer of a large block of bonds from Sinclair to Fall could not be explained on any other hypothesis than that it was a bribe. The whole affair was one of the most corrupt and extensive swindles ever perpetrated upon the government.

STRIKES IN FORCE

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop,
Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
W. K. Henderson Machine, Foundry & Boiler
Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md.
(Unfair.)
Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga.
(Unfair.)
American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, In-
dianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C.
(Unfair.)

Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Un-
fair.)
John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C.
(Unfair.)
The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
William Dillon Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St.,
New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc., Jef-
ferson, N. Y. (Unfair.)
Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Or-
leans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Pennsylvania.

Long Island Railroad.

QUOTATIONS

A moral character is attached to autumnal scenes; the leaves falling like our years, the flowers fading like our hours, the clouds fleeting like our illusions, the light diminishing like our intelligence, the sun growing colder like our affections, the rivers becoming frozen like our lives—all bear secret relations to our destinies.—Chateaubriand.

Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow; we will stand by each other, however it blow. Oppression, and sickness, and sorrow, and pain; shall be to our true love as links to the chain.—Longfellow.

Beware of what earth calls happiness; beware all joys but joys that never can expire—Young.

The generous who is always just, and the just who is always generous, may, un-announced, approach the throne of heaven.—Lavater.

History is a mighty drama enacted upon the theatre of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background.—Carlyle.

Necessity, that great refuge and excuse for human frailty, breaks through all law; and he is not to be accounted in fault whose crime is not the effect of choice, but force.—Pascal.

A man who knows the world will not only make the most of everything he does know, but of many things that he does not know; and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding his ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition.—Colton.

Union does everything when it is perfect; it satisfies desires, it simplifies needs, it foresees the wishes of the imagination; it is an aisle always open, and becomes a constant fortune.—De Senancour.

Constant success shows us but one side of the world: for, as it surrounds us with friends, who will tell us only our merits, so it silences those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defects.—Colton.

Nature has given to men one tongue, but two ears, that we may hear from others twice as much as we speak.—Epictetus.

The bread earned by the sweat of the brow is thrice blessed bread, and it is far sweeter than the tasteless loaf of idleness.—Crowquill.

"The wisest and best are repulsive, if they are characterized by repulsive manners. Politeness is an easy virtue, costs little, and has great purchasing power."—Alcott.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER CHAS. F. SCOTT

We are submitting below a summary of all claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and to the members themselves for partial and total disability from September 20, 1927, to October 12, 1927. We are also giving the total amount of insurance, the number of claims, etc., paid through our organization since the adoption of the Insurance Plan, September, 1925.

LIST OF CLAIMS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1927, TO OCTOBER 12, 1927

Lodge	Brother or Family	Cause	Beneficiary	Relation	Date	Amt.
520	John L. Sullivan.....	Total Disability	Himself.....		Sept. 20	\$1,000.00
549	John W. Glover.....	Pleuro Pneumonia	Carrie K. Glover.....	Wife	Sept. 21	1,000.00
10	Wm. Elvin.....	Sarcoma	Elizabeth Elvin.....	Wife	Sept. 21	1,000.00
134	Wilfred Rivet.....	Pulmonary Tubercul.	Alice Rivet.....	Daughter	Sept. 21	1,000.00
302	Alfred Manske.....	Hemiplegia	Fredericka Manske.....	Wife	Sept. 21	1,000.00
380	Eunice McElligott.....	Carcoma of Prostate	Edward McElligott.....	Husband	Sept. 22	1,000.00
719	Wm. Foxley.....	Pulmonary Tubercul.	Anna Foxley.....	Wife	Sept. 30	1,000.00
227	Ignatz Buras.....	Pulmonary Tubercul.	Mrs. I. Buras.....	Wife	Sept. 30	1,000.00
15	Wm. Herlehy.....	Pulmonary Tubercul.	Frances, Donald, Ellen and Ruth Herlehy.....	Children	Sept. 30	1,000.00
419	Alonzo Cundiff.....	Acute Appendicitis	Mrs. A. Cundiff.....	Wife	Oct. 7	1,000.00
249	Jas. Jeffries.....	Gall Stones	Mrs. Allie Jeffries.....	Wife	Oct. 7	1,000.00
53	Wm. Naeser.....	Mercury Bichloride Poisoning	Mrs. W. Naeser.....	Wife	Oct. 7	1,000.00
490	Frank R. Jordan.....	Addison's Disease	Mary Alice Jordan.....	Wife	Oct. 7	1,000.00
385	Antonio Gomez.....	Partial Disability	Himself.....		Oct. 7	500.00
161	Gust Holmberg.....	Partial Disability	Himself.....		Oct. 12	500.00
37	E. F. Steber.....	Appendicitis	Mrs. E. F. Steber.....	Wife	Oct. 12	1,000.00
20	Edward Dow.....	Cerebral Hemorrhage	Mrs. V. Dow.....	Wife	Oct. 12	1,000.00
11	John R. Shaw.....	Carcinoma Right Tonsil	Mrs. M. Shaw.....	Wife	Oct. 12	1,000.00
Total.....						\$ 17,000.00
Benefits paid as per October Journal.....						384,000.00
Total.....						401,000.00
		Natural Death Claims, 262.....			\$262,000.00	
		Accidental Death Claims, 38.....			76,000.00	
		Partial Disability Claims, 39.....			21,000.00	
		Total Disability Claims, 28.....			28,000.00	
		Total.....			\$387,000.00	
		Natural Deaths (Vol. Plan).....			14,000.00	
		Total.....			\$401,000.00	

In submitting this report of the claims paid to our members and their beneficiaries during the past month we wish to call the attention of all Secretaries in the Brotherhood in reference to insurance premiums paid by members out on withdrawal card. According to the interpretations placed on our Laws for the guidance of this office, members on withdrawal cards continuing to carry insurance must pay their insurance premiums within the sixty (60) day period just the same as active members, and failing to do so their insurance becomes lapsed and in order to regain it it is necessary that they deposit their withdrawal card and that proof be furnished that they are working back at the trade at the time the withdrawal card is deposited. In other words, the Executive Council, at their last meeting, ruled that a member cannot deposit his withdrawal card for the purpose of covering himself by insurance. A ruling has also been made that a withdrawn member carrying insurance cannot pay more than thirty (30) days in advance of the current month. Secretaries and members have been notified of these rulings, on different occasions, but in spite of that some Secretaries still persist in sending insurance premiums to this office for withdrawn members six (6) months and a year in advance. In all cases of this kind the money has been returned,

which entails an unnecessary expense on both the Local Lodge and the Grand Lodge.

A number of Secretaries have been sending in insurance premiums on withdrawn members after they had become three (3) and four (4) months in arrears, requesting that this office accept these premiums and admitting that the money had been paid in time but through an oversight of some kind it had not been sent on so that credit could be given with the Insurance Company. In all of these cases where we tried to oblige Secretaries it was necessary to take the matter up with the Insurance Company before any of these premiums could be accepted and we were successful in a number of cases in having the Insurance Company comply with our request, but within the last thirty (30) days two (2) deaths have occurred among those who were permitted to go delinquent but whose money had been accepted by the Insurance Company at the solicitation of this office, and as a result of this experience the Insurance Company has written to us stating that, in the future, they would positively not accept any insurance premiums on withdrawn or Voluntary insurance that was sent to this office be-

yond the time specified by the Laws under which the contract with the Insurance Company is drawn up.

Members carrying Voluntary insurance or who have members of their family carrying this kind of insurance will please take note of this, and we request that the different Secretaries notify the withdrawn members of the stand taken by the Insurance Com-

pany on this matter, and we also request that no Secretary forward to this office, in the future, insurance premiums on any withdrawn member beyond the sixty-day period, because it will only necessitate our returning this premium.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. SCOTT,
International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN

(For period from September 17th to October 16th, 1927)

Winnipeg, Man., October 16th, 1927.

The last month of my time has been put in here in Winnipeg, where continued progress has been made in securing additional members for the organization as nine applications have been secured in the Transcona Back shops twelve in the Ft. Rouge shops, and six in the C. P. R. R. back shops and one from Dauphin, making a total of 28 for the month mentioned, and the indications are still the best for continued progress.

Reports to hand show that four more have paid up in local No. 279, Edmonton, thus only leaving five more to pay up in the jurisdiction of that local.

Local No. 478, Moose Jaw, also reports the receipt of the application of three more boiler makers and one apprentice and a helper, which they have secured without the assistance of a Grand Lodge officer, which shows what can be done by the men on the job, if they will but apply themselves.

Reports to hand from Local No. 392, Calgary, state that some 14 of the men employed in the plate department of the Riverside Iron Works at that place have paid their initiation fee, and the prospects are the best for others to join, and they are working on a draft agreement that they hope to be in a position to present to that company before long, and the writer is leaving for there this P. M., to assist them with same and to look after other work of the organization, and visiting the division points on the way out, between trains.

Local No. 505, Ft. William, reports the receipt of one application of a helper recently hired, which maintains their 100 per cent organization in the shops and roundhouses on the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific over which they have jurisdiction, with the exception of one non-member at a outside point.

Important Court Decision.

Most of the railroad members in Canada, no doubt have heard of the action for damages of \$50,120 in the Manitoba Courts, by one of the Rump Unions, on behalf of one of their members, whom they allege, was, along with others, laid off out of their seniority turn, by one of the large railroads here in Winnipeg, in the month of June this year.

Their entire case is based on the agreement between Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees Department of the A. F. of

L. and the Railway Association of Canada, and lacking in any economic power, their only recourse to save the day for themselves, and as their last chance to show that they could give their members any protection at all, was to rush into the law courts, which since their existence, this rump union, has continually proclaimed to the world that said courts always functioned in the interest of the capitalist class or the employers.

Up to the present, the date for the hearing of this case has not been announced, but just recently a decision was handed down in another case somewhat similar, by a Judge Curran, who presided at the hearing of same, in one of the courts here in Winnipeg, which no doubt would indicate what the outcome of the other case will be.

When the various lines that were later merged into what is now the Canadian National Railway, it became necessary to bring into existence one seniority list for the engine service men employed by the old Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway, two of the lines that were later merged as aforementioned.

The engine service men on the Grand Trunk Pacific, claimed that they had an agreement that gave a certain number of runs in each seniority territory, to the older employes of that road, and which could not be interfered with by any other agreement that may be entered into with the Canadian National.

As the membership, jointly on each road could not work out one seniority list for the merged lines, the matter was referred to their respective Grand Lodges, whose officers, negotiated and signed, what was termed a "dove-tailed" seniority list, placing men from each road on same in rotation, on a percentage basis.

This the membership of the engine service men on the old Grand Trunk Pacific strongly objected to, for reasons as already outlined, and they proceeded to secure a temporary injunction from a court judge, which prevented, for the time being, the application of the new agreement.

After the necessary hearing as to whether said injunction should be made permanent or not, a decision has been rendered by the court, which in effect states, that such matters as the negotiating of agreements or the application or interpretation of same, is something over which the courts of the

land have no jurisdiction, but is a matter which must be settled between the respective companies and the accredited representatives of the employees, the injunction has been dissolved and the cost of the court assessed against the members from the old Grand Trunk Pacific, who brought the case into court. Yours Fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

WITHDRAWING MEMBERS are not permitted to pay more than THIRTY DAYS in advance of CURRENT MONTH.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

(Period September 16th to October 15th, 1927, Inclusive)

Chicago, Ill., October 15th, 1927.

Chicago District entire period. Attended regular meetings of Lodge 1, September 28th and October 12th. Lodge 533 September 27th, Lodge 626 October 5th and Lodge 588 October 6th. Organization matters, Hammond, Ind., South Chicago, Coroner's Office, Cook County, South Chicago Hospital, Illinois State Compensation Bureau, Combustion Engineering Corporation, Cook County Tubercular Sanitarium, Austin Hospital, Railway Department, Consul-General, Jugoslavia, etc. Work at the trade very quiet in the Chicago area in all lines. Traveling members will do well to avoid this territory, if in search of employment.

A. F. of L. Convention

As this article is written the 47th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. in Los Angeles is concluding its program. Features of this convention, briefly stated, were the election of Brother John P. Frey of the Molders' International Union as Secretary-Treasurer of the Metal Trades Department vice Brother A. L. Berres, Patternmakers, resigned. In the National Building Trades Department meeting, the abrogation of the Board of Jurisdictional Awards and the return of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to the department are noteworthy and interesting and promise future progress. Our delegation, President Franklin, Vice-President Norton and Business Agent Brother Martin Daley of Subordinate Lodge 1, will no doubt, report at length in the Journal in their official capacity. Los Angeles undoubtedly is a better union city as a result of the convention and the so-called American individual that travels in single harness, has feasted his eyes on the senate of the American labor movement in annual session. The meetings of the A. F. of L. being open to the public naturally develops extraordinary interest in the minds of the non-unionist and the fellow who labors alone.

Total Disability

The many friends of Brother John L. Sullivan, boiler maker of Lodge 520, Miles City, Mont., will be pleased to know that he has received his total disability benefit, \$1,000. This case is noteworthy of special mention in passing. Accidentally injured in the shops of the C. M. & S. P. Ry. at Miles City, Mont., in June, 1925, prior to the date of any insurance coverage in the Brotherhood, other

than the funeral benefit and old disability coverage, this brother has been under surgical and medical care by the Milwaukee Railway Medical Association Hospital at Seattle, Wash. The medical staff of this association decided in May, 1927, that his case was of such importance and of such a nature, rendering him unable to follow his trade and adjusted the matter both in a financial and medical way through the good offices of Brother J. H. Guttridge, General Chairman, District Lodge 26. His claim for total disability with the Brotherhood developed some legal complications owing to the time elapsing from date of original injury in 1925 as against his total disability in May, 1927, as testified to by the physicians attending him. However, it was a pleasure to assist Brother Sullivan and he received his check for \$1,000 on September 22, 1927. The case being filed in June, 1927. By way of expediting payment Lodge 520 graciously agreed to having his check sent direct to Chicago thereby shortening the time required in liquidation. Your attention is directed to this claim as it is the second claim of disability wherein the original injury occurred in 1925. The Gillespie claim, Lodge 154, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$800, was the other and both cases are of especial interest owing to the fundamental issues involved.

Obituary Brother Franklin Delaney

Boilermaker Lodge 1, accidentally injured at the Calumet-Edison power plant August 30th, developed blood poisoning, at the South Chicago Hospital and after undergoing an amputation operation as a last resort, passed away on September 17th. Interment was made at Hammond, Ind., on the 20th. Inquest October 7th, Chicago. Deceased was 35 years of age and is survived by his wife (Grace) and small son. His many friends mourn the loss of a friend and brother. Fortunately, Brother Delaney was in continuous good standing and it is interesting to note in connection with his double indemnity claim under the compulsory insurance of the International Brotherhood, that premium payment for insurance totals \$11.25 for nine consecutive months. What a privilege, as well as a benefit, this feature of the Brotherhood affords.

Insurance—What It Has Developed in Two Consecutive Years.

October Journal, courtesy of the I. S. T. furnished you with the recapitulation after

almost two consecutive years trial. For your ready information I am submitting some information aside from the official statements monthly of Brother Charles F. Scott, I. S. T.

Lodge 1, Chicago.

September 20th, approximately two years after the adoption in convention of the insurance program, Lodge 1, Chicago, has received in return on the insurance investment of its respective membership, the following dividends: Natural deaths 16, accidental 5, partial disability 2, total disability 0, voluntary claims 2—rounding out (1 claim pending) after two years allegiance to the laws of the Brotherhood, thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000). Not a bad investment, what? Vice-President McCutchan has furnished you with data from the Dominion of Canada in the October Journal. Their dividends were \$23,900.

District Lodge 12, New York Central System.

Courtesy of General Chairman Brother A. C. Bowen, I am privileged to advise you that the membership comprising District 12 has received in dividends to September 1, 1927, a total of \$19,000.

District Lodge 15, Chicago Northwestern System.

Courtesy of General Chairman Brother E. C. Chase, I am privileged to advise you that the membership comprising District 15 received in dividends to September 20, 1927, a total of \$32,500. Distributed: Natural deaths 22, double indemnity 3, total disability 4, partial disability 1, in all 30 claims. After reading November Journal, pass it along to some delinquent or eligible candidate and allow him to acquire this information. Other districts are co-operating with the writer in gathering similar statistics from their respective districts and it should furnish valuable information for ready use in discussion or argument (as may be) with the irreconcilable member or delinquent who has to date deprived himself and his family or friends of this most beneficial feature.

WCFL, the Voice of Labor, Chicago's Trade Union Radio Station.

Other than Monday (silent night) Union Labor's Radio Station at Chicago each evening at 7:00 p. m., broadcasts the labor news, exclusively obtained through "Labor's" News Service. Interesting news concerning labor go on the air and their value is noteworthy as the commercial stations rarely broadcast items of this nature unless they are of national importance. Radio fans in the trade union movement will derive extreme pleasure in tuning in WCFL for this service. The musical program is splendid. Space does not permit this month for a descriptive article, however, it will be my purpose to outline the history and progress of WCFL in the December Journal through the courtesy of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

362 furnaces available for use. Of this number 188 were in blast, or 51 per cent. Indicative of the amount of business prevailing. This is interesting when one considers the prosperity propaganda as published in the leading newspapers.

Bethlehem Steel—Because they will do none of the actual construction work, United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries may get only a small portion of the steel requirements for the 10 cruisers the Navy Department plans. On the basis of the cruisers, costing one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000), it is thought that subsidiaries of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would benefit to the extent of \$35,000,000 and the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. to the extent of \$30,000,000.

Baltimore, Md.—American Oil Co., 900 tons of plates for two 80,000 bbl. oil tanks. Ritter-Conley has the contract.

Lancaster, S. C.—Bids opened September 27th by W. R. Moore, chairman, Commissioners of Public Works. Unstated tonnage 150,000 to 200,000-gallon tank and tower.

Hamilton, Ohio—By-product coke plant, 500 tons of steel. Contract to Pittsburgh Bridge & Iron Co.

Youngstown, Ohio—Dwight P. Robinson, Inc., 71 Broadway, N. Y., engineer. 600 tons of steel ordered for a boiler house for the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.

West Springfield, Mass.—Boston & Albany Railway will build a power plant, 50x114 feet, at its shops here. A 475 ton overhead coal bunker is included, which will require conveying equipment.

Pt. St. Charles, Montreal—T. T. Irving, regional chief engineer, Canadian National Railways, is receiving bids for locomotive erection and machine shops here.

Railroads—American Railway Association reports as of August 15th, 1927, 148,346 freight cars in need of repairs, or 6.5 per cent of the number on line. This is an increase of 2,756 as reported August 1st. On August 15th, 1927, there were 9,074 locomotives in need of repairs, an increase of 539 over August 1st. The South African Railways are inquiring for 125 steam locomotives.

Erie Railroad—Has ordered 15 locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Ely, Nevada—The Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., 25 Broad St., New York, has begun preliminary work on a new underground mining plant at its Ruth copper mines at Ely, Nevada, to cost in excess of \$750,000 with mining conveying and other equipment.

Sunbury, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., Allentown, Pa., is reported to be completing plans for a proposed superpower steam-operated electric generating plant at Hummels wharf, near Sunbury, Pa., to cost in excess of \$1,000,000 with transmission system.

East Hartford, Conn.—Ovens, power equipment, conveying and other machinery will

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

Blast Furnaces—August 31, 1927, found

be installed in the new two story building to be erected in East Hartford, Conn., by the Continental Baking Co., 65 East Cottage St., Boston, to be 140x195 feet and to cost upward of \$125,000 with equipment.

New Haven, Conn.—Sperry & Barnes have plans for a two-story steam power plant on the Long Wharf to be 36x53 feet and to cost approximately \$27,000 with equipment.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Roxana Petroleum Corporation, Shell Building, St. Louis, is reported to be planning the construction of a new distillation plant unit in the Oxford district, near Oklahoma City, to cost upward of \$175,000 with machinery.

Liberal, Kas.—The Kansas Power Co., Liberal, Kas., will build a one-story ice manufacturing plant to cost \$60,000.

Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co.—The Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Co., has been organized to take over electric light and power properties in Iowa and Nebraska, including the Iowa Service Co., with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., Havelock Electric Light Co., Lincoln Public Service Co. and the Nebraska Gas & Electric Co., Omaha. The new organization has arranged for a bond issue of \$12,000,000, a portion of the proceeds to provide for the consolidation and for extensions and improvements.

Del Rio, Texas—The Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co., of Del Rio, Texas, is planning the early construction of a new oil storage and distributing plant, with initial capacity of about 2,000,000 barrels. It will be the terminus of the new pipe line which the Illinois Pipe Line Co., is building from the Pecos County oil fields, about 100 miles distant. The Mid-Kansas Co., also contemplates the construction of a local oil refinery later, to cost more than \$200,000 with machinery.

Burbank, Calif.—J. L. Doherty, 275 So. Cedar St., Burbank, associated with V. E. Vepagh, engineer for the Crystal Ice Co., Glendale, Calif., is planning the early construction of a new ice manufacturing plant at Burbank to cost \$55,000 with equipment.

Santa Clara, Calif.—The Southern Pacific Co., San Francisco, is reported to be planning the construction of an ice manufacturing plant at Santa Clara, Calif., to cost more than \$350,000 with equipment.

South American Gulf Oil Co.—21 State St., New York, has taken over leases of oil lands in the Venezuela district, Colombia, totaling about 700,000 acres, heretofore held by the Colombia Syndicate, including oil drilling and other equipment of the last noted organization. Plans are maturing for extensive operations and development, continuing present leases and providing additional equipment and facilities for expansion in oil producing lands with pipe lines, storage facilities, etc.

San Francisco, Calif.—The Port Commission of Oakland, Cal., has placed an order for 75 tons of plates with the Pacific Coast Engineering Co., for pontoons.

Beaumont, Texas—Gulf States Utilities

Co. has placed an order for 700 tons structural steel for a power house with the Petroleum Iron Works.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—1,500 tons structural steel has been ordered for boiler house for the National Sugar Refining Co.

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Public Service Electric & Gas Co., Public Service Terminal, Newark, has plans under way for two-story addition to its power house at New Brunswick, N. J., to cost close to \$50,000 with equipment.

Annapolis, Md.—The State Board of Public Works, Annapolis, Md., has authorized the construction of a new power plant and mechanical laundry at the Maryland Training School for Boys, estimated to cost \$125,000. An appropriation of \$180,000 is also being arranged for a mechanical shop and mechanical and electrical equipment for the House of Correction.

Pueblo, Colo.—The A. A. Vickers Petroleum Co., Central Building, Pueblo, Ray W. Jewel, general manager, has plans for an addition to its local oil-blending plant, to cost close to \$35,000 with equipment.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Manufacturing Co., East Hennepin and Fifth Ave. S. E. has filed plans for a power house at its plant to cost about \$60,000 with equipment. The Pillsbury Engineering Co., 2344 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, is engineer.

Smackover, Ark.—The Simms Oil Co., has work under way on an addition to its local refinery for lubricating oil production. The company will rebuild the portion of its main treating plant recently destroyed by fire, with loss reported at \$20,000.

Kansas City, Kas.—The Woods Brothers Corporation, Lincoln, Neb., is completing arrangements for the immediate construction of its shipbuilding plant at Kaw Point on the Kaw River, near Kansas City, Mo., to be used largely for barges and similar type craft construction, to cost close to \$100,000 with equipment. Guy E. Stanley, is vice-president and general manager.

Tell City, Ind.—The Kentucky Utilities Co. is said to be planning the construction of an addition to its local steam-operated electric power plant, including installation of additional equipment, to cost more than \$50,000.

San Bernardino, Calif.—The American Portland Cement Co., Story Building, Los Angeles, has plans under way for the construction of a new mill in the Cajon Pass district, near San Bernardino, to cost in excess of \$750,000 with equipment. The company also plans to establish a cement products manufacturing plant in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

Gravelburg, Sask., Canada—Huel Brothers have sold their power plant to the Gravelburg Electric, Ltd. The new owners have started work on the erection of a new power house on Seventh avenue west, to cost \$75,000.

Stamford, Conn.—Stamford Gas & Electric

Co. has closed contract for structural steel for a power plant here.

Princeton, Mich.—Cliffs Power & Light Co., Ishpeming, Mich., will soon begin work on a dam and hydro-electric power plant on the Escanaba river three miles from Princeton. The project includes a concrete dam 300 feet long and 15 feet high, a concrete surge tank, 10 feet in diameter and 40 feet high, tunnel 800 feet long, 2,000 feet of 8-foot pipe line. The equipment at the power plant will consist of a single unit turbine and generator of 2,000 kilowatts capacity.

Mandan, N. D.—The Northern Pacific Ry. has awarded general contract to Charles Skooglund, 502 Ryan building, St. Paul, for a 40x80 fireproof power plant.

New Brunswick, N. J.—The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has arranged for the purchase of a minimum of ten billion cubic feet of gas during the next ten years from the International Combustion Engineering Corporation's new low-temperature coal carbonization plant, to be erected at New Brunswick, N. J. The plant will also produce 6,000,000 gallons a year of coal tar, which has been contracted for by F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co., Chicago, and 1,250,000 gallons of crude motor spirits.

Washington, D. C.—Bids will be opened on October 4 by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, for approximately 10,840 net tons of plates, shapes and rivet rods, for light cruisers 28 and 29, one each to be built at the Mare Island and Puget Sound navy yards.

Whippany, N. J.—The Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Morristown, N. J., has arranged for a bond issue of \$2,300,000, a portion of the proceeds to be used for extensions and improvements in power plants and system. The company has work in progress on a new steam-operated electric generating plant at Whippany, N. J., to cost in excess of \$1,000,000.

Newark, N. J.—The Texas Co., 17 Battery place, New York, is said to have plans for a new five-story oil storage and distributing plant at Newark to cost upward of \$85,000 with equipment.

Arlington, Mass.—The Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 39 Boylston street, Boston, contemplates the erection of a power station at Arlington, Mass., for which a crane may be required. Bigelow & Wadsworth, 3 Hamilton place, Boston, are the architects.

Sioux City, Iowa—The Sioux City Gas & Electric Co. will build a plant addition to cost \$760,000. W. J. Bertke is president and general manager.

Miles City, Mont.—The Minnesota Northern Power Co., Miles City, Mont., has completed plans for a new two-story steam-operated electric power house, 40x105 feet, to cost in excess of \$70,000 with equipment.

Baltimore, Md.—The American Oil Co., American building, Baltimore, is contemplating plans for a new one-story oil storage and distributing plant in the Curtis Bay sec-

tion, to cost \$35,000 with equipment. T. J. O'Connell is company architect. The C. Hoffberger Co., 538 East Monument street, Baltimore, operating ice-manufacturing and cold storage plants, is said to be planning to ask bids about October 1 for a proposed six-story and basement cold storage and refrigerating plant totaling about 75,000 square feet of floor space, estimated to cost \$500,000 with equipment.

Carthage, Mo.—The Department of Public Works, Carthage, Mo., will soon begin the construction of a one-story and basement municipal electric light and power plant, 70x150 feet, to cost about \$65,000 with machinery. A steel tank with 100,000 gallons capacity, on elevated steel tower, will be installed. E. S. Glenn is city engineer.

Manhattan, Kas.—The Board of State Regents, Topeka, Kas., has plans under way for a new power plant at the State Agriculture College, at Manhattan, to cost more than \$125,000 with equipment. Charles D. Cuthbert, state house, Topeka, is architect.

San Antonio, Texas.—The Central Power & Light Co., Frost National Bank building, is planning extensions and improvements in its power house and ice and cold storage plants. The entire project will cost approximately \$100,000 with equipment. Work will begin in about 30 days.

The Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Texas, has approved plans for the erection of a new refinery at San Antonio, Texas, to replace a unit which was discontinued several years ago. It will be equipped for a capacity of 5,000 barrels per day. A portion of the machinery will be secured from a refinery at Burkburnett, Texas, closed about three weeks ago.

Wyandotte, Mich.—The Sun Oil Co., Finance building, Philadelphia, has acquired the Big Chief Oil Co., Wyandotte, Mich., and will operate as a subsidiary. The new owner is said to be planning expansion, including increased storage and distributing facilities.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 445 Sutter street, has arranged for a bond issue of \$15,000,000, a portion of the proceeds to be used for expansion in power plants and transmission lines.

Ventura, Cal.—The Standard Gasoline Co., Ventura, has plans under way for extensions in its gasoline plants, with installation of additional equipment to increase the capacity from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons per day.

Rosario, Argentina, S. A.—The United Gas Improvement Co., Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, has secured a contract for a complete water-gas generating plant for the city of Rosario, Argentina, to have a capacity of 1,500,000 cu. ft. per day. It will replace a former gas-generating plant now abandoned by the municipality.

Directory, American Boiler Manufacturers' Association

President—Starr H. Barnum, the Bigelow Co., New Haven, Conn.

Vice-President—M. F. Moore, Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. C. Baker, 801 Rockefeller building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Executive Committee—Joseph H. Broderick, the Broderick Co., Muncie, Ind.; George W. Bach, Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; A. C. Weigel, Walsh & Weidner Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. E. Aldrich, Wickes Boiler Co., Saginaw, Mich.; A. G. Pratt, Babcock & Wilcox Co., New York; Owsley Brown, Springfield Boiler Co., Springfield, Ill.; E. R. Fish, Heine Boiler Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Johnston, Johnston Bros., Ferrysburg, Mich.; J. R. Collette, Pacific Steel Boiler Co., Waukegan, Ill.

States and Cities That Have Adopted the A. S. M. E. Boiler Code

Arkansas, California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma,

Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, District of Columbia, Panama Canal Zone, Territory of Hawaii. Cities—Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Erie, Pa.; Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn.; Omaha, Neb.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle, Wash., and Tampa, Fla.

Journal Reading Membership will be interested in the foregoing items relating to railroad, navy yard, contract and field construction news. These items are submitted for your information and guidance in connection with the combined work of the trade and will appear monthly in connection with the report of the undersigned in the Official Journal. Fraternaly submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, 7533 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

Things have changed little since my last report, but we are continuing the campaign started in Birmingham for members, and while we have not made any startling progress we have had some, and will continue our efforts as long as we feel there is room for improvement and improvement can be had. Our last meeting here was one of the few in a life time, as the hall was not large enough, and more chairs could have been used. At least I think the meeting one of the best I have attended in some time, for it had both spirit and enthusiasm.

The conditions in the navy yards is practically the same, though the department has consented to change the dismissals from discharges to furloughs, except Boston yard, where the discharges will stand, this is at least an assurance of something for the future for the men. Much has been said about the causes for the lack of money for the Navy Department to carry on the work on hand, but I still stand by the previous statement of mine in last month's Journal. I am sure we have used every effort to find a way to avoid the necessity of furloughs for the men in the yards, but apparently without success, at least we made an honest effort.

The naval wage hearings will be around

before another issue of the Journal, and once more I ask each and every lodge to see that the data is in Washington in time to be studied and compiled, as well as the recommendations of the local wage boards with their remarks. I have had very good success so far in receiving the data forms, but there is still some of the lodges to be heard from, and I ask again not to wait until the hearings to get these in, as a complete average cannot be had without all the data.

It is our purpose to meet a day in advance of the Metal Trades Conference so that we will have time to get our business in shape for the hearings. There is also a demand for the formation of a District Lodge for the naval lodges. Kindly take this matter up with your lodge so that your delegates to the hearings will be in a position to state the action of his lodge in this important issue, as well as having authority to act.

It is my intention to return to Washington a week in advance of the hearings, so any data mailed after the issuance of the Journal, should be mailed to my home address. With best wishes and regards, I am, Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Intl. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD (Period of September 15th to October 15th, 1927)

The following is a brief report for the readers of our monthly Journal.

Business in this section remains quiet and I would advise members seeking employment who happen to be in this locality to get in touch with the secretary of our local lodge who may be able to advise them regarding employment if there is any to be had.

During the past month I have visited Beau-

mont, Galveston and Houston, Texas, and have arranged to attend local meeting of Lodge 305, at Port Arthur, Texas, on the 18th. Lodge 74, which I reorganized in August of this year is getting along very nicely to date and the members who reinstated, which numbers forty to date, have generally paid their September dues. I have just got through auditing the books of Local 132, and 587 and the secretary is forward-

ing the trustees report to the International Lodge.

While in Beaumont recently I visited a tank job on top of the LaSalle Hotel, which is a ten story building and talked with the foreman in charge in company with the president of our local and he agreed that the work belonged to the boiler makers and four boiler makers were employed on the job. Two were members and two were former members. In the presence of our local lodge president, both of the former members promised to square up the following Saturday.

I find in my visits to the local union meetings that a number of our members are not attending. Surely a man who believes in the principle of organized labor feels in his own heart that he has a duty to perform other than simply paying his dues. Where men fail to attend their union meetings it would indicate to the employer and others, that they were satisfied with their present working conditions and wages. There is only one way to better your conditions and wages and that is by agreeing to take an active part in the affairs of your local lodge and the labor movement in general. A labor union is just what the members make it. They can make it a power to be reckoned with if they will perform their full duty. I want to appeal to those of our members who have neglected to attend their meetings to start from now on and give a couple of hours of your time a month to the only organization on the face of this earth that has ever done any thing for you, namely, the labor union.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

September 16th to October 16th, 1927

My time has been spent in Cleveland and vicinity. Work at our trade in Cleveland and vicinity is very dull, but the future looks brighter, as several large construction jobs are contemplated. The Biggs Construction Co. of Akron, Ohio, will erect a tank 64 feet in diameter, ball shape, to be made out of three-fourths steel, triple butt strap joints, inch and one-eighth rivets, tank to be built to carry 60 lbs. pressure. It is the first of its kind to be built, and will be used for the treatment of diabetes. The tank will have five floors divided into rooms, and will be equipped with all modern facilities for the operation of a hospital. If it proves a success for a cure for diabetes there is no doubt many of them will be built in other cities. The Iron Workers are claiming the job, taking the position that it will be an inhabited dwelling. I have had several conferences with the contractor in reference to the job and he has assured me that the work will be given to our members, also have the support of the Cleveland Building Trades Council in upholding our jurisdiction.

Some time was spent working among the

The members of the so-called company unions in this section are getting their fill of the conditions now in effect. Those who are working on company union railroads would gladly re-join our International Brotherhood, if it wasn't for the fear they would be discharged. The Railway Labor Act as passed by the last Congress of the United States is being violated every day by the management of the railroads where company unions are in effect. It will be remembered that the railroads went before Congress and approved of the passage of this law, which provides that there shall be no interference in any way with the men in their right to choose what organization they will belong to. In practically every case you will find that the men who are holding responsible offices in the company unions are nothing but a go between and are always found agreeing with the officials. Just how they can expect men with common sense to follow such a proposition is something I can't understand, and I am going to predict now that the day will come when the men will rebel against the company union, and refuse to support an organization that is controlled and manipulated by the officials of the railroad.

I trust that the above report will be of interest to the readers of our Journal and that by the time I make a report for the next month's Journal business will have picked up in this locality better than what it is at the present time.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain, Fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, Intl. Vice-Pres.

men of our craft employed on a railroad which maintains a company union. Have had several meetings and as they are anxious to organize they take the position that the time is not opportune because of dull times. These men were formerly members of our organization and they know if they are going to get any relief it will have to come through organization.

Charles B. Smith, Business Agent of the Building Trades Council in Cleveland for the past 15 years, died suddenly while attending the A. F. of L. Convention at Los Angeles, Cal., on Thursday, Oct. 6th. When news of his death reached Cleveland it was a terrible shock to his associates in the Labor Movement. His remains arrived in Cleveland Monday, Oct. 10th, and was met by an escort of police and scores of admirers. The body laid in state for three days while thousands viewed the remains.

He was buried on Thursday, Oct. 10th, from the Cathedral in Cleveland. The funeral procession, which was a mile in length, was escorted by motorcycle police of the City of Cleveland. His reputation as

a "square shooter" was attested to by the general public. Many employers and public officers paid him sterling tribute as a leader

and for his untiring efforts for the good of organized labor. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn, International Vice-President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. A. MAHER

Since my last report I represented our organization at wage conference on the Green Bay and Western, at Green Bay, Wis. Brothers Huybrecht, Patterson, Wichman and Moore representing Machinists', Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers' and Blacksmiths'. After three days' conference with Mr. Smith, general manager, and Mr. Seymour, president, we were able to agree on a very good set of working rules, but were informed by Mr. Seymour and Mr. Smith that no increase would be granted at this time, and the question of an increase in wages would have to be submitted to a board of mediation in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Labor Act of 1926, and in view of the fact that we were unable to agree on the question of wages, the entire subject matter was submitted to the Rail-

way Department, to be handled to a conclusion, on advice of Brother Jewell, president of the department.

I also spent some time in Cincinnati, Ohio, reorganizing delinquent members on the Big Four Railway at Sharonville and Riverside roundhouses, and was able to secure the reinstatement fees of five boiler makers at Sharonville and one at Riverside, and have two more signed up at Sharonville and one boiler maker and one helper signed up at Riverside to pay fee this coming pay day, and I hope to make these two shops one hundred per cent in the near future. Trusting this report will meet with the approval of all and with best wishes and kindest regards, I remain Fraternally, M. A. Maher, Intl. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE

Period September 15th to October 15th, 1927, Inclusive

During the above period all except a few days were spent in the east. On my way to Halifax I stopped at Riviere du Loup where I found our local in good shape, apart from a rather complicated seniority case involving one of our members and a non-member very recently taken on the staff. For some time past I have been trying to adjust this with the assistance of Brother O'Neil, section chairman, C. N. R. Atlantic Region, but we did not have much success. However, we are now in a position where I believe this matter will be adjusted satisfactorily to the member involved.

Visited Moncton and met many of my old shop mates. Executive of Lodge 378 advises that every thing is O. K., the non-members of his local are very few, and in the opinion of the writer should line up for shame's sake, if for nothing else. The writer happens to be one of those who started work in the Moncton back shop in the years when organized labor was having hard sledding in this locality. Apart from the inconsistency of the fellow who has one excuse or another for not joining up, the fact remains that he who enjoys the benefits should assist in paying the freight.

Stopped off at Truro where I met with the night shift at lunch hour and arranged for a meeting of the entire boiler gang on my return from Halifax.

On arrival in Halifax I met with Brother Jas. Wood, and he gave me the low-down on conditions prevailing in this district, which are a little worse than any other unorganized territory I have visited. With the assistance of Brother Wood (and Jim was sure on the job), and the active members of other international unions, I was

successful in putting a new lodge in Halifax. While the membership is small for the start, this was due to the slack condition of our trade, and as soon as work picks up I am looking for a good honest to God boiler makers' local in the city of Halifax.

The writer met with many of our prospective members and they all agreed to line up as soon as their finances would permit. During my stay in the east I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Robert Duncan. Bob, as he is better known to his friends, is a real union man, and one of his proudest possessions is his old age exemption card from our International Brotherhood; continuous good standing for fifteen years and then some, is Bob's record.

At the time our insurance program went into effect, we lost six members in Halifax round house, and two in St. John roundhouse, these being the only points under jurisdiction of Lodge 378, where we lost any members. All other outside points showed and still maintain a gain in membership as well as Moncton back shop. I had a meeting with the Halifax roundhouse men resulting in all of them agreeing to again become members. The writer collected one reinstatement, the rest to be paid on October 15, 1927.

The question of Brother J. Holms' seniority was investigated by the writer and turned over to Brother O'Neil for adjustment.

Stopped off at Truro on my return as per arrangements, and met with our members. A general discussion took place regarding the handling of grievances, and it was decided to elect a real live shop committee to act in conjunction with the federated trades

at this point. Now that the above arrangement is completed, I am sure that things will go along better at Truro.

Stopped off at St. John and had an interview with the one non-union mechanic, and he agreed to reinstate. The helper was undecided just what he would do. Remainder of this gang are in good standing.

Visited McAdam Junction and found things in good shape, except two non-members at Arrostook Junction and three at Brownsville. At the first opportunity the writer will visit these points and see what can be done. I had another try with our ex-members employed by the Quebec Central at Sherbrooke, but they are still sound asleep. They will no doubt wake up one of these days and are so few in number that we need not lose any sleep on their account.

Arrived home on October 12th, and found that Lodge 134 had made excellent progress in increasing their membership during my absence. During the period covered by this report, thirty-five reinstatements and one initiation have been paid in this lodge; thirty-three from the Point St. Charles shop of the C. N. Rys., two from C. P. R. R. Angus

shop, and one contract shop man with prospects good for a further increase.

Brother Eveningham, secretary of Lodge 203, advises that he has collected some more reinstatements from the boiler gang at C. N. R. roundhouse, London, Ontario, and expects to have all but a couple of these men back in the organization in the near future.

While in St. John a survey of local conditions was made by the writer, with the end in view of putting in a local at this point among the contract shop men. Conditions at the present time are such that it would be impossible to get results. In the event that they improve, I will give this place a ride.

In closing my report I would advise all traveling brothers to stay away from Halifax. There is positively no boom on in this city, even though some sections of the press would have us believe otherwise. The cold facts are that there is not enough boiler work in Halifax to keep the residents of the city employed at anything near full time.

With best wishes, I am, yours fraternally, W. J. Coyle.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. NOLAN

As usual I take the opportunity of giving a write-up in the columns of our Journal on conditions as I see them, and also from general information given me by our members in this neck of the woods. The present industrial situation is not what it should be by any means. The writer has seen it just as bad but not any worse, at least in Virginia.

Nevertheless one extreme generally follows another and will in the present rotten industrial situation, which is caused by the most disastrous of all weapons against labor, unemployment. Labor has felt the pang of unemployment every once in a while for many years while their families have suffered untold privation from it, and in a country that has natural resources unlimited. While those natural resources produce wealth beyond the calculation of the average person, the rich are increasing in wealth while the workers are denied the right of employment to keep the wolf from their door, and in a land blessed with plenty when properly governed—not in the interests of stocks and bonds, but in the interests of all the people. The people are the workers that made the American Nation the financial power that's so evident in this day and age.

And while we find those who represent stocks and bonds and other financial interests have associated unions to protect them, either by legislation or other means, through their affiliated association in the National Chamber of Commerce, we don't find them in associations that are split up and working directly one against the other, but on the contrary united as one in accordance with the laws that govern their local or

national association. That's why their representative is stationed at Washington, D. C.; to watch every opportunity for favorable legislation for the interests he represents, and use his every effort to prevent any hostile legislation being passed that may be introduced while Congress is in session.

It's true those financial interests or associations are in a position to finance a representative at Washington, D. C., nevertheless if every Boilermaker, Shipbuilder and Helper was organized in the International Brotherhood, in railroad shops and ship yards as well as government navy yards, the International Brotherhood would also have its representative at Washington, D. C., to prevent, if possible, hostile legislation against our members which our opposition is working night and day to have enacted, not only in the Halls of Congress, but in State Legislatures.

And why our unorganized craftsmen can't see what's going on against their every interest is beyond even the imagination of every worker that sees the misery and want caused by the hostile legislation against organized labor—the twin sister of unemployment that's so evident at present. When changed industrial conditions come about which are bound to come (at least we hope so), let us be in a position to take advantage of that time and opportunity by legitimate organized effort, and when in that secure position by mutual organized co-operation, let us not forget our duty in the future to place officials in public office, either national or state, who are tried and known to advocate for a government of the people and for the people. Such a legitimate undertaking is a trades union business proposi-

tion and so necessary to right the present reign of injustice and establish recognition of organized labor's rights with every privilege that labor is entitled to, and further within our grasp when organized, and also using the ballot box at every opportunity and the purchase of Union-Label goods whenever possible. Such is the duty of every organized worker, both men and women, of our country.

The Union Label is that silent and effective little power that makes possible the recognition of the Trades Union movement, and whenever we get in that position and use the ballot box to elect our advocates to legislative offices, and purchase Union Label goods when possible, then company unions and other similar rat traps will go in the scrap heap of oblivion where deceitful propaganda and other rubbish belongs. Regardless of hostile legislation so prevalent in the national and many state legislatures of late, and company unions of various brands instead of the necessary co-operative joint action through the bona fide labor movement to prevent a continuation of present conditions, the answer is so plain and glaring that every worker can't fail to see and feel the effects of it because of the lack of organization. But regardless of these conditions, the writer hopes to see the day (and not far distant, either) when our International Brotherhood as well as the general labor movement will be as strong and just as active as before the World War. For organized labor is here to stay and will protect its legitimate rights regardless of unlawful or drastic opposition.

Our International Brotherhood will, in the future as in the past, keep on in an effort to organize our unorganized craftsmen in order to assist them to secure a decent wage, hours of labor and fair working conditions. In order to secure these conditions we must have their active co-operation on any proposition that's fair, reasonable, and necessary on the field of endeavor.

It is rather strange to listen to hard-boiled employers of labor shoot off their opinions about organized labor, and will tell one that they were "always in favor of organization of their employees when conducted right," (notice the joker) and when asked why they are opposed to a legitimate union that was organized according to the requirements of the constitution of our government, then and there Mr. Hard-boiled Employer gets mixed for he realizes that he holds no brief for a legitimate constitutional form of trades union organization, and still continues to advocate his brand of organization when and where he finds dupes to line up in direct competition, one with another. In other words, he is in favor of the installation of his rat trap incubator that breeds company unions and other similar devices that's a standing disgrace to American fair dealing and the institutions thereof; that gives the worker only what's offered him or get off the job.

May the good Lord grant that the day is

not far distant when our unorganized craftsmen will see the light of organization and also the conditions that now confront them from the lack of it, as well as the necessity of fraternal co-operation as brothers and workers in our struggle for recognition and human rights. May the unorganized take advantage of the present opportunity to become members of our International Brotherhood that works and advocates justice in the protection of its members. The organized effort is a legitimate trades union business movement and so necessary to cope with the present reign of injustice in order to establish the recognition of organized labor's rights with every privilege within our grasp when organized and using the ballot box at every opportunity to elect organized labor's defenders, and the purchase of Union Label goods when possible, for such is the duty of all trades unionists, both men and women. And don't let us forget that trades union perseverance to the end is the key that invariably opens the door to final success, for try as we may there is no other known remedy to protect labor but applied organization.

An article appeared in the September Journal from the pen of Brother D. J. McGuinness of Lodge 163, that strikes the bull's-eye of organized labor square in the center on the question of an obligation to a cause we agree to work for and defend. Many of our members in this neck of the woods expressed their appreciation of Brother McGuinness' timely article on the duties of members to the cause of the International Brotherhood and also hope he will come again in the columns of the official Journal.

Labor Day of 1927 is now past history and will be recorded, not only at Portsmouth, Va., but all over the country, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Seaboard, according to labor press reports, that must bring to trade unionists a full realization of the interest that makes possible the great American labor movement, therefore organized labor may well feel proud of the old time pioneers of the labor movement that had a future vision of labor's holiday in the recognition of the toiling masses as well as humanity in general, for Labor Day and its celebration wrote a bright and lasting declaration on the pages of our country's history, as it revolutionized the old time condition of labor and placed it on a higher plane, moving organized labor step by step in the onward march to recognition and progress. Labor Day has swept away that cruel and unrelenting opposition to organized labor's rights, and stimulated joint co-operative action and forever destroyed labor's persecution and the dark ages as well as opening the gates to the home that stands for justice, not only to organized labor, but every employer who gives us the proper consideration and recognition of organized labor's rights, for when labor is united through organization there is no hu-

man obstacle for which a remedy can't be applied.

Yes, every trades unionist should never forget the old pioneers of the labor movement, and should build a monument to their memory, at least in our hearts, for their path in building a labor movement in the hearts of the toilers in those times was not a bed of roses, but they kept on and on and never faltered until they had firmly established what had been their vision in those days—a great labor movement for the protection and recognition of organized labor.

If the unorganized and delinquent would only dig up the past history of the American labor movement and study it well, and read the conditions of the old days, for I know that many a Boilermaker's family went to bed supperless in their fight for shorter hours of labor, a fair wage and reasonable

shop conditions, but like the shoemaker sticking to his last, the Boilermakers understood what an organized obligation meant and won out for shorter hours, a fair wage and improved shop conditions, while their sons and grandsons now reap the benefit of their efforts and supperless nights. I again say, may the good Lord open the eyes of our unorganized craftsmen to realize what they are up against and where they are drifting, more and more, to industrial slavery, the twin sister of absolute poverty, for no worker can attempt to champion organized labor and practice disruption whenever he fails to be an active part of it, for he or they, when not organized, are but the victims of what organized capital advocates—Individualism.

With best wishes for success, now and in the future, I am yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

FEDERAL COURTS MAKE TWO SLAVE DECISIONS

Federal Judge Grubb's decision that organized stone cutters in New York City must handle non-union stone is a slave edict.

This estimate harmonizes with what Associate Justice Brandeis said of a similar ruling by the United States Supreme Court in the Bedford (Indiana) case, on which Judge Grubb based his decision. The associate justice said:

"If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, Congress created by the Sherman Law and the Clayton Law AN INSTRUMENT FOR IMPOSING RESTRAINTS UPON LABOR WHICH REMINDS ONE OF INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE."

It may be said that workers can not be forced to labor against their will. That's what the stone cutters believed, but they have been enjoined from refusing to handle non-union stone.

They also are individually liable for damages and they face criminal prosecution. In fact, several of them have been indicted and now await trial.

The Grubb decision is more sinister than the Supreme Court decision. In the latter case private corporations asked for an injunction in the lower courts and finally won in the tribunal of last resort.

In the case before Judge Grubb the Federal Department of Justice was plaintiff—the government fought for anti-union employers.

A precedent is thus created that will not be overlooked by these employers. Hereafter, when they wage war on organized labor, and these workers refuse to handle their products, the Department of Justice may take up the employers' cause and ask for an injunction against the workers on the ground that interstate commerce is interfered with.

The United States Supreme Court has sanctioned such relief in the Bedford case, on request of private employers.

In view of these two epoch-making decisions, of the government's new position and of Associate Justice Brandeis' stinging comment, citizens may well ask if serfdom has passed.

BOOTLEGGERS ARE IN LUCK

Federal Judge James W. Woodrough of the Omaha district has held unconstitutional that section of the national prohibition law which permits a court to issue a personal injunction and to confine a man in jail without a jury trial if that court order is violated.

The accused has a bad reputation as a bootlegger, but the court said this did not justify setting aside the Constitution of the United States.

"Let the matter be inquired into, a charge formulated and a jury of his peers called together. But the bill in equity, though it is based upon a section of an act of Congress, calls upon the judge to do that thing which the Constitution of the United States forbids that any judge shall ever do—to try

a person for a crime and deprive him of his liberty without a jury."

If bootleggers are entitled to a trial by jury—and they sure are—why not striking workers, who would raise living standards?

The labor injunction judge makes his own law and enforces it at will. The worker can be jailed on the ground that he violated this court-made law; that he is in contempt of court.

The bootlegger, however, is assured every right the Constitution guarantees, even though he be a social outlaw.

When wage workers protest against the labor injunction they only ask that they be accorded rights granted to every other person, even though they be bootlegger, horse-thief or kidnaper.

Correspondence

Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Lodge No. 92 had a well attended meeting on October 4th, with International President Brother Franklin, Brothers Harry Norton, International Representative Joe Reed (who is attending the A. F. of L. convention representing the Oregon State Federation of Labor) and Brother Martin Daley, Business Representative of Lodge No. One, in attendance. Each one addressed the meeting and was listened to with great interest by all present, and I am sure that all were benefited by their remarks.

Lodge No. 92 is holding its own as well as could be expected with so many of our members idle the past four months, with very little prospects of any improvement in the way of work before the first of the year. The delegates to the convention have enjoyed themselves and I believe that they have learned that there is a bunch of real live union men in southern California, and we trust that it won't be long before they will want to return to our city. Fraternally yours, Frank S. Dunn, Secretary No. 92.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The writer missed writing any information chatter or news for the October Journal. I was off the job for a couple of weeks and went down in the country to see the folks, and I had them kill off 12 or 15 of their Rhode Island Reds; they were so glad to see me. Conditions for the working people around Greater Kansas City are not so good. My local is holding its own, while I have one or two members out of employment. Kansas City is no place to come for jobs. There just ain't any. Received a letter from a brother up in Wisconsin. He asked me where all the traveling members had gone to, only he didn't call them that name. He reminded me of a story I heard one time when we were in conference in Hogan's alley, in Arkansas, and they got to talking about old timers, and Hair-lip Miller said, "I worked here before they had a bridge," and that remark broke up the conference, as we were all broke.

Business around headquarters is good. The Brotherhood state Bank is moving



International President Brother J. A. Franklin on the roof of the Mission Inn at Riverside, California, taking a few moments' rest in a rustic chair among the bells and flowers that makes this one of the many places of interest of southern California.

along towards the million mark in deposits.

There was a visiting member held up in Kansas City, Mo., the first part of October and when the police asked him what the holdups got, he said, "Experience." The roses are red and violets blue,

Your dues in the Local are almost past due. Please pay them now, don't wait till when The Secretary writes (Del. Notice) you about them again.

Please come across; we need the dough, Not in December, but now, you know. So write a check to the Secretary today, So he will stop worrying and get some hay.

An airplane should appeal to a Scotchman—only two wheels to buy tires for.

I hope the brother in the Virginia Mountains hasn't forgotten the number—ten and a half.

We hope that all the brothers that read this article will smile and then start out with the intention of getting one or more members for our Brotherhood, and if they all do, it will not be long till we will be 100 per cent again.

With best wishes and regards to all, I remain, fraternally yours, W. E. Dwyer, Secretary No. 32.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in His Divine Wisdom has removed from our midst our Brother William O'Brien, who departed this life October 3. He was long a faithful member of Crescent City Lodge No. 37 of our brotherhood, and the members of Crescent City Lodge No. 37 extend their sympathy to his mother, relatives and friends. May he rest

in peace. Fraternally yours, E. H. Mills, B. A. and S., L. 37.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Almighty God in His Divine Wisdom has removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother Andrew Larsen, and we, the officers and members of Local No. 746, extend to his sons and sister our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and earnestly pray God may comfort them and console them, that they will bear their trials with fortitude, and that their sorrow may be softened with the comforting thought that his spirit has departed to a better world where parting is no more and sorrow is unknown. Fraternally yours, officers and members of Riverside Lodge No. 746. Arnold Knoernschild, C. O. McKelvey and Max Schield.

Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 197 reports the death of Brother Henry A. Glassbrenner, who was one of our best members, also a member of the committee at Selkirk. He was initiated into Lodge No. 197 on April 20, 1927, and was always a member in good standing. The members of Lodge No. 197 desire to extend their sympathy to the wife of the late Brother Glassbrenner. Fraternally yours, S. Piombino, E. S., L. 197.



A group of Boiler Makers attending the A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles, Calif., 1927. The photograph was taken on the pier at Catalina Island, where all the delegates were taken on one of the sight-seeing trips

and treated to a fish fry, with plenty of refreshments. Left to right, they are: Joe Reed, Harry Norton, J. A. Franklin, Martin Daley, Bert Jewell and Frank S. Dunn, just after a trip to the Submarine Gardens on the glass bottom boat.



Peru, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am enclosing a photo of Local No. 384 Labor Day float. This is only one of the many floats that was in the Labor Day parade held in Peru. We had a wonderful day, very good speaking, band concert and a fine ball game between the fast C. & O. railroad club and the Indianapolis Silverflash club, with the C. & O. victorious. The day was closed with a magnificent display of fireworks. Fraternally yours, George G. Road, C. F. S., L. 384.

Brother Michael McCarthy, the oldest member of Bayonne Local 607.

Brother McCarthy was taken ill at work and died on September 23d after one day's illness, and will be greatly missed by all who knew him and worked with him.

We, the members of Bayonne Local 607, wish to extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family of our departed brother, and fervently pray that a merciful God will comfort and console them in their sad and lonely hours. William J. Browne, C. S., L. 607.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In the death of Brother Thomas Hughes, Buffalo Lodge No. 7 loses one of its old-time members. He was a familiar figure amongst his fellowmen, always willing and ready to be of assistance to his shopmates, and his loyal and friendly disposition endeared him to all.

Brother Hughes had a lingering illness the past few years, and was unable to follow his former occupation, and death took him from our midst September 27th.

Funeral services were held at St. Bridget's Church with solemn requiem high mass, attended by immediate family and friends. Members of Lodge No. 7 were active pallbearers. Burial at Holy Cross Cemetery. Yours fraternally, Joseph Ernst, C. S., L. 7.

Bayonne, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our most esteemed

McGill, Nevada.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The members of Lodge 490 wish to extend their sympathy to the wife of Brother Frank R. Jordan, deceased. Fraternally yours, Donald L. Reed, C. S., L. 490.

Ashland, Wis.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father in His Infinite Wisdom to call from this world to the great beyond the beloved wife of Brother Bert Anderson. And we, the officers and members of Lodge No. 697, take this means to convey the heartfelt sympathy of this local to our bereaved brother and his family in this their hour of sadness. Fraternally yours, August Phillips, S., L. 697.

Toronto, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst on September 23 our esteemed Brother John V. Gormley. And

we, the brothers of Lodge No. 548, while deeply mindful of our loss, bow submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father. To his beloved ones we individually and collectively tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and commend them to the care of Him who doeth all things well. And we pray that the Almighty God may comfort and console our deceased brother's wife that she may bear her great loss with fortitude, and that her sorrows may be softened with the comforting thought that his spirit has departed to a better world, where parting is no more and sorrow is unknown. Fraternally yours, Jack Crawford, C. S., L. 548.

Joliet, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty Father in His Infinite Wisdom to call from this world to the great beyond our beloved Brother George Lobus. And we, the officers and members of Lodge No. 93, take this means to convey the heartfelt sympathy of this local to his wife, relatives and friends in this their hour of sadness. Fraternally yours, Joseph Eicher, F. S., L. No. 93.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved brother and member of Local No. 249, Brother J. T. Jeffries. And we, as brother members, extend to his widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement and earnestly pray that the Almighty Father comfort and console them. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, C. S., L. 249.

New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased our Heavenly Father to take from our midst our Brother E. F. Steber, who departed this life September 4. He was a faithful member of our brotherhood, and the members of Crescent City Lodge No. 37 extend their sympathy to his wife, relatives and friends. May he rest in peace. Fraternally yours, E. H. Mills, B. A. and S., L. 37.

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from this earth on October 1st, at Elizabeth, N. J., John Cameron, age 73 years, the beloved father of our Brother John Cameron. We, the members of Local Lodge No. 83, extend our heartfelt sympathy to our brother and his family. Lon Keeton, S., L. 83.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the infant child of Brother William Carr. And we, as brother

members, extend to him and family our heartfelt sympathy and pray that the Almighty Father comfort and console them in this their hour of bereavement. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, C. S., L. 249.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our presence the father of our beloved Brothers A. E. Irby and H. M. Irby. And we, as brother members, extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and earnestly pray that the Almighty Father comfort and console them. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, C. S., L. 249.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the sister of our beloved Brother J. H. Wills. And we as brother members extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in this his hour of bereavement, and earnestly pray that the Almighty Father comfort and console him. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, C. S., L. 249.

Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His Divine Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother R. C. Holderby. And we, as brother members, extend to him our heartfelt sympathy and earnestly pray that the Almighty Father comfort and console him in this his hour of bereavement. Fraternally yours, F. D. Gowdy, S., L. 249.

Butte, Mont.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It has pleased the Almighty God to take back unto Himself the spirit of the dear wife of our Brother Charles A. Schott, and while we bow in reverent submission to His will, it is with keenest sympathy we mourn the loss our brother and family have sustained, and we are aware that the expression of our feelings in his sad affliction can afford but little comfort, yet we cannot neglect expressing them now, and as the officers and members of this lodge we wish in this way to extend to Brother Schott and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement. J. P. Mahoney, Lee Colston, William Hill, committee, Mineral Hill Lodge 130.

Boone, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 161 reports the death of Mrs. William O. Staley, mother of Brother Roy Staley. We, as members of Local No. 161, do extend to Brother Staley our heartfelt sympathy in this sad hour of bereavement. Hugo Samuelson, S., L. 161.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolutions of sympathy:

Members.

Brother George Lobus, member of Lodge No. 93, Joliet, Ill., died October 4.

Brother Bert Anderson, member of Lodge No. 697, Ashland, Wis., died recently.

Brother John V. Gormley, member of Lodge No. 548, Toronto, Ont., Can., died September 23.

Brother J. T. Jeffries, member of Lodge No. 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Brother E. F. Steber, member of Lodge No. 37, New Orleans, La., died September 4. Brother William O'Brien, member of Lodge No. 37, New Orleans, La., died Oct. 3.

Brother Andrew Larsen, member of Lodge No. 746, Sioux City, Ia., died recently.

Brother Thomas Hughes, member of Lodge No. 7, Buffalo, N. Y., died Sept. 27.

Brother Michael McCarthy, member of Lodge No. 607, Bayonne, N. J., died Sept. 23.

Brother H. A. Glassbrenner, member of Lodge No. 197, Albany, N. Y., died recently.

Brother Frank J. Jordan, member of Lodge No. 490, McGill, Nev., died recently.

Relatives of Members

Infant child of Brother William Carr, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Father of Brothers A. E. Irby and H. M. Irby, members of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Sister of Brother J. H. Wills, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Wife of Brother R. C. Holderby, member of Lodge 249, Huntington, W. Va., died recently.

Wife of Brother Charles A. Schott, member of Lodge No. 130, Butte, Mont., died recently.

Mother of Brother Roy Staley, member of Lodge No. 161, Boone, Ia., died recently.

Father of Brother John Cameron, member of Lodge No. 83, Kansas City, Mo., died recently.

Wife of Brother John Dzilsky, member of Lodge No. 607, Bayonne, N. J., died recently.

Father of Brother Joseph Britt, member of Lodge No. 607, Bayonne, N. J., died recently.

Wife of Brother T. Wadsworth, member of Lodge No. 392, Calgary, Alb., Canada, died October 4.

Technical Articles

PATTERNS FOR THREE WAY Y-BRANCH

By O. W. Kothe

The other day I stopped in a store to buy a certain commodity, and the Manager asked a clerk to get a step ladder. Well, the clerk came back with a short ladder, and the Manager, provoked, said: "Oh, get the big step ladder—you can't reach nothing with that little thing."

That struck me as a wonderful bit of truth—so many people get a short step ladder, and even though they climb to the very top of the ladder—still they cannot reach very far—to say nothing about seeing into secret places. Still others use a short ladder and always stay a rung or two from the top—afraid to stand at the top.

Today the huge industrial organization requires a big strong ladder to reach above the thousands of outstretched arms that clamor for better things. Men who are merely roughing in mechanics are only on a short step ladder, and they never can reach anywhere. They may have courage and absolute confidence where they are—but that does not mean anything if they cannot reach into the higher realms of the trade.

Your drawing board and a pencil and paper can build you up like a very tall and

strong ladder. By using delicate instruments, you acquire the habit of doing your work neatly and accurately. It trains you to put your ideas on paper—to express them in concrete form so others understand—it gives you an altogether new interest in addition to your daily work. What is more—this working out problems on paper enables you to think them out point by point, and this stores up the necessary knowledge in your brain to be a teacher to other men. What else is a Foreman or Draftsman, a Superintendent or Manager than a Teacher? They merely teach the rank and file in the ways that the "Powers that be" want their work done.

Sometime ago a Power Machine Operator in one of the shops told me that "it's getting to be like slavery" in most of the shops now. But that is the wrong idea; it is much like another party told me who had tried ever so hard to quit smoking. He spent money and done all things imaginable, and all the time kept on telling himself he wanted to smoke, until the desire became so great—he simply started to smoke again. Then later he reversed the process—he told

himself he didn't care to smoke any more—he had no more desire for it, and that ended the matter and he quit smoking.

Just so with our trade, if men want to be a slave—that is what they are—they may try ever so hard to get away from it; but they have never changed their heart, and they are tied as tightly to their pet routine as ever. But reverse the process—use your present work as a means to an end, and then use your drawing board and pencil and paper to reach that end—an altogether different feeling will creep over you. You will soon get to do other things that many others can't do—you will soon know it and actually believe it. Pretty soon you will bid for some higher or different duties or work—your drawing board has pulled you away from your old routine—you are broadening out and seeing other places where you can serve the trade better as well as yourself.

To bring this a little closer home, quite a number of business agents have told me—"this job is getting disgusting—a lot of these fellows are getting afraid to ask for a job themselves; they come to me so I send them to such and such a shop." And then several have added: "I am honestly ashamed of the way some of them fellows work."

Here again those men carry the wrong viewpoint. Men who are so deficient and must have the power of an organization back of them before they feel strong enough to sell their services—they certainly need a long step ladder to reach higher up into the trade. If a man is so deficient in mechanical skill that he is afraid to go out and sell his services, he should immediately reverse the process. The fault is not with the trade; but with the weakest links that make up the chain. If there are too many weak links in any locality, the whole craft must suffer. So it becomes the duty of the stronger to strengthen the weaker members, and in that way improve conditions all around.

Since this trade has geometry and mathematics for its foundation—that is what to encourage, and in our work it is Geometrical Design, Laying Out and Calculation. It all grows up out of the drawing board. It never filters up through the hammer or chisel or power machines. Those who think all this will come to them eventually by itself have got the wrong idea. Here again, a person must reverse the process—instead of centering all your attention in tools and machines, begin to center your thoughts by making more and more use of the drawing board. If you find the work we show in these columns is not enough to keep you busy—then see that you get additional instruction material. Eventually you won't care for the hard tools so much any more; you will have greater things to take their place, and that is your reward..

Take our problem in this instance, it is something out of the ordinary. Thousands of men would pride themselves to make it and tell all their friends of it, which is sell-

ing their ability. Still this Y-branch is extremely simple when viewed properly. It is nothing more than two square to rounds built into a tapering pipe, on the angle shown. But to arrive at a correct solution, we will admit takes more knowledge than laying on a log and rolling off.

We first draw the vertical center line for prong D, and at the base we draw a horizontal line to equal in diameter what should make the combined area for the three prongs. Thus we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Prong A} &= 6'' \times 10'' = 60 \text{ sq. ins.} \\ \text{Prong E} &= 7'' \times 8'' = 56 \text{ sq. ins.} \\ \text{Prong C} &= 6.2'' \times .7854'' = 28.27 \text{ sq. ins.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total area} \dots\dots\dots 144.27 \text{ sq. ins.}$$

Here we see the base must be equal to carry at least 144 sq. ins., a fraction more would be preferable. In reversing the process to find the diameter, we can say:

$$\frac{144.27}{.7854} = 183$$

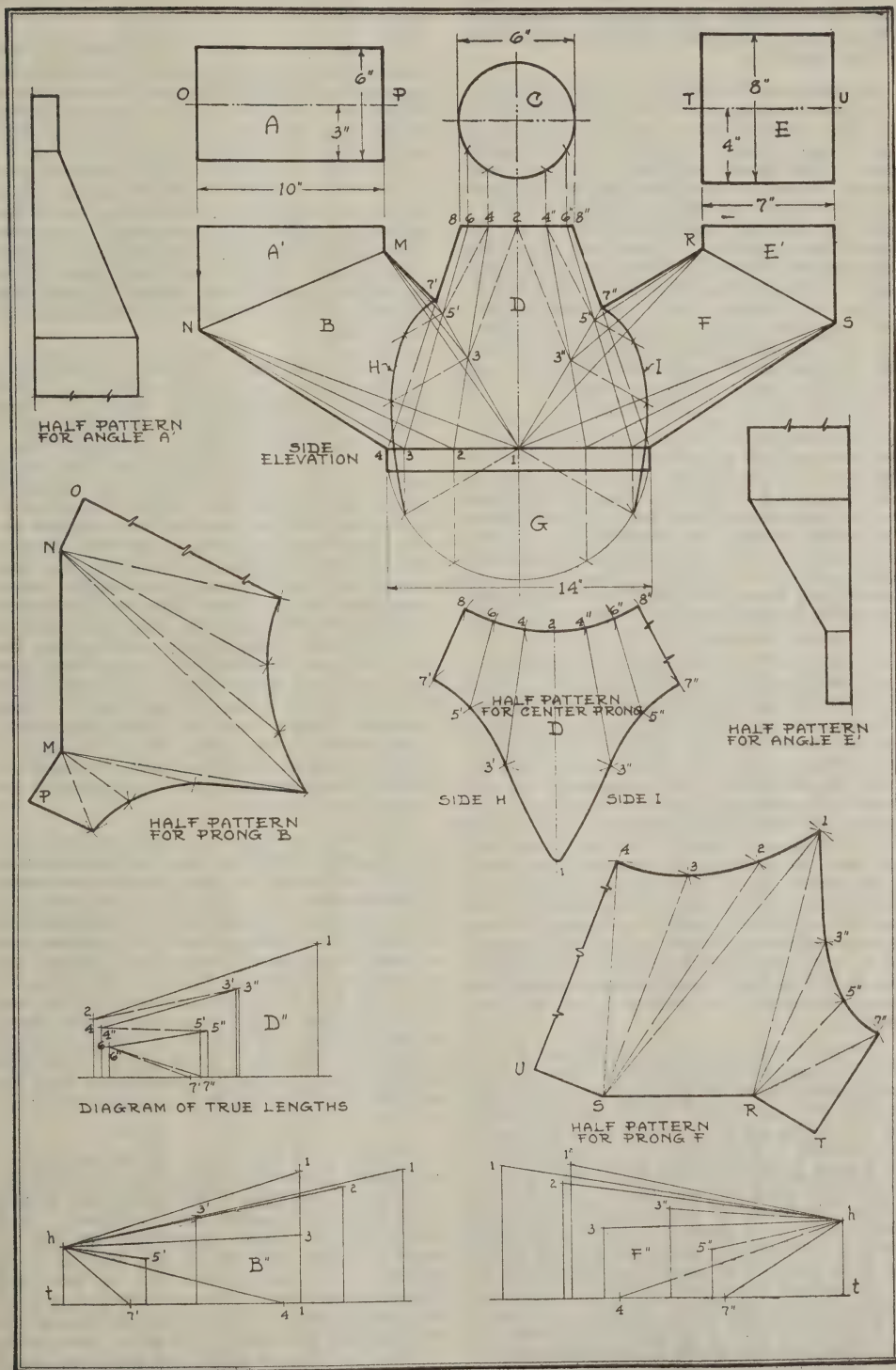
Extracting the square root, we have:

$$\sqrt{183} \text{ (13.52 inches diameter)}$$

Hence we make this base 14 inches in diameter to standardize measurements, and which will carry an area of 153.93 square inches. Then from the center 1, we draw an axis line for the side prongs (not shown here). This gives us an angle to bisect for the miter lines M-N and R-S and enables drawing the angles A' and E'. After this we can draw the side lines, making the throat lines M-7' and R-7'' intersect similar as shown.. In this case both side prongs are of different angles, and this makes 1-7' be a longer miter line than 1-7''.

Through the points 1-3'-5'-7' and also 3''-5''-7'', we square out lines at right angles to the miter line, and make these equal in length to the half diameters of these points through the taper pipe. When this is done, the sectional lines H and I can be drawn, and these will give the correct girth for the throat miter lines. Observe, we develop these sections through the miter line of the reducer, and then build the lines of the transitional prongs to this miter line. In this way the reducer remains a true taper and will not need to be lengthened, stretched or forced in order to fit.

The matter of designing work carries with it the same skill as an architect can put to a building. A structure can be made cumbersome and it will still be a structure; or it can have that touch of refinement; that alone goes with intensified training, and which everybody admires. Just so, thousands of men make Y-branches, but their methods of design vary—some are made flat on the side where they ought to be round; others are made sharp in the throat, and still others must be forced in position. Let us not forget that in each case something is made. This something might satisfy



men who don't know any better, but for well read men it tells a story without words and which many a mechanic would like to hide if they knew it.

The sections C and G are to put the elevation lines in place, and which aid in drawing the lines from N and S while lines from M and R are drawn to points in the miter lines. Now when the elevation is finished, we can determine the true lengths. This is done by means of diagram D", B" and F". Here, let us start with the center prong D, where we pick line 1-2, and set it on the base line of diagram. Then we erect lines equal to the sectional line 1 of G and 2 of C, so that by joining these two lines 1-2, we have the true length. Next pick elevation line 2-3' and using the point 2 on horizontal line of diagram D" measure over to 3' and erect a line equal to the sectional line 3' of H and 2-3' will be the true length.

After this pick line 3'-4 from elevation and set as 3'-4 on the horizontal line of diagram D". Next erect line as 4 equal to 4 of C, and 3'-4 is the true length. Continue in this way lifting one line off from elevation after another, and always place in diagram, and erect lines to equal those in the sectional views. When these lines are joined, you have the slant line. The same treatment is used for the lines 2-3", 3"-4", 4"-5" etc., as shown.

In diagram B", we follow the same treatment, only using one riser past h-t equal to the width of half the section A, or 3 inches. Beyond this we pick the lines as N-1-2-3-4 and set them in diagram B", on the base line, after which we erect lines equal to those in section G. By connecting up the lines to the post, h, we have the true lengths. As we pick the throat lines as M-1, M-3', M-5', M-7' we transfer them in the same way, and we erect lines equal to the length of lines in section H. When lines are drawn to h, we have all the true lengths for prong B. The diagram of true lengths for prong F are determined in the same way, as at F". Here h-t is made equal to half the width of section E, or 4 inches. Otherwise we follow the same procedure, as described for the diagram B".

At this point it is immaterial at which prong we start to develop first, but the elbow angles shown by patterns A' and E' can be laid out any time. So in starting with the center prong D, we first draw a line as 1-2, making it equal to 1-2 of diagram D". Then pick girth space 1-3' from the curve of section H, and set as arc 3'. Pick true length 2-3' from D" and using 2 as center cross arcs as in point 3'. Next pick girth space 3'-5' from the curve of H, and using the new point 3' as center strike an arc at 5'. Also pick the space 2-4 from section C and using 2 in pattern as center, strike arcs as at 4. Now pick true length 3'-4 from D" and using the new point 3' in pattern as center; cross arcs in point 4. After this pick true length 4-5' from D" and using the new

point 4 in pattern as center cross arcs in point 5'.

Repeat in this way until points 7'-8 are established, and then start to develop the other side using girth spaces from the curve of section I as 3"-5"-7". At the top of girth spaces remain the same, and the true length lines are taken as 2-3", 3"-4", 4"-5", 5"-6", 6"-7" from diagram E". This will give a pattern as we show and when the other half is marked off from this pattern, and the parts are rolled and assembled, a perfect taper should be made, and each miter line is 1-7' and 1-7" will be a perfect plane. That is you can lay the model down on these lines 1-7' and 1-7" and they should touch the floor all around.

Now the pattern for prong F is developed by drawing a line as R-S equal to R-S of elevation. Next pick true length h-1, from diagram F", and using S as center strike an arc indefinitely; then pick line h-1' from F" and using R as center cross arcs as in point 1. After this pick one of the girth spaces as 1-2 from the curve of section G, and using 1 in pattern as center, strike arc as at 2. Next pick space 1-3" from pattern D and strike arc as at 3". Now use true length h-2 from F", and using S as center, cross arcs at 2. Then pick line h-3" from F" and using R as center, cross arcs in point 3". Continue in this way until points S-4 and R-7" are established. After this add half the width of section E, and with R and S as centers strike arcs as at U and T. Pick elevation lines S-4 and R-7" and using 4 and 7" as centers, cross arcs as in point U and T. This allows for drawing lines through all points where arcs cross, and the patterns for prong F is finished.

The same procedure is followed for pattern B, only using the line M-N of elevation to start with, and the true lengths are taken from diagram B". The girth for throat is taken from the spaces 1-3'-5'-7' of pattern D. In this way all edges must fit together and a perfect fit should be made. Edges for assembling must be allowed extra on all patterns, and when the patterns are formed up as becomes your elevation views—these transitions should also have perfect planes along the base and miter lines. For this reason they should fit accurately and be easy to assemble, as well as make an artistic job.

Problems of this kind can be multiplied and when a person once has the proper solution, or key to their development, all of the others can be worked out similarly. The plan view is never necessary on all Y-branches that are on center, and as it is quicker and more accurate to use the elevation method. The plan method is only serviceable when the prongs are off centers, as flat on one side; the plan lines then become base lines while the elevation lines are altitudinals, and the slant lines are true lengths.

Educational Department

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

By Bruce V. Crandall

Why Read?

PART VIII

Why read? The question came to my mind after writing my last article for this magazine because I was talking almost entirely about things with which I had had no personal experience; all that I knew I had read. I had taken what another man, or other men, had said and with that I had built up my own thoughts and put them down on paper. There was a time when the reading of books was forbidden the common people. One of the finest things about our present day is that there is plenty of good reading matter which is easily obtainable and at so small a cost as to be within the reach of everyone.

How came reading and writing? It is an interesting story and one worth referring to when writing on the question of reading. Picture writing is so old as to be lost in the mists of the ages gone. Thousands of years ago men began to convey and record their thoughts by the means of crude pictures from which came the characters from which our alphabet has been built. Our alphabet is not the invention of some man or group of men. It is like almost everything else, the result of long slow growth. We, as humans, build on our experiences, and from the first crude signs made by primitive man tens of thousands of years ago has come what we call an "alphabet." The word comes from the Greek. The first two letters in the Greek alphabet are Alpha, which corresponds to our A, and Beta which is the same as our B; and from these two words, Alpha Beta, comes our word Alphabet. It is a good deal like the way we refer to our Alphabet as the A, B, C's. It is another illustration of how things grow.

These characters of the alphabet were the necessary forerunners of our reading of today but long before we had books men carved the letters of the alphabet on stone and with quill pens wrote on parchment, or with the ancient stylus wrote on wax tablets. No wonder so few people read anything in the centuries back of us. It is only a few hundred years ago that the printing press and type came and with it the making of books brought with it the spread of knowledge. Typesetting machines and printing presses driven by power have made the cost of reading small indeed.

A book is not some fetish to be viewed with suspicion but simply a vehicle for transmitting the thoughts of one person to thousands of others. In the old days of ancient Greece before the coming of writing, to say nothing of books, it was the bard

who, by word of mouth, repeated what was known of the history of his tribe or nation. It was in this way that the epic poems of Greece grew and were preserved until the coming of writing. All of this is only the very briefest glance at what has gone before but it gives us a little perspective in our sketch of reading.

Why Read the Boiler Makers' Journal?

To get right down to the present time, in fact, to what I am writing and what the reader of this journal is getting: What is the reason for this publication for which I write these words? Why should what appears in these pages each issue be read? Why read at all? These questions are worth answering and have a very important bearing on the whole question of labor organizations. An organization grows, develops, makes progress, measures its success and usefulness according to the knowledge and good judgment of its members. The active work of any organization is carried on by its officers, but who elects the officers? The members of the organization determine who their officers shall be, and if they select them in ignorance the organization is bound to suffer. The whole future of labor organization rests with the individual member.

It is most necessary then that the individual member should keep himself informed, and it is for that very reason that most labor organizations have established an official journal such as the one that the reader of these words is now holding in his hands and is reading. There is an old saying that "One man can lead a horse to water but a whole army cannot make him drink." How it does apply to the individual member of an organization. About a dollar a year takes the journal of his own Brotherhood to his door but a million dollars worth of effort on the part of the officers cannot make him read it. Yet this particular journal is edited and published for the express purpose of benefitting the organization and, therefore, every member of it. Yet every member does not read it; in fact, there are a good many who do not and they lose thereby and so does their organization. I don't know of any substitute for a journal of this kind. Certainly we could not go back; we would none of us want to go back to the days of ancient Greece where all knowledge was passed on by word of mouth and Brotherhood journals were never dreamed of and ninety-five per cent of the people were slaves. Yet nothing any more than writing and reading has been responsible for the dissemination of knowledge, and knowledge has been the cause of freedom. Knowledge is nothing but the getting of the truth

for ones self. What is that saying: "For ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free?"

Some men read because it is a pleasure to do so. I enjoy reading far beyond the average man. I have been reading the Brotherhood journals for many years, all of them that have anything to do with railroading, and yet, that has been but a very small percentage of the reading that I have done. While railroading has been my special work I certainly have not confined my reading to that field. I don't expect the reader of this journal to do the reading that I do, though I do know a good many railway employes that are exceedingly well read on a great variety of subjects. But any man that is a member of a labor organization owes it as a duty to himself and his family to not only read his journal but to study it.

Wide Reading Helps Solve Life's Problems

Our civilization becomes each year more complex, more problems arise, and the only way of meeting them as we should is to study them and inform ourselves to the fullest extent. We cannot confine ourselves to the reading of only our own journal—we must broaden our point of view so that we may all live together understandingly. We owe a certain duty to society as good citizens and every one has a part to play, but we cannot play that part unless we have an understanding of the problems of living together as humans. We should know many things which we cannot get except through books, but to discuss this question will have to be left for another time. We have space only for the briefest reference to the Brotherhood journals.

The Tasks of the Editors

What are the objects of the Brotherhoods? I must take it for granted that every reader of this journal is acquainted with the objects of his organization. One of the problems of an organization is to keep the members in touch with each other and keep them informed as to what is going on within their own organization and what is going on outside that may concern them as members. It is for this reason that the official journals are published and sent to each and every member. While the editors seek to make the journals interesting and readable, their first business is to make them informative. The Brotherhood journal is not issued to be entertaining or humorous; it is a serious undertaking and should be so regarded by the members. A lesson is to be learned here from the business man. There are hundreds of trade papers published dealing with the happenings and problems of particular businesses. The wide awake successful business man not only reads the trade paper in his own particular line but he studies it, takes it home with him and in the evening, or evenings, goes carefully through it. He finds out what is going on, what others in his line are doing, what government activities may be affecting his business, and what is transpiring in the busi-

ness world that may have some effect upon his own business.

The members of the labor organizations can take a lesson from the business man. The relations between railway employer and employe have become more complicated since the government has stepped in to a larger extent than ever before. The individual member of any organization should keep posted as to what is going on in this regard. His own journal is giving him the information from month to month and he should make it his own. We should not rely upon our opinions or prejudice in making decisions, we should know, and it is only by a regular study of this journal that one can keep informed. A well-informed and intelligent membership means that the affairs of the organization will be well handled and the individual will be therefore benefitted. Each member should keep informed as to conditions within his organization, and to do this certainly means a study of the journal. I am saying studying rather than reading because it is a matter of good business to study one's own problems.

Help the Editor, Should Be Your Slogan

Another thing about Brotherhood journals, they belong to the members and because they do, the members should not only study them but they should contribute to their interest out of their experience, perhaps not always for publication but with suggestions to the editor as to certain problems to be handled editorially. In an organization with thousands of members, and widely scattered, the journal becomes the one point of contact between all these tens of thousands of members. But if a member is to suggest or contribute he should have been a student of the journal. How often an editor gets a contribution or a suggestion in regard to something which has already been handled in the columns of the journal showing that the member has not been even reading his own publications as he should. Then, in contributing anything for publication, too often it is something written in a hurry—dashed off over night—and sent on to the editor without even a second reading. This might be all right with a man who is accustomed daily to writing for publication, but for a man who is spending his time working for a railroad it is wise for him to not only write and read over but to rewrite and read over many times that which he would have printed. He is not writing to fill up space; he is writing that he may contribute something that will be of real and lasting value to his fellow members. I have been writing for years and yet this particular article is the result of many years of study and observation on my part with a number of months of study as to what is the best thing to say on this question of reading. On top of all this I am spending a good deal of time to set down clearly my own ideas in order that they may be both readable and helpful. I realize, as I near the end of the space which I ought to take,

that I have left a great deal unsaid; it is really a large subject and worthy an extended series of articles.

Reading Suggests More Reading

There is one matter that I would particularly like to emphasize and that is that any article almost always suggests further reading and investigation. It is seldom that any man can read anything without coming across something new to him. It is the lazy man mentally that does not follow through this new line of thought and find out where it leads to. If a man studies what he reads he very naturally becomes interested in getting further information in regard to anything just mentioned or referred to. Then, too, don't ever read anything that seems to be worth while and lay it down only half understanding it. Study it—words, phrases and facts—until you have surely made it your own. After you have thoroughly studied your journal for the month glance it over again and fix the more important matters in your mind and take them in connection with what you have read before, and at your leisure, think things over until you can arrive at some conclusion on some of the more important matters that concern you and your organization but don't jump at conclusions or make up your mind without getting all the facts in the case.

There are a lot of other things to be said

but I don't like to get too lengthy, and I am afraid now that I have been preaching. I know that a lot of the railway employees are studying their Brotherhood Journals; I have discussed and questioned with them and probably most of what I have written I have gotten from my conversations at various times with various railroad men. I do want to say a word in regard to the editors of the Brotherhood Journals. I know most of them personally and have discussed with them many times the problems connected with their editorial work. I know of no group of men who are working any harder on their particular problem than are they. They probably see better than anyone else the importance of and the possibilities in the Brotherhood journals. In the twenty and more years that I have been reading them I have seen a large improvement in their editorial content, and they are to be highly complimented on the work done. They are anxious to make further improvement, and to my mind the possibilities of doing this lie in the reading of the journals by more members and the careful studying of each issue by every man who reads them. Then, too, there is this about a Brotherhood journal that is different from any other publication—it is yours. And being yours, you have a responsibility for its welfare and a part to play in its further upbuilding and future usefulness.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Cut-Throat Competition Leads to Monopoly

The most important difference between the two kinds of competition, "cut-throat" and "old fashion," which have been compared in the last short story, is still to be mentioned. Under old fashion competition there is little temptation to form a monopoly but under cut-throat competition that temptation is often irresistible. That is, old fashioned competition is stable and tends to be perpetual, while cut-throat competition is unstable and disappears altogether by turning into monopoly.

This happens because competitors are cutting each others' throats and losing money, so some competitors sooner or later see that there is no hope to secure the large sales necessary to make their business worth while. They sell out. This reduces the losses for the rest. But even so, the tendency of the price to fall is not hindered. Cut-throat competition tends to lower the price so long as there are any competitors left. When this crowding out of competitors is completed there is only one producer left and he, at that moment, becomes a monopolist. Or else, before this can happen, the other competitors offer to combine and a big corporation or "trust" is formed. In either case competition stops and monopoly takes its place.

It is largely because of decreasing costs,

and the cut-throat competition which results from decreasing costs, that there is so much tendency in modern industry to monopoly, mergers, "trusts," and "big business."

After the monopoly is established it usually raises the prices which had been reduced under cut-throat competition.

During the time when cut-throat competition lasts, it keeps prices low and the consumer gets the benefit, while the producers are often ruined. But while the consumer temporarily gets such unduly cut prices, in the end he gains nothing by the ruin of producers.

In the long run investors will refuse to build railways or start industries where cut-throat competition is likely to follow. For instance, enforced railway competition has sometimes resulted in checked railway enterprise. Years ago when two or more people believed in competition without any reservations there often sprang up in the same city different competing telephone companies. This proved a nuisance to the public and invariably the companies would consolidate after a time. Nowadays few people want unrestricted competition. Telephone, water, gas, electric light and power companies and railways are now allowed to be monopolies but are regulated.

Monopoly is thus often a good thing rather than a bad thing, because it keeps

costs from being duplicated. Even in industry in general the consumer is finding big business better for him than little business. Ford and the Radio Corporation of America get rich but they do so by lower prices than could be got by small competing concerns.

It is largely in recognition of such facts as these, and in order to encourage investment, that patents and copyrights are given. These are monopolies expressly fostered by the government.

Trusts, pools, and rate agreements due to the necessity of protection from cut-throat competition, are like the protection given by patents and copyrights. It promotes new enterprises. The anti-trust measures, in so far as they aim to compel competition, do not take these facts into account.

A great number of enterprises today require large capital investments and operate under conditions of decreasing costs. Unless trade agreements are permitted under proper regulations, such kinds of large scale busi-

ness are hindered or made impossible. Capital will not be sunk in what may have to run at a loss under cut-throat competition. Restrictive measures should evidently be directed toward the control of monopolies and combinations, not to the restoration of cut-throat competition.

There is still an immense field in which the older form of competition holds sway; that is, in which cost increases with increased production. In such cases competition is still the "life of trade" and affords a safeguard for the consumer against exorbitant prices. Such competition needs no regulation to prevent "unfair," cut-throat practices. The only important kind of regulation needed for such temperately competitive business, is inspection to insure the proper quality of the products offered to the public. But cut-throat competition is the "death of trade" and needs a different kind of regulation. Industries subject to cut-throat competition need to be enough protected to attract capital and enough regulated to keep prices reasonable.

Co-Operation

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION ON THE UP-GRADE

Several million Americans are reached by the co-operative movement, despite the small degree of co-operative development in this country as compared with European countries, according to a special study of the movement by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Total membership in co-operative stores, housing societies, restaurants, boarding- and lodging-houses, bakeries, credit societies and workers' productive societies, is estimated at more than 700,000 for 1925, and the business conducted by these co-operatives at more than \$300,000,000. The study does not include the agricultural co-ops of the United States, which in 1924 had an estimated membership of \$2,025,000.

The fastest growing phase of co-operation, covered in the report, is the credit branch. The credit-unions which reported, made in 1925 loans aggregating more than \$20,000,000. Loans extended by all known credit societies in the United States in 1925 probably exceeded \$30,000,000 and their membership is estimated at 170,000. These societies returned in dividends more than \$450,000.

The housing co-operatives, according to the report, are concentrated in New York City, with one exception. "The dwellings pro-

vided," it says, "are noteworthy not only for the relatively small cost but also for the saving on upkeep, and most of the members express great satisfaction with the co-operative plan. The organizations studied have provided living quarters for 1,305 families and control property valued at over \$4,000,000."

The report shows that the consumers' societies are now on the upward trend, after a period of hard times, and are more than holding their own in membership, "real sales," capital and reserves. Nearly 25% of these societies had sales of \$100,000 or more in 1925. 72% of them had a profit averaging 3.9% on the 1925 business. Despite a trend away from the former emphasis on high dividends and a noticeable concentration on the building up of adequate reserves or using the surplus for expansion, the report shows that more than \$750,000 in dividends was distributed to members by the societies which paid dividends. This was an average return of 3.8% on the basis of sales. If dividends be figured on capital, as is usual in private business, the earning power of these co-op stores is shown to be as high as 29.3%.

CO-OPERATE TO BUY GAS

America, land of automobiles, has made its most recent contribution to the co-operative movement in an appropriate form. Gasoline has become almost a household necessity, and it is in the co-operative buying of gas that consumers' co-operation in this country has seen one of its most remarkable

developments. The movement has taken shape chiefly in agricultural districts, where the farmer is applying to the purchase of gas and oil the lessons which co-operation has taught him in other fields.

It is scarcely five years since the first co-operative gasoline company was started in

Minnesota, and today there are thirty-seven established throughout the state with a central purchasing agency at Minneapolis. The more successful of these societies show phenomenal earnings, says the magazine Co-operation. The Central Co-operative Oil Association of Owatonna, for instance, reports net profit for 1926 of \$37,279 on a total

capital stock of only \$18,800. Thirty-three thousand dollars were distributed to its patrons at the close of the year.

The Freeborn County Co-operative Oil Company at Albert Lea, Minn., reports a gross business of \$231,484, on which a net profit of \$30,446 is recorded. The capital stock of this cooperative is only \$20,175.

CANADIAN CO-OPS INCREASE SALES

Some idea of the advance of consumers' co-operation in Canada is given in the 1926 statistics for 20 Canadian co-operative store societies published in a recent issue of the Canadian Co-operator. Of the 20 societies the oldest has been in operation twenty and one-half years, and the next oldest eighteen years. The youngest is three years old. Combined membership of these co-ops is 7,804, and sales for the year aggregated \$3,358,162, which was an increase of \$399,172 over the figures for 1925. Every store reported a net profit, and nearly all of them

paid interest on capital (ranging from 5 to 10 per cent), and dividends on purchases (from 1.8 to 10 per cent).

The merchandise handled varied somewhat for the different stores, but all except two included groceries. Dry goods, feed, flour, meat, boots and shoes, hardware, implements, twine, lumber, oil and coal were among the other commodities mentioned. A number of the co-ops made livestock shipments; others handled wheat, eggs, butter, fruits and vegetables, pulp wood and railroad ties.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING IN NEBRASKA

Net earnings of \$23,477 for the first two quarters of 1927 were reported to the Board of directors of the Farmers' Union State Exchange, Omaha, Neb., recently, whereupon the board decided to pay stockholders four per cent on their investment during the first half of the year.

The board of directors has been asked by two local associations to take over the co-operative stores which these associations are operating. The committees from the local associations pointed out that it would be possible under central management for better stocks to be carried in the stores and for better service to be rendered patrons.

News of General Interest

BRUTAL GUNMEN RULE PENNSYLVANIA STRIKE REGION

Constitutional government for the striking coal miners of western Pennsylvania is not functioning, but in its stead is the rule of the gunman and privately controlled coal and iron police, reenforced by the State constabulary and deputy sheriffs, who openly and honestly carry out the wishes of the coal companies, because they pay their salaries and feed them, is the charge made by William Collins, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, in a survey of strike conditions in western Pennsylvania. The survey has been sent to President Green of the A. F. of L.

Mr. Collins says of the strike situation:

"The intimidation methods follow the usual course where government is vested in the coal company. Pickets are threatened and arrests made upon the flimsiest of reasons (deputy sheriff says miner has no right to picket, and then arrests him for disorderly conduct). There are so many cases of this character that miners' officials have given up stating their cases in court and pay the fine of five to ten dollars.

Negroes Terrorize Miners' Families

"Hundreds of colored strikebreakers have

been brought from the cotton fields of South and West Virginia, and deposited in the center of the company houses, sometimes in specially built barracks, and in other cases in garages converted for that purpose. The free use of guns and knives among these strike breakers has had much to do with compelling many of the miners' families, who have lived in the same home in some cases for as long as thirty years, to get out. Where the union miner and his family have elected to stay, awaiting the outcome of the strike, they have been subject to abuses that have the hearty co-operation of the coal and iron police and the deputy sheriffs.

"To maintain these strike-breaking barracks, the bootleggers and prostitutes have had to play their part. When the striking miners have protested, because of the influence on their wives and children, to the prohibition and health officers, they are frank to say that it is impossible for them to get any evidence to convict.

Deputy Sheriffs Fight Strikers

"Deputy sheriffs bring in strike breakers in their automobiles and canvass the homes of the striking miners to get them to go to

work. When the miners' families in one mining property refused to get out of the company homes, the company tore the roofs off the tops of the houses. Water, gas and electricity, when owned by the company, has been shut off.

"This will be the third winter in the hills of western Pennsylvania, for nearly half of the 45,000 striking coal miners. The remainder have been on strike since April 1 of this year. They have great fortitude and courage, born out of the experience when there was no union in the coal fields and the miner and his family were practically outcasts.

"The powerful coal, steel and railroad interests, behind this practical lockout of the United Mine Workers, are working to the end that western Pennsylvania will allow no union conditions to prevail, the same as exists in the coal fields of West Virginia and Kentucky. In other words, if the social conditions of the miner in West Virginia and Kentucky are bad, western Pennsylvania must have the same social outlook.

Operators' Stand Held Untenable

"The Pittsburgh Coal Company (the largest individual producer of coal in the world) repudiated its signed contract in 1925 with the union miners on the ground that it could not compete in the markets with the non-union prices of West Virginia. This policy is untenable the moment it is analyzed. The moment any union official would agree to a reduction in wages to meet this unfair competition, what would prevent the West Virginia non-union companies from slashing wages again so as to maintain their hold on the market? To follow such a policy of wage cutting would reduce the miner to degradation and establish an industrial policy that is adverse to American concepts of industry.

"The miner recognizes that there are too many mines and too many miners. He figures if he can get 180 days' work, with a daily earning of about \$7.50, less the cost of his powder and his tools, that he will average a gross yearly earning of about \$1,200. In the meantime he has been educating his children to other lines of endeavor and in this way meeting the problems that have grown up with the mining of coal.

Mine Efficiency Now 50 Per Cent

"The mines in operating with strike breakers are about 50 per cent efficient on normal production of coal. The overhead cost of maintaining gunmen, coal and iron police and deputy sheriffs, easily offsets the difference between the union miners' scale of 77 cents per ton to the 65 cents paid to the non-union miner.

"The coal industry is one of the main sources of American industrial life. At present it is a sick industry, because of overdevelopment. Too many mines and too many miners. Coal is a raw material, that can be converted to many chemical by-products and electric power. There are plans if handled by able managers and financial experts, that in a few years would stabilize and regulate the coal industry. It will be impossible to advocate any change so long as the present managements think that the only way to meet the unfair market condition is by having long lay offs to clean the city coal bins, and cutting the wages of the miner until he becomes a total stranger to United States money and must live his whole life at the company store. It does not seem decent that the miner, who risks his life daily to produce coal, should be cheated out of at least a living wage. The various processes and uses that coal is being put to should not all be converted into the selling of stock and combinations of capital.

Labor Must Tell Story to Masses.

"There is a methodical, vindictive and un-American plan in operation in western Pennsylvania to destroy the miners' only protection, their trade union, against the present powerful combinations of capital. The public press has a duty to perform, to acquaint the American public of the truth of this industrial tragedy. The churches of America should furnish enough honest indignation against a social condition in these coal camps that allows for the contamination of the morals of innocent children. The American Federation of Labor must arouse the masses to the efforts that are being carried out in western Pennsylvania by union-hating interests that deny the striking miner the right to free speech, free assemblage and liberty for the pursuit of happiness."

NATIONWIDE CONFERENCE CALLED TO AID BITUMINOUS COAL MINERS

A convention of trade union representatives will be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 14 to devise methods to meet the attack against United Mine Workers by anti-union coal owners and their industrial, financial and political allies. The conference was ordered by the A. F. of L. convention, following a recommendation by the Executive Council in a special report on the miners' strike. Representatives of national and international trade unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies are urged to attend.

For more than six months the miners

have refused to accept wage reductions. They have battled for the cause of organized labor. They have been enjoined and evicted from their homes. Thousands of gunmen, who are deputized by the State of Pennsylvania, and who are paid by the coal corporations, are attempting to terrorize these wage workers throughout western Pennsylvania, where injunction judges and gunman rule have been substituted for law.

The report of the committee, which was unanimously adopted by the convention, follows:

"It pleases your committee to learn that

a settlement has been reached in the State of Illinois and Indiana that meets with the approval of the United Mine Workers. The conflict continues, however, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia. That this struggle is of great moment no one will deny and because of its tremendous importance your committee commends the Executive Council for recommending that a conference be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14. Your committee approves the recommendation and suggests that the conference convene in the Roosevelt Hotel on the above date. This

committee feels it incumbent on us to urge that the views of the Executive Council be executed by having a large attendance of national and international unions and representatives of city central bodies and state federation of labor in Pennsylvania meet with the officers of the United Mine Workers at Pittsburgh at the appointed time in order that those who would attempt to destroy the United Mine Workers of America may have it first hand that the labor movement of America stands squarely behind the miners in their struggle."

LABOR WARNED IT MUST PUT FAIR JUDGES ON BENCH IN WAR AGAINST INJUNCTION

Los Angeles, Cal.—Holding up the injunction as a grave and growing menace, particularly to labor's right to stop work when it wants to, Hope Thompson, Chicago lawyer, closely identified with labor and a student of the injunction issue, warned labor in a speech to the A. F. of L. convention here that it must not only fight for all possible legislation, but must see to it that fair judges are put on the bench.

"About forty years ago the first injunction in this country was entered in a labor controversy," said Mr. Thompson. "Injunctions, of course, were old things in business affairs and in regard to property rights, but it was a new thing in connection with labor controversies. Gradually the scope of that injunction idea spread. Little by little the employers appreciated the possibilities of it, and judges who were willing to do as these employers desired reached out a little further and a little further from time to time.

Strikes Now Banned

"About five years ago one of the federal courts issued an injunction in a labor controversy forbidding the men from quitting work. There had been a few isolated cases before. Within the last five years, over and over, the federal courts of the United States have issued injunctions which restrained labor unions from striking or threatening to strike.

"I submit to you that that is the greatest threat that faces organized labor today. The electricians of Chicago and a dozen other trades are told by the federal court in Chicago, you can not walk off a job when non-union electricians come on that job.

"In the Bedford Stone Company case, with which you are familiar, and in other cases that are cited in the report of your executive council, over and over we see this tendency growing larger and larger until it looms before you today as a threat to take away from you the only means you have in any labor controversy, namely, the right to quit work when you please.

Constitution Is Nothing

"You might ask, how can it be—how can such an unconstitutional decree be entered? I tell you it is entered and the stone cutter

today has to pack his tools and go out and cut the stone of this fellow over here, whether he wants to or not, because the stone came through interstate commerce—interstate commerce, the god of the courts!

"The Constitution is nothing, but not so interstate commerce, that gigantic, marvelous, wonderful thing that looms so high that its shadow falls across the land and tends to blot out the one great means that you and all workmen have for protecting yourselves in the struggle with employers.

"Fifteen years ago or so, some 18 States passed laws making it against public policy and illegal for employers to require employees to agree that so long as they were in the employ of that employer they would not join a labor union or continue as members of one. The supreme court of Kansas held the law sound, but the United States Supreme Court, in the *Coppage* case, reviewed the whole history of legal matters connected with that principle, denounced the statute as unconstitutional and with that fell all the statutes of a similar kind in these 18 States.

Beneficial Laws Destroyed

"Certain parts of the Clayton act were passed largely at the behest of the American Federation of Labor and of its former great president. Labor believed, when Sections 6 and 20 were written into the Clayton act, that it had secured the long-sought protection, but when the *Duplex* case went to the United States Supreme Court the court said it amounts to nothing, or substantially that, that it was merely a restatement of the law as it had been before and in that case and in the *Tri-Cities* case the United States Supreme Court just practically wiped Sections 6 and 20 out of the Clayton act so far as they were of any benefit to organized labor.

"Legislation is more friendly to labor than the courts, and the reason is clear. The legislators are elected and come among us with frequent short terms. They are more human. Many of them are not lawyers. You can get a lot through a legislature, but as a rule, if that law is humanitarian to any considerable extent, if it really protects working men, the courts will take a butcher knife

and cut it all to pieces. There is another reason why the courts are not as a class friendly to labor. In almost all cases the judges are lawyers who have served capital and capitalist interests. They have had a lifetime of training in that point of view. It is not a matter of dishonesty with them. It is

a bias that has been born and trained into them."

Election of Judges Important

Mr. Thompson urged labor to secure all the law possible, but he emphasized most of all that labor "give attention to the selection of judges."

Compilation of Labor News

LABOR TO MAKE INJUNCTION CHIEF CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Los Angeles, Calif.—American organized labor has launched its paramount issue through the action of this convention in declaring the injunction the most menacing threat to American liberty and in directing that a national labor conference be called in Washington to "make effective" the declarations of labor on this subject. The date is left to the executive council, which also may invite other bodies to participate.

That the injunction issue, as the result of action taken by the A. F. of L. convention here, may become a leading labor issue in the 1928 political campaign is the opinion of many leaders here. In fact, there is much indication that it will head the list of demands in labor's propositions to the national party conventions.

Definite Action Urged

The committee report, embodying the executive council's report on the question, calls for repeal of the Sherman and Clayton acts, for congressional and legislative limitation and definition of the powers of equity courts and for campaigns in favor of judges who will not abuse their equity power.

The national labor conference on injunctions makes two national gatherings ordered by this convention, the first having called for a national conference to assist the coal strikers, to be held November 14, in Pittsburgh.

Delegates in Hot Protest

The injunction issue called forth probably the ablest debate of the convention. The Bedford cut stone decision, branded by dissenting Supreme Court justices as bordering on involuntary servitude, was recognized as the warning which labor must heed if its liberties are to be saved from destruction, and it was this case that stirred the delegates to hottest protest.

There is little doubt that the injunction issue will be carried into every political contest of the coming year, down to local district contests.

Furuseth Opens Debate

Debate on the injunction ran through parts of two days. Opening the discussion, Andrew Furuseth condemned the misuse of the injunction and predicted a generation in chains unless the men of today make sure of freedom. "Equity is a beautiful name attached to a rotten thing," he said. "The decision in the stone cutters' case is, in my opinion, the most emphatic warning ever given to the people of the United States." He added, "Elect, not judges to construe, but legislators to legislate."

Matthew Woll declared that judges should not be absolved from blame. He pointed out that legislation alone will not reach the whole evil, since the jurisdiction of State courts is, in some States, defined in the Constitution. "Equity," he warned, "is the frankenstein that is eating up the liberties of our people. Both branches—legislative and judicial—are responsible."

Defy Writs, Woll Says

And then he launched a challenge. Referring to the fact that past conventions have adopted resolutions to defy injunctions, he said: "We have urged protest, but do we find it? Let us adopt the report; let us bring the issue dramatically, even tragically, before the entire population of our country."

The convention adopted the council's report calling a national meeting in Pittsburgh in November. President Green bitterly denounced the coal police and the Pennsylvania courts, saying he could not imagine such a situation except "in boss-ridden Pennsylvania." The meeting served notice on Pennsylvania political powers that such abuse must stop.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

Australia:

BASIC WAGE.—A comparative statement recently issued by the Trades Hall Labor and Research Bureau shows that there has been a reduction of the basic wage in four of the Australian States. However, in Perth, capital city of Western Australia, there has been an increase of sixpence per week, mak-

ing the amount allowed by the Arbitration Court for that district £4/0/6 per week.

Brazil:

INCREASED RAIL WAGES.—By Decree No. 5041, July 11, 1927, a new wage scale was authorized for employes of the South Western Railway, State of Bahia. This wage scale calls for an increase of from 24 per

cent to 32 per cent above the wages established in 1925.

Bulgaria:

REFUGEES' SETTLEMENT.—Practical work has progressed after the plan drawn by the Commissary of the League of Nations for a refugees' settlement in Bulgaria. Families have been endowed with seed, and the distribution of cattle and domestic animals is going on slowly. The settlement plan further provides for the distribution of plows, harrows, and other implements of farming.

Canada:

EMPLOYMENT.—A continued improvement in employment throughout the Dominion of Canada has been noted during the closing summer months, with 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers during July, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the preceding month. The improvement was common to all industries excepting logging, in which the decline was seasonable.

France:

IMMIGRATION.—Workers are at present entering France in much smaller numbers than they are leaving the country, the entrants for the week ended June 13 having totalled 335 as compared with 1,438 returning to their homes outside of France.

LEGISLATION.—Before adjourning at the middle of July, the French Senate finally passed the bill providing for social insurance, which places a tax of 10 per cent upon wages.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Official French figures indicate that the progressive decline in unemployment, which has been recorded

steadily since the first of March, continues. On August 13 the number of unemployed who were afforded relief in France was 14,889, made up of 9,782 men and 5,107 women, as compared with a total of 15,886, made up of 10,056 men and 5,830 women, for the preceding week.

New Zealand

IMMIGRATION.—Immigration returns compiled by the Department of Immigration of New Zealand for Parliament show that arrivals in New Zealand during the year ended March 31, 1927, were 14,943 from the United Kingdom and Ireland. This is the largest number since 1880, and of the total 11,239 were assisted in their transfer to New Zealand by the Imperial and Dominion governments.

Peru:

CONFEDERATION OF EMPLOYEES.—The presidents of the several employees' societies and unions, of which there are ten in all in Peru, have named a committee which is charged with the drawing up of articles of and for a General Confederation of Peruvian Employees.

Sweden:

UNEMPLOYMENT.—While the unemployment census shown on May 5, 1927, indicated that there were approximately 60,000 unemployed in Sweden, the number of applicants for employment registered on the books of the State Unemployment Commission on July 1, 1927, was only 15,200. Relief work was provided by the Government and local authorities for 6,966 on July 1, 1927, as against 8,276 on June 1.

CANADIAN OLD-AGE PENSIONS APPROVED BY ONE PROVINCE

Vancouver, British Columbia.—This province is the first to accept the Canadian old-age pensions act, which was passed by the Dominion Parliament in March, this year. Each province must accept the act before it becomes effective in that area. One-half of the pension is paid by the province and one-half by the Dominion.

The maximum yearly pension is \$240, where the applicant has an income of \$125 a year, but this is reduced by the amount of the income of the pensioner in excess of \$125 a year, which means that the maximum income of the pensioner, including the pension, may not be more than \$365 a year.

The applicant must be a British subject, must be 70 years old, have resided in Canada 20 years and five years in the province in which application is made.

"Income" for the purposes of the act means more than actual income received. Property of any description, whether pro-

ducing returns or not, shall be considered as producing 5 per cent per year on its value. The effect of this is that a house valued at \$2,500 has an income of \$125 per year. This will permit payment of the maximum pension, but as the value passes the \$2,500 mark the pension is reduced.

Pension is paid to both husband and wife. To discover the income of each the incomes of both is added and divided by two. In this way where both are living, a home or property valued up to \$5,000 may be owned without interfering with the pension.

"Several details of the act are unsatisfactory to organized labor, but the big thing at this time," said Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, "is a definite acceptance by the government of Canada of joint responsibility with the provinces in aiding aged and needy. We consider this legislation one of the most important steps in the past decade."

UNEMPLOYMENT MORE COSTLY THAN STRIKES

The market is flooded with books on the industrial question.

This indicates a growing interest by the public, as well as an increase of those who would solve the tangled dispute between

wage workers and the owners of capital, who are referred to as "capital and labor."

These authors include the rocking chair type. One of this gentry, in discussing strike losses, says:

"The amount of industrial friction resulting from the present methods of wage adjustments becomes apparent when the severe losses of both sides in the industrial warfare are considered. To give a single instance, the hard-coal strike of 1925 in America cost a loss of wages for 158,000 workers for 165 days, a total of well over \$100,000,000, while the loss of profits to the mine operators was probably the same amount."

The author has no solution, but he stoutly—and safely—demands that "something should be done."

His awesome figures are based on the supposition that when no strike exists in the anthracite fields, coal miners work six days a week, 52 weeks a year.

It would be nearer the mark to say these miners are always idle 165 days a year through an overdeveloped industry, lack of markets for coal, lack of cars, and other causes over which they have no control.

At the present time anthracite miners have a contract with coal owners, but unemployment is widespread in the hard-coal sections of Pennsylvania. This is unnoticed by industrial "experts" who write books.

In the soft-coal districts, coal miners generally lost as much time annually as they have lost since April 1, this year, when their present strike started.

These temporary shutdowns and group lay-offs are never referred to, though the

United Mine Workers of America constantly call attention to the wretched condition of this industry.

When miners resist a wage reduction and are compelled to strike, the "experts" call attention to the "loss of wages," though this loss is the invariable rule if no strike exists.

What is true of mining is true of practically every other industry. No basic industry operates 100 per cent during the year.

The Wall Street Journal made this acknowledgement in its September 1, 1925, issue:

"IF PRODUCTION IS KEPT WITHIN BOUNDS OF CONSUMPTION there will be no dividend cuts and no wage cuts. The country today can turn out more steel, more coal, more copper, more oil, more automobiles, etc., than the demand calls for.

"IF ALL THESE INDUSTRIES PERMITTED CAPACITY OPERATION, PROSPERITY WOULD BE SHORT LIVED."

It will be noticed that this financial authority recommends employers stage lock-outs—that they enforce unemployment—that greater evils may not result. The Wall Street Journal thus acknowledges that no basic industry dare operate full time. This was two years ago, when business was considered at its after-the-war peak, and at the same time that the anthracite miners' strike, referred to above, was on.

LITTLE DONE TO INVESTIGATE DANGERS OF SPRAY PAINTING, LABOR BUREAU POINTS OUT

Washington, D. C.—Despite widespread apprehension over the dangers to workmen from the growing use of mechanical sprayers in the application of paint, there have been only two investigations of the subject, the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics points out in an article in the bureau's Monthly Labor Review.

The first of these two investigations, says the Review, was made by N. C. Sharpe of Toronto University, in 1921. The second was a recent study by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor, the complete results of which have not yet been published. The Review goes on to say:

Proper Heating Necessary

"In the earlier study tests were made of the amount of lead in the air when the paint was applied to the surface of the wall without special ventilation and also when articles were painted in a cabinet with special exhaust ventilation. It was found that without ventilation there was a very decided lead hazard and also an increased hazard from the solvents and driers used in the paint, but that in spray painting in cabinets, if they were properly constructed and the ventilating equipment placed so that the spray was not drawn past the operator's face, the process is safe provided all the precautions used in other kinds of painting,

such as strict personal cleanliness, protecting food and street clothing from dust and spray, etc., are followed.

"Quick-drying leadless paints, such as lithophone paints and those with a pyroxylin base, are taking the place, however, of the lead paints. In a summary of the results of the Pennsylvania study by Dr. Henry F. Smyth it is stated that in many quick-drying and flat-finish paints we often have a lead hazard, especially in enamel paints, though in spray painting we find the lead hazard is diminishing as lithophone paints are coming more and more in use. This report deals largely, therefore, with the hazard from benzol, and the blood of 257 workers using lacquer, stain or substitute shellac, paint or enamel, or varnish, was examined for evidence of benzol absorption. No sprayers were found to be seriously ill as the result of their work, but 84 of the 257 examined were found to have a more or less disturbed blood picture indicative of benzol absorption or poisoning.

Solves the Present Danger

"The Journal of the American Medical Association, July 16, 1927, contains a reply (pages 227, 228) to an inquiry received in regard to the industrial hazard in painting by the spray method, in which it is stated that lead paint is being used less and less

in spraying, as the quick-drying paints are taking their place, and that in these paints the chief danger is in the solvents.

"As a safeguard against the inhalation of the vapors given off by the solvents in the quick-drying finishes, forcible removal of these vapors by means of adequate exhaust systems is advised, and warning is given

that open windows or skylights will not give sufficient ventilation in spray rooms. Such paints, it is said, should never be applied with spray guns in the open in a general workroom where other employes or other workers are exposed, as there is liable to be a serious fire hazard as well as a health hazard created."

UNORGANIZED WAGES BELOW LIVING LINE

Los Angeles.—"We regret the impression carried abroad by some reporters and commissions that high wages prevail generally," says the A. F. of L. executive council in its report to the forty-seventh annual convention.

"There are thousands of unorganized working for wages that are far below wages

necessary to maintain American standards of living," the council states.

"There are unskilled and unorganized workers receiving less than is necessary to maintain decent standards of living. The unions would gladly help these workers and we invite them to join our ranks for higher wages and shorter hours."

EYE ACCIDENTS COSTLY TO INDUSTRY

In a recent report, James A. Hamilton, Industrial Commissioner of New York, said: "In the huge bill every year for accidents to workers, injuries to the eye are one of the most serious and costly accidents. Only a few other injuries, such as maiming of the hand, arm or leg, cost more in money than eye injuries, and in actual loss to the worker and suffering beyond any handicap in his work, eye accidents probably stand first.

"In the year 1926-1927, among the compensation cases closed by the New York State Department of Labor, eye injuries alone called for compensation payments of \$1,703,235. This is exclusive of medical and hospital care, and represents compensation for only two-thirds of the estimated wage loss of the worker. There were 786 workers who permanently lost part or all the sight of one eye, and 2,150 who suffered injuries lasting more than a week, but whose sight was not finally impaired."

EASTERN RAILROAD JOINS SHARK WAR

New York.—The New York Central Railroad has joined the war against loan sharks. The railroad has issued an order instructing its paymasters to refuse to honor salary assignments which prove to be loans at usurious interest.

"In the future," said William Mann, as-

sistant attorney general of the railroad, "we shall investigate all salary assignments presented to us for payment. If we find that they have been obtained by loan sharks charging our employes usurious interest rates for loans we shall refuse to honor them."

SOCIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS DIFFER IN UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

Los Angeles.—Fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress to the A. F. of L. convention declared there can be no comparison between the two countries.

The visitors, Arthur Pugh and Will Sherwood, made this comment in discussing foreign commissions that have investigated industrial conditions in the United States.

Mr. Pugh said: "No comparison can be made between the continent of America—with great federated but largely autonomous states; its aggregation of peoples of different race and languages—and a country like Great Britain. The nature of our respective problems—economic, industrial and political—is hardly the same."

Mr. Sherwood said England is "cursed by a school of economists," who believe that low wages will improve industrial conditions. "This," he said, "is a reversal of the

policy of the A. F. of L. and of those in authority in Washington."

Mr. Pugh denied that the national strike in his country last year was an attack on government. "All that has been said on these lines in condemnation of the British unions," he said, "is part of the case which the government and the coal owners put forward to justify themselves at the bar of public opinion for the role they played in the mining dispute."

The anti-trade union bill, recently forced through Parliament by the Tory Government, was declared to be "the only example of repressive legislation which the trade union movement has known since the repeal of the combination laws in the first quarter of the last century."

Communists in the British trade union movement have been kicked out, declared

Mr. Sherwood. His own organization, the General and Municipal Workers' Union, had over 15,000 members in London branches who refused to sign a declaration that they are not members of the Communist Party.

"We cleaned up what was a dirty mess

by smashing these branches," the speaker said. "We reformed branches of loyal trade unionists on the theory that there is no room in our union for two authorities. We told them that if they can not obey trade union rules, out you go. And out they went."

LABOR DISPLACEMENT AFFECTS PROSPERITY

Los Angeles.—"Will the continued replacement of labor by automatic machinery load us down with chronic and steadily increasing unemployment?" asked Secretary of Labor Davis in an address to the A. F. of L. convention.

The cabinet official indicated that no trade is immune from this invasion, and the situation is of "the gravest importance to the employer and to the country at large."

"By the figures supplied me from the Bureau of Labor Statistics," he said, "I learn that from our increase in population in the last eight or ten years, it now should take 140 men to supply the needs of the country where 100 could do so. Instead of that, and in spite of our having 20,000,000 more people, the needs of the country are supplied with 7 per cent fewer workers than we needed in 1919.

"We lower national prosperity 7 per cent

if we permit 7 per cent of our workers to pass out of the consuming and buying market. In a way, whenever a man loses a job, we all lose at the same time. For business reasons we must keep our workers employed.

"In times past, the man whose place in industry was taken by a machine was left to his fate. He wandered as he could, without any help, into other occupations. Today we can not permit him to suffer distress incident to that period of sometimes painful adjustment.

"I believe public opinion will soon expect every employer to regard it as a duty to introduce no labor-saving machine without seeing to the continued employment of the men thrown out of work by the new machine. Otherwise, we do not 'save' labor, but waste it."

FORBIDDING STRIKES BY LAW DOES NOT BRING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Prohibition of strikes or lockouts by legislation is a futile means of attempting to avert industrial disturbances; getting both sides in a labor dispute together for discussion and conciliation, on the other hand, is shown to have been an effective means of governmental intervention in serious industrial controversies—these are some of the conclusions in a 400-page report on "Postponing Strikes," just published here by the Russell Sage Foundation. The report is based on a study, made by Ben M. Selekman, of the efforts to prevent strikes in Canada during the last eighteen years by means of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

In a foreword to the report, Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the Industrial Studies Department of the Russell Sage Foundation, says: "We seek not to bring enlightenment to Canadians, but to look across the border toward our neighbors' mines, railroads and factories, and to ask whether the act has accomplished its purposes satisfactorily and whether it can wisely be followed in this country.

Strike Ban Does Not Bring Peace

"The continuous and efficient service of public utility industries, under conditions fair to the employes, is essential to the welfare of the general community," Miss van Kleeck said, "but it can not be secured by the short cut advocated by many influential citizens in recent years—legislative limitations on the right to strike.

"The study of Canada's experience in postponing, and so averting strikes, was undertaken because in the United States the wage earner's right to strike in transportation systems, coal mines, public utilities or in any industry affecting large communities, is being challenged by a considerable section of the community and in the effort to prevent such strikes legislatures are repeatedly proposing and sometimes enacting laws patterned after the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act. These proposals are often based upon a mistaken idea of the actual scope and operation of this law."

Strikes Forbidden Pending Inquiry

The Canadian act prohibits declaration of a strike or lockout in mines, transportation systems or other public utility industries until a report on the dispute has been made by a board of conciliation and investigation and imposes fines for violations. A new board is appointed for each dispute and in each board a representative of the public presides, the other members being representatives of the employers and employes.

The report shows that in 536 disputes handled under the Canadian act 490 strikes (91 per cent) were ended or averted; during the same eighteen years, however, there were 425 strikes in which the act was completely ignored, and 40 per cent of the working days lost through all strikes were lost through disputes in coal mines.

On Canadian railroads, where conditions are fairly well stabilized, the report says,

the Industrial Disputes Act has worked well; in coal mines where instability and chronic irregularity of employment prevail, it has failed.

Failure Follows Coercive Policy

Contrasting the situation in the United States with that in Canada, the report says, "Just as the policy of conciliation pursued by the Canadian government has won the co-operation of labor in the administration of the Industrial Disputes Act, so the policy of coercion sometimes pursued by government bodies in the United States has intensified the opposition of labor to similar laws. The Canadian experience indicates that governmental bodies can obtain the best results in industrial disputes, not by threatening arrest, imprisonment or fines, but by intervening in a sympathetic and conciliatory spirit to find those terms upon which agreement may be reached."

Mr. Selekmán, the Russell Sage Foundation's investigator, points out that while the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act was drafted on the principle of compulsion, it has been administered largely as a measure to secure voluntary consultation and agree-

ment. Thus while 472 punishable violations of the law occurred in eighteen years, only sixteen of these were brought before the courts and none of these at the instigation of the government.

Boards Act as Peacemakers

Mr. Selekmán found that the Canadian boards of conciliation and investigation heard industrial disputes not as judges called on to render decisions, nor as investigators to discover the relevant facts for the education of the community, but as peacemakers called on to create a friendly and informal atmosphere which would help to bring about amicable settlements. No definite code of industrial principles has been laid down or developed to govern decisions of the boards.

Commenting on the apparent tendency of the boards to ignore the education of public opinion, the report says: "Canadian officials have frankly assumed that the community is not especially interested in knowing the truth in an industrial dispute but in avoiding any interruption of service that will jeopardize its comforts and routine."

NON-WAGE EARNERS IN CANADA LEARN VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

Montreal.—Employers in industry and commerce, men of the professional classes and farmers in Canada have learned the lesson of the need of organization much more effectually than the wage workers, according to a special report of the Dominion Bureau of Labor. Associations having for their object the promotion of the economic interests of their members (other than labor organizations) number 2,455 and have a total combined membership of 1,498,524. The number of these associations increased by 514 during the past year, and their membership increased by 259,712.

This rapid increase of organization among the employing, professional and farming classes makes the increase in the membership of wage workers' organizations—about 12,000 during the past year—look small. In fact, these other associations in one year added to their membership a number not far short of the total membership of all the trade unions in the country, interna-

tional, national and sectional—this latter total being 274,000. Other classes are certainly setting an example to wage workers. More of these associations have been born since the outbreak of the Great War, and their rapid growth at least indicates that their members have found organization valuable.

Included in the totals of 2,455 associations with 1,498,524 members are the co-operative groups, which comprise 1,155 societies and 474,160 members. The largest co-op is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers (the Pool), which last year marketed 180,000,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000,000 bushels of coarse grains. Exclusive of the societies for co-operative buying or selling, there are 1,300 associations, with a membership of 1,024,364, not far from four times the membership of the trade unions. These latter associations cover manufacturing, construction, transportation and communication, wholesale and retail trade, amusement, various branches of agriculture; professional, technical and scientific men, etc.

STEP-AT-A-TIME PLAN URGED BY HARD-HEADED BRITISHERS

Blackpool, England.—The annual conference of the British Labor Party was marked by a demand for reforms along practical lines rather than for "Socialism in our time." This policy has always been urged by trade union members of the party who have placed little faith in declamation.

"The Labor Party is determined to present to the nation definite pledges of workable reforms rather than vague propaganda for a distant Socialist state," said Ramsey

MacDonald. This moderate position aroused the wrath of Communists who were seated as members of the Labor Party. The Communists, however, were silenced by the waves of applause from their opponents.

Jack Jones, aggressive trade union member of Parliament from Wales, nearly wrecked the conference by this reference to the House of Lords: "The only reform I am willing to give the House of Lords is chloroform." The miner showed how the Tories would be entrenched if they secured more

power, which was favored by Premier Baldwin.

"I tell you as one within it," said Lord Arnold, "that the House of Lords will never give labor a fair deal. The House of Lords is blind to the signs of the times. It is callous, selfish, cynical, inconsistent, factious, obstructive, unscrupulous, and utterly reactionary."

The next general election is scheduled for 1929, but members of the Labor Party are challenging Premier Baldwin to "go to the country" now on his program of outlawing the unions and more power to the House of Lords.

The conference refused to favor British trade unions reopening negotiations with the Communist Internationale at Moscow.

SENATE'S POWER TRUST PROBE OPPOSED BY EXTENSIVE LOBBY

Washington.—A senatorial investigation of the power trust may overshadow the Teapot Dome scandal.

The probe is in charge of Senator Walsh of Montana, who was active in securing the recovery of oil lands that Secretary of the Interior Fall leased to private interests.

The power trust is a force in the National Capital. It lurks through Muscle Shoals legislation, is in the Boulder Dam proposal and opposes New York citizens who would have that State control its water power.

The Federal Trade Commission has already reported to the Senate that a half dozen giants dominate the vast power field and that by "pyramiding" through holding companies small groups are able to control billions of dollars invested in the electric industry. The commission told of one unnamed group which invested less than a million dollars of its own money but was thereby able, through holding companies, to

dominate "several hundred million dollars of investment" in a vast labyrinth of subsidiaries.

The Trade Commission went so far as to warn that such undue concentration of power endangered the financial stability of the entire electrical industry.

The Senate committee has a harder task than confronted it in the oil scandal. That situation only involved a cabinet official who spent money freely, two millionaire oil operators and a few associates. The present probe means that the secrets of the great power combinations will have to be exposed, as well as their political activities, slush funds and intrigues that have been woven into and around the nation's economic, political and social fabric.

That the committee will face opposition is indicated by the snarls that followed suggestions that the oil leases be investigated.

A LABOR LIGHT BRIGADE FIGHTS ON

Belleville, Ill.—This city is the scene of one of the most bitterly fought strikes in the history of this State, inaugurated one year ago. The 226 employees of the Belleville Stamping and Enameling Company and the Roesch Enamel Range Company went on strike to obtain recognition of their newly organized union.

All of the tactics employed by the "open shoppers" were resorted to, including the injunction writ. Only five of the 226 strikers deserted and went back to work.

Judge Crow Orders Young Girls to Jail

Circuit Judge George A. Crow of East St. Louis was the handy man for the non-union manufacturers in this crisis. He gave the "open shoppers" everything they demanded, even to jailing girls less than 16 years of age who were accused under flimsy pretexts of violating his injunction writ.

In all Judge Crow meted out punishment to twenty-seven strikers. Eighteen received fines and nine were sentenced to jail. Organizer Ed Carbine, well known to trade

unionists of the Middle West, received a sentence of four months in jail. Appeals are pending in the Appellate Court. Attorney Charles A. Karch and A. C. Lewis, chief counsel of the Illinois Mine Workers, are handling the cases for the union.

But the Judge Has Lost His Job Meanwhile

Judge Crow also has been retired from the bench through the vigorous activity of the trade unionists of Belleville, East St. Louis and adjacent territory. His defeat was brought about in the Republican primary election last spring after he had wielded czar-like powers over the lives, welfare, happiness and destinies of the working people of this part of Illinois for eighteen years.

The outcome of the cases to be heard before the Appellate Court October 4 is expected to determine the constitutionality of the injunction limitation act, following probable appeal to the State Supreme Court. The act was passed by the 1925 General Assembly, but its constitutionality has yet to be passed on.

COMPANY "UNION" IS HELPLESS TO SET STANDARDS FOR LABOR

Los Angeles.—"Because of its isolation, the company 'union' can not be a standard-making force," says the A. F. of L. Executive Council in its annual report.

"To have the authority or capacity to establish standards for a group necessitates

independence of thought and action, guided by social vision. These qualities the company 'union' does not possess. It is an agency for administering the affairs of the company and is not an economic and social force.

"Company 'unions' do not sponsor great moral or social issues; they do not participate in community or national affairs; they do not participate in fundamental decisions in their own industry affecting workers directly; they do not even participate on an equal footing in the decisions concerning them within their own company; they do not venture to give management the benefit of their own work experiences which are invaluable in evaluating technical procedure and in knowing when and how changes are necessary.

"Some corporations which have organized company 'unions' are spending considerable money on employee representation and welfare work. In addition to these inducements they add group insurance, old age pension and employee stock ownership plans.

Obviously, the purpose of these corporations is to control and influence the worker so that he will be bound to his position. In binding him in this way he is compelled to forego the exercise of fundamental rights.

"This is the price the workers must pay for the paternal care which corporations exercise over them. Through such a process they are called upon to surrender certain fundamental rights, such as freedom of decision and action. Such a policy is contrary to public welfare and to the advancement of individual interest.

"The question at issue here is not one that should be decided by conflict—unless employers force that course. It is a serious problem that must be met by individual unions as well as the labor movement as a whole."

CANNING SEASON MEANS HARD WORK AT LOW PAY TO HOSTS OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS

Washington, D. C.—You who are now subsisting largely out of the can—partaking of canned tomatoes, canned corn, canned peas, etc., hardly dream of the labor entailed in the tinning of your food. The canning season is ending. In nearly every State where truck farms are abundant thousands of women and children have slipped and sloshed about in steaming hot peeling and cooking rooms, preserving the vegetables for next year's consumption. Without their labor grocers and delicatessen stores would have little to offer. The number of cans they helped to fill, if laid end to end, would reach nearly to the moon.

Unlike the migration of the hop pickers from London to Kent, there is little holiday spirit about this work. The women take their children along, eager for the hard work, often under unsanitary conditions, so that the money they earn may add to the parental earnings.

The annual stream of migratory workers—Polish oyster shuckers from Baltimore, Italian pea pickers from Philadelphia, negro cannery experts from the eastern shore—this year as in the past has flowed to the shore or into the fields to garner and to can. Sea food or farm food all goes into the tin can, the food of a nation.

Familiar scenes to them, but outlandishly bizarre to the stranger in the canneries have again been enacted. Farm wagons creaking with the burden of their produce, vivid red blotches of the waste on the roads leading to the tomato canneries, the stench and the heat, all these are flashes of a remarkable food industry, all unorganized.

Delaware, one of the big canning States, has more women employed in the food factories than in any other industry. Despite the hygienic value of inspection most States exempt canneries from the regulations of the labor law. California is an exception. There health rules are rigid, and a minimum wage of \$16 must be paid. In Delaware only

one-fourth of the women can even earn the minimum set for the Pacific Coast. They work longer and harder, often 70 and 80 hours a week, for less pay. This antiquated and dangerous practice needs investigation and public outcry.

Shocking conditions are still being observed in the camps in some instances. Women and children are huddled in long, low, single-story sheds. Only a small window and a door give access to the outside. There is only room to sleep. Double deck bunks with hay provide quarters in some. In other camps rusty iron bedsteads are provided.

Despite primitive conditions some workers, especially the Polish colonies, manage to maintain order and cleanliness, but this is the exception. Washing and cooking are carried on in the open yards or the cook sheds. After their arduous labors the women must cook for their families. Some bring their own laundry tubs so they can wash their much bedraggled clothing after the day in the vat room. Home-made stoves of brick are sometimes constructed. Workers in some places build their own bake ovens to have good bread to eat.

Sanitation leaves much to be desired. Water supplies are inaccessible and inadequate in many cases. Pigs roam in the yards and children swarm everywhere when not helping mother to peel the tomatoes and other vegetables.

STEEL CARS FAVORED BY ORGANIZED LABOR.

Los Angeles.—Steel cars exclusively in the postal service was called for by the A. F. of L. convention.

"This legislation," the committee reported, "is urgently required to protect the lives of railway mail clerks, many of whom work in antiquated and unsafe wooden cars and are subjected, therefore, to unwarranted hazards."

NO MAN CAN STAND ALONE

By Merle Thorpe

Editor "Nation's Business," Published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

There are many who profit from the work of their organizations, yet who glibly disavow any interest in group endeavor. Their interest changes from apathy to antipathy. They "haven't time," or they "make a contribution," or declare that they'll have nothing to do with an organization "which is run by a clique."

They are the unwitting economic "throwbacks," freaks who have sloughed off generations of development and reverted to form. They become selfish members of a community or trade, suspicious of each other, as it was in the beginning of things.

Such men lose materially and spiritually.

Set this down as gospel: The work of the world today is being done by groups.

The individual, no matter how strong as an individual, is weak without the strength of his group. And the beauty of American organization is that individuality is stimulated, not suppressed.

Roosevelt declared truly that every man owes something to his trade or profession—not a dole in the form of dues, but his best thought and inspiration. And Kipling, about the same time, viewing us and his own people with the eyes of a seer and prophet, remarked that the hope of the nation lay in "the everlasting teamwork of every bloomin' soul."

Mavericks in business are picturesque but abnormal. Biologists classify throwbacks as freaks.

In this world of modern business with its complexities no man can stand alone.

BUFFALO LOAN SHARKS OPERATE UNDER NEW PLAN.

Buffalo.—The old-type loan shark in this city has been replaced by four "salary purchasing companies," according to a report by the Buffalo Better Business Bureau. The companies are said to be linked up with a loan organization that has headquarters in Atlanta.

The borrower signs an agreement to return in two weeks the original loan plus interest, which is figured at the rate of about 240 per cent. As the borrower can seldom meet this charge, he is carried along, paying the interest every two weeks and invariably increasing the amount of his loan. The borrower is sent from one company to another until he becomes so involved that usually he is forced into bankruptcy.

Threats of exposure have prevented borrowers from rebelling against these methods.

Poetical Selections

HE TRIED

By Edgar A. Guest

He didn't succeed—
For the deed
Was too much for his strength and his skill.
We know, now it's done,
That he couldn't have won,
But some day we know that he will.
He didn't achieve the far goal,
At the last he was driven aside;
But this you must say
To his credit today,
He didn't succeed, but he tried.

He didn't succeed
As you read
That another has taken the crown,
There is this you can add
In behalf of the lad
Who struggled out there and went down:
Some time he will stand at the top
And gain what today was denied;
Out there in the heat
He encountered defeat,
He didn't succeed, but he tried.

It is not what you gain
From the strain
That marks you as bad or as good;

It is not what you do
That brings credit to you,
But the thing you would do if you could.
The dream you have cherished and sought,
In that is all merit and pride.
At the end of the way
God shall smile—you can say,
"I didn't succeed, but I tried."

THE TEST

By Edgar A. Guest

God won't ask if you were clever,
For I think He'll little care
When your toil is done forever.
He may question: "Were you square?
Did you do the best you could do
With the knowledge you possessed?
Did you do the things you should do?"
That will be your earthly test.

God won't ask what sort of labor*
Life commissioned you to do,
Were you richer than your neighbor?
Of the many or the few?
But you knew what right and wrong were,
What was bad and what was good,
And you knew what weak and strong were;
Did you do the best you could?

Were you skillful, were you daring,
 Were you brilliant? What of those?
 All the medals you are wearing,
 Once in death your eyelids close,
 Will remain on earth behind you;
 All you'll ever take away
 Is the soul which God assigned you
 For its tenement of clay.

There the great may be the humble
 And the poor may be the rich;
 And the weak and frail who stumble,
 And the digger in the ditch
 May receive eternal glory
 For the good they tried to do;
 God shall smile to hear your story
 If you lived to what you knew.

Smiles

Just Proving It

"Hey!" chidingly roared the landlord of the Mansion House at Ten Degrees. "What d'ye mean by flinging a stone through my winder, contaminate you?"

"Why, a fellow at the depot told me the hotel was only a stone's throw from there, and, by George, he was right!" replied the offending guest.—Exchange.

Definition

In one of New York's public schools the other day this sentence appeared in the reading lesson:

"The king and his escort passed by."

"Now," said the teacher, "who can tell me what is meant by an escort?"

A small, freckled-faced boy raised his hand, and in the vernacular of the East Side said:

"It's a feller what's got a girl and he takes her out walking."

Has One

"Could I interest you in this lightning pocket calculator?" inquired the gentlemanly salesman.

"Nothing doing!" exclaimed the weary commuter. "My wife attends to that job every night!"

Shorter Hours

Casey met Kelly attired in his Sunday clothes.

"Are ye wurrkin' today?" queried Casey.

"No," said Kelly. "We declared a shtrike yisstiday."

"For more pay?"

"No. For shorter hours."

"Oi don't blame ye! Oi always maintained that sixty minutes wuz too much for an hour—an' Oi hopes ye wins!"

Time to Move

Workmen were making repairs on the wires in a schoolhouse one Saturday, when a small boy wandered in.

"What you doin'?"

"Installing an electric switch," one of the workmen said.

"I don't care," the boy volunteered. "We've moved away, and I don't go to this schol any more."

The Other Way Around

The card in the window bore the printed legend, "Shoes Repaired," so in went the small boy.

He put a pair of men's shoes on the counter and said:

"Father says will you mend them? And can we have 'em back on Tuesday?"

"What's to be done to them?" inquired the repairer.

"Soled and heeled and stretch 'em," answered the boy.

"Stretched, eh? Where do they pinch him?"

"They don't," was the laconic reply. "He pinched them."

Handicapped

A stranger nudged me in the ribs at the picture show the other night.

"Say," he whispered, "I guess my life has been wasted, after all. I've had three wives and I never kissed any of 'em the way that feller's doing it."

"Is it too late?" I murmured, endeavoring to register sympathy.

"It is," he returned sadly. "I am troubled with a shortness of breath."

Why He Left Early

Algernon—I was showing Angelica some boyhood pictures of mine last evening.

His Roommate—Yes?

Algernon—And when she came to one of me sitting on my father's knee she remarked, "Oh, who is the ventriloquist?"

The Beefer "Biffed"

'Twas a restaurant near the railroad station. The young man decided to impress his girl. Calling the waiter, he said:

"Garcon, I want an extra nice cut of roast beef for two. Give my regards to the chef. Tell him to put the slightest tinge of garlic on the edge and make sure it is juicy. I will not have it rare; on the other hand, it must not be too well done—just right tending to medium in the center. Plenty of gravy. Be sure and instruct the chef relative to my order. That is all."

"Sure," said the waiter. "Coitanly." Then he shuffled to the dumb-waiter at the rear, whistled down the tube and shouted:

"Hey! Joe! Two on da roasta' bif!"

Strictly Private

He was a newcomer to the bank and, consequently, found his duties rather hard to remember; but all this was forgotten when he received his first pay envelope.

In a businesslike manner he quickly checked the contents before signing the receipt. Then his eye caught the words underlined in black:

"Your salary is your personal business and a confidential matter. It should not be disclosed to anyone."

The new clerk grinned as he picked up a pen and signed his name. Below he added briefly:

"I won't mention it to anybody. I am as much ashamed of it as you are."

Too Slow

Having wheezed laboriously over equally ancient rails, the ancient engine jolted to a restful spot at no place in particular.

Time passed tediously. Passengers looked out of the windows or drew their hats down over their eyes and tried to forget it.

When half an hour had elapsed the conductor came along.

"Hi, conductor," called one passenger. "As near as you can tell, what's the trouble?"

"We're taking in water," was the explanation.

"Well, why on earth don't you get another teaspoon?"—Exchange.

Getting Ready for Emergencies

An Indian brave walked into a drugstore at Cass Lake, Minn., and asked for the proprietor.

"Wantum pint medicine whiskey," he grunted.

"Now, look here, Rain," protested the druggist, "you know I run the risk of going to jail if I sell you whiskey. I might take a chance if you were sick, but you don't appear to be sick."

"Ump!" grunted the Indian. "Squaw have papoose plenty soon."

"Oh, that's different!" said the druggist.

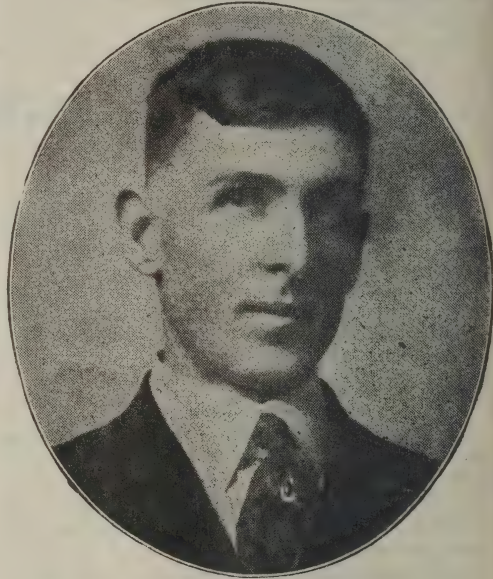
The Indian proceeded to walk out with the bottle under his arm.

"How soon you expect papoose, Rain?" the druggist asked him.

"Don't know," grunted the Indian. "No gottum squaw yet."—Selected.

Lodge Notices

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY
PUBLISHED



H. I. Clark, alias W. Parcell.

A reward of \$150.00 will be paid for the arrest or information leading to the arrest of Harry I. Clark, alias Walter Powell, or some other alias. A United States warrant has been issued for this man. He is traveling with a girl, eighteen years old, light complexioned, blonde hair, whom he calls either Mary or Francis. His trade is a carpenter or concrete worker. Have any officer or government officer arrest this man and hold until they notify Sawyer A. Smith, U. S. District Attorney, Covington, Ky., or Department of Justice, care of J. M. Towler, Nashville, Tenn. The reward can be collected through Sawyer A. Smith, U. S. District Attorney.

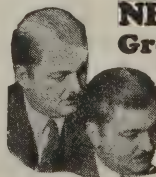
Hayden Lodge No. 707

Anyone taking up card of Brother J. V. Hayden kindly hold same until he pays board bill and room rent to Mrs. I. C. Huff, Hotel Star, Ponca City, Okla. Last report from him he was a member of Lodge 483, Alton, Ill. Please correspond with J. H. Winger, S., L. 707.

Grimes—Lodge No. 312

Anyone taking up the card of Brother W. M. Grimes, Reg. No. 97047, card out of No. 112, Mobile, Ala., please hold same and communicate with W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312, Selma, Ala. This brother left Selma owing a board bill. W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312.

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THE BOILERMAKERS' and IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

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INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER JOSEPH B. EASTMAN SEES ADVANTAGES IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP, PRIVATE OPERATION OF RAILROADS

Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission made a minority statement in connection with the report of the Committee on Public Ownership and Operation of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners at the annual convention of the association at Dallas, Tex., October 18-21. The future policy of the government toward the railway industry is of the deepest interest to every one of us and this discussion of the question that should be close to our hearts is worthy of your consideration. Commissioner Eastman's statement is as follows:

I do not find myself in agreement with the majority of the committee. The subject is, of course, one upon which a book might well be written. Even if I had the necessary erudition, I have no time for such a task, and I must therefore content myself with a brief and consequently inadequate outline of views.

The majority seem to feel, if I read their report aright, that public ownership and operation of public utilities would mean an entry by the government into the field of private business. There is no ground for fear on that score. These industries are very properly called, not private, but public utilities. They perform functions of the State. This has been recognized from the earliest days. I need rely upon no other authority than the Supreme Court of the United States.

The following quotations from its decisions are among many which might be cited. In *Olcott v. Supervisors*, 83 U. S. 678, 694, it was said:

"That railroads though constructed by private corporations and owned by them, are public highways, has been the doctrine of nearly all the courts ever since such conveniences for passage and transportation have had any existence."

In *Smyth v. Ames*, 169 U. S. 466, 544, the court said:

"A railroad is a public highway, and

none the less so because constructed and maintained through the agency of a corporation deriving its existence and powers from the State. Such a corporation was created for public purposes. It performs a function of the State. Its authority to exercise the right of eminent domain and to charge tolls was given primarily for the benefit of the public."

Cotting v. Kansas City Stock Yards Co., 183 U. S. 79, 94, further elaborated this view as follows:

"Again, wherever a purely public use is contemplated the State may and generally does bestow upon the party intending such use some of its governmental powers. It grants the right of eminent domain by which property can be taken, and taken not at the price fixed by the owner, but at the market value. It thus enables him to exercise the powers of the State, and exercising those powers and doing the work of the State is it wholly unfair to rule that he must submit to the same conditions which the State may place upon its own exercise of the same powers and the doing of the same work."

These quotations, with the exception of the last, relate to railroads, but the principle is the same in the case of all public utilities.

A Question of Practical Expediency

The question of public ownership and operation is, therefore, not one of theory respecting proper Governmental functions, but simply a question of practical expediency. Will better results be obtained if the State performs these Governmental functions directly or if it farms them out for private enterprise to perform under public regulation? The question in this country is now generally answered in favor of direct action by the State in the case of roads and bridges, water supply, sewage disposal and fire protection, for example, but not in the case of such Governmental functions as rail-

road, gas, electric and telephone companies perform. Before I undertake to discuss this very practical question, however, permit me to indulge in a word of caution.

The question is peculiarly one in which prejudice is likely to play a part, prejudice which may be and usually is quite unconscious. Aside from religion, there is perhaps nothing that so excites prejudice as the fear of being separated from the opportunity for profit. Under public ownership and operation of railroads and other public utilities the field for profit on the part of bankers would unquestionably be curtailed very materially.

Selfish Motives Urge Private Ownership

The officers of the private companies fear that they would be displaced or their salaries reduced. Certain of the directors may fear the loss of the lucrative opportunities which grow out of advance knowledge of coming corporate events. Those who furnish the private companies with supplies or services, often under the generous guardianship of holding companies, fear interference with existing profitable relationships.

Those who perform functions which are not strictly public but may be affected with a public interest, such as insurance, fear that more direct public interference with their affairs may be encouraged. Even we ourselves, as a part of the present system of private operation under public regulation, may possibly fear interference with our jobs.

All these, and many others which might be mentioned, are sources of prejudice, conscious or unconscious, against which those who wish to think soundly must be on their guard. So strong is this underlying prejudice that the question is seldom discussed without some degree of feeling, although I do not mean to intimate that the majority report is subject to such a criticism. A belief or disbelief in public ownership and operation has in fact become a shibboleth by which the conservative test political and economic sanity.

Public Ownership Does Not Mean Public Operation

Returning to the practical question, it seems to me that it should be divided before it is answered. Public ownership is not the same thing as public operation, and each can exist apart from the other. All the railroads of this country are privately operated, with the exception of one in Alaska, the lines which are operated by the Canadian National Railway, a few city belt lines, and one or two little lines that I think are operated by the War Department.

There are, however, a number of privately operated lines which are publicly owned, some by States and one by the city of Cincinnati. Moreover, a large share of the financial risk in the building of many other lines was assumed by public capital. All the subways in the metropolitan district of Boston are owned by either the city or the

State, and most of the subways in New York are owned by the city.

No Valuation Problem

The Boston subways are a good illustration of the advantages of public ownership. They were built by a public commission without a suggestion of scandal. The funds were procured at low rates of interest by issues of city or State bonds. They are leased to the operating company at an annual rental of 4.5 per cent, a rental sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds with something left over for a sinking fund which is already of substantial size.

The time will come in the not too distant future when they will be owned free from all debt. In the meantime there is no valuation problem, and no claim that the subways must earn anything more than 4.5 per cent on original cost, although they could not be built today for anything like that cost.

Substantial Advantages of Public Ownership

The substantial advantages of public ownership, as I see them, are low cost of capital; opportunity gradually to reduce or eliminate the capital charge without hardship upon the public in the process; and above everything else, I am inclined to think, freedom from the valuation nightmare.

Under the valuation doctrine the capital charges in the case of privately-owned utilities can apparently never be reduced or eliminated by any sinking fund or other similar provision; it is a perpetual millstone around the public neck; and it may double in weight without any change of the underlying property if the reproduction cost theory is finally sustained. In addition, the country must support a small army of valuation experts.

It may be argued that under public ownership the Government will in some instances be too timid about investing in new enterprises and in other instances too venturesome. The answer is that experience has shown that private capital is subject to the same criticism. We have been forced to rely upon public regulation to protect ourselves against these very dangers. I refer to the powers so frequently vested in public commissions to grant or withhold certificates of exigency and to require new construction. If Government can be trusted to police private capital in this respect, cannot it be trusted to police itself?

Favors Public Ownership as Future Policy for New Enterprises

As a policy for future application to new enterprises the arguments in favor of public ownership seem to me not only persuasive but convincing. Whether it is wise to apply this policy to enterprises already existing is another matter, and I shall defer the discussion of that question to the final paragraphs of this paper.

Public operation of public utilities is a much more debatable question than public ownership. The usual method of approach in studying the question, however, seems to

me quite inadequate and unsound. I refer to comparisons of the operations of publicly managed and privately managed properties. The conditions under which properties are operated vary so widely that it is practically impossible to make a scientific comparison of like with like.

Laboratory experiments under which conditions can be rigidly controlled are, of course, wholly impracticable. If you have doubt as to the difficulty of comparisons, try making a statistical analysis of the relative efficiency of operation of two privately managed utilities of the same kind, and see whether you can arrive at a result which will not be instantly and forcefully challenged on the ground of differing conditions. The field of selection in the case of publicly operated utilities is very narrow, whereas, in the case of privately operated utilities it is very wide. Much depends, when such comparisons are undertaken, as with comparisons of railroad rates, upon the preconceived notions of the investigator. Marked success will, in general, be exhibited in proving what it is set out to prove. In Cases of Some Railroads Could Public

Management Have Done Worse?

It is quite certain that whether public utilities are privately or publicly operated, some will be better managed than others and some, indeed, will be very poorly managed. Read, for example, the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission upon its investigation of the history of the Denver & Rio Grande and ask yourself whether public management could have done worse. I mention that report merely because it is recent. Many others might be cited. Even in the field of dishonesty and corruption it is easy to mention privately operated railroads and utilities which have held unenviably high rank.

The best method of approach to the question, it seems to me, is to consider what advantages and dangers the two forms of operation respectively present, and the extent to which the advantages can be cultivated and the dangers be avoided. Which form of operation, in short, offers the greatest opportunity for good results, all things considered?

Denies Money Is Best Incentive to Good Work

The advantage which is chiefly urged as a reason for private operation is well expressed by the following sentence from the majority report:

"Throughout the business world the best service is rendered when there is hope of reward, and the best commodity is produced when there is hope of profit."

Obviously money is the reward which the majority have in mind. Now I do not agree that money is the only or even the best incentive to good work. There is plenty of evidence to the contrary. But I shall try to meet the argument on its own ground. The owners—and by that I mean the stockholders—of a large private corporation are becoming, as the shares are more widely

distributed, less and less of an influence in the management.

The small stockholder cannot inform himself adequately as to the affairs of his corporation or attempt real control of its management. The present movement toward consumer and employee ownership of public utility shares may lessen the rigors of public regulation, but its tendency is clearly to make the board of directors a self-perpetuating body. It seems to me that the influence of the stockholders may largely be eliminated from consideration.

It must further be remembered that while money may be a reward of honest effort it has long been known as the "root of all evil." There are illegitimate as well as legitimate means of making money, and the illegitimate often promise a quicker and greater reward. In private business we depend upon competition to curb such tendencies, but in the public utility field the influence of competition is so limited and uneven that it can not be depended upon as a regulatory force and it tends, indeed, to become a prolific source of discrimination and abuse.

Railroad History Littered With Wreckage from Financial Fraud

The railroad evils which the Interstate Commerce Commission was at the beginning created to correct were almost wholly the results of competition. This history of privately-operated railroads and public utilities makes it clear beyond question that the greed for gain, if permitted full sway in these monopolistic enterprises, will yield much evil as well as good. Their record in the past is littered with wreckage from financial fraud and both business and political corruption.

The country found it necessary to devise some means of protection, other than competition, and where did it turn for such protection? That, it seems to me, is an extremely significant question.

In its need it turned from private enterprise to our Federal, State, and city governments. In other words, it sought protection from men in public life, where the majority say that the rewards "are dubious and the profits are not forthcoming by honest means." That the move was a wise one is generally conceded. No one now advocates private operation without an accompanying public regulation. But are there no disadvantages in such regulation?

Public Regulation Is Partial Management

I have been a part of public regulation for a long time, and I am confident in the belief that it is an effective instrument for good. Nevertheless it is a somewhat cumbersome and anomalous device. Regulation is partial management. It is quite idle to attempt to disguise that fact by fine-spun distinctions. Also regulation must operate in large part through the slow processes of judicial procedure.

An enormous amount of time and effort is consumed in the litigation incident to

public regulation. The direct governmental expense is infinitesimal in comparison with the magnitude of the operations which are regulated; but when to that is added the expense incurred by the public in protecting its rights before the commissions and the similar expense incurred by the utilities, the item of cost becomes substantial.

In addition to the money cost is the wear and tear upon executives whose energies are often diverted from more constructive channels.

Moreover, reliance in the last analysis is upon men without prospect of large rewards who are picked by the same purely political processes that are so herrindous when public operation is suggested. It seems to me that the significance of this fact, combined with the fact that public regulation has achieved a very fair measure of success in lessening the evils which it was designed to correct, has escaped proper attention.

Political Morality On As High a Level As Business

This brings me to the matter of political corruption and its relation to public operation. Certainly such corruption exists in this country, and to a distressing extent. The most alarming thing about it, I am inclined to believe, is the indifference and complacency with which it seems often to be viewed by many business men, even when it shows its slimy head in the highest places. But that is, perhaps, merely a reflection of the fact that a democracy gets about the kind of a government that it deserves, and of the further fact that business and political morality tend to rise or sink to a common level.

For every public bribe-taker there is a private bribe-giver, and usually more than one. My own experience in the public service, however, has not made me pessimistic as to its possibilities. I have been impressed by the devotion, industry, and high integrity of public servants far more often than by evidence of their wickedness.

But I shall not undertake to defend public operation on the ground that it is free from temptation or the possibility of abuse, or that the public service is within striking distance of perfection.

Operation Should Be by Business Corporation Controlled Through Stock Ownership by Government

When evils in private operation have been disclosed by experience, the country has tried to find a cure for those evils, and with a fair degree of success. But when possible evils in public operation are suggested, they seem to be welcomed as friendly allies and pressed into service as reasons why such operation should on no account be attempted.

If there are antidotes to the evils, few seek to discover them. The problem is one to which I have given some thought, and I have certain suggestions to offer which I believe are worthy of some measure of consideration.

In the first place, it seems clear to me

that public operation of an industry or business ought not to be handled in ordinary routine by a government bureau or department, nor should it be merged with the ordinary civil service. On the contrary, it should be kept separate and handled on a strict self-supporting basis by a business corporation organized in the usual way but controlled through stock ownership by the government.

Its affairs should be directed, like those of any other business corporation, by a board of directors chosen by the Government, as the controlling stockholder. A majority of the directors should be both appointed and selected by the President or the governor or the mayor, as the case may be, or perhaps by an unpaid commission constituted for the purpose; but provision should be made for minority directors selected by non-political groups having a direct personal interest in honest and efficient management.

Employees Should Have One or More Director

I think that the employees should be represented in this way by one or more directors and also the business interests of the community. How these latter representatives should be selected it is unnecessary for present purposes to determine, but the prevalence of chambers of commerce, national State and city, suggests at least one way.

Such a plan, of course, is capable of much variation and could be improved and perfected by the thought of many minds, and by experience if it were carried into practice. As a matter of fact it is quite similar to the plans under which the Canadian National Railway and the Boston Elevated Railroad are now publicly operated, except that in neither of these cases, I believe, is provision made for the appointment of minority directors or trustees independent of those selected by the government.

Advantages in Plan

Such a plan makes it possible to carry on the business in much the same manner as it would be carried on by a private business corporation and with much the same degree of flexibility in the fixing of wages and salaries. No difficulty would, I am confident, be experienced in paying adequate salaries, although they would not reach the extreme and unnecessary heights sometimes attained in the case of private corporations.

Any tendencies toward corruption or other manner of exploitation would be curbed, if not by the character of the publicly selected directors, as I believe would in general be the case, then by the presence on the board of independent directors representing the nonpolitical groups.

I have, of course, attempted in this very brief report only to give the barest skeleton of this plan of public ownership and operation. As I have suggested, elaborations and improvements and further safeguards are altogether feasible. The plan would, as I see it, among other things:

Would Avoid Judicial Procedure

(1) Render unnecessary much of the present system of duplicated management operating through the cumbersome processes of judicial procedure—which is what public regulation really is.

(2) Free the public from the vexation and expense, and also the very serious dangers, of the valuation doctrine.

(3) Reduce the cost of procuring capital and render unnecessary any profit over such cost, but at the same time make it feasible, if desired, to retire debt and the annual burden associated with such debt by sinking fund or similar provisions.

(4) Substitute for private managements which more and more are becoming self-perpetuating institutions, managements directly responsible to a government representing all the people, and in part to non-political groups directly benefited by good management and injured by bad.

Lessen Danger of Outside Domination.

(5) Lessen the present danger that managements will be directly or indirectly dominated by banking or other interests which have business dealings with the utilities.

(6) Improve the relations between the utilities and their employees and also the public which they serve by changing the key note of the management from private profit to public good.

But there is something, in my opinion, which is even more important, although less tangible, than any of these matters which I have mentioned. I cannot avoid a fear that we are in danger in this country of being mired in a morass of gross materialism, in other words, of becoming a nation devoted to the worship of money. For my part I do not believe that the pursuit of profit is the chief end of man, that government is a necessary evil to be kept religiously out of all fields which may offer opportunities for private profit, or that the public service must inevitably be the domain of a certain low order of beings commonly styled politicians.

Best Brains for Public Service.

On the contrary, I believe that there is no more important field of activity than the public service, that it offers opportunities for genuinely constructive work of consuming interest, and that it ought to be able to attract as good brains as the country can provide.

There are certain functions which clearly belong to the State and these it ought in self respect to perform itself. They ought not, in my opinion, to be degraded by conversion to the ends of private profit. We depreciate ourselves and our public service by so doing, confess our incapacity for efficient government, and surrender high ideals for low. If we should adopt the principle that every governmental function shall be performed directly by the State and shall not be farmed out to private enterprise, it is my very sincere belief that the ultimate result would be to increase respect for

the Government and improve the character of our public service.

I know of no better way of making government efficient than by making it vital to the country, including its business men, that it should be efficient. But even if the effort were attended by many failures and shortcomings I believe it to be a far healthier situation that this country should struggle toward an ideal than that it should surrender to the baser principle that the public good can only be attained to the extent that it happens to coincide with the ends of private profit.

Sound Public Policy for New Enterprises.

As a policy for new enterprises of the future, then, I am wholly convinced that public ownership and operation along the lines which I have indicated is sound public policy. There remains the question, however, whether an attempt should be made to establish such a policy in the case of those railroads and public utilities which now exist and are privately operated under public regulation. It seems to me that there are many practical aspects to this question which merit consideration.

In the first place, any radical, extensive, and sudden change in present conditions is dangerous unless proper preparations have been made for such a change and it is supported by public opinion. I question whether public opinion is now prepared to support a wholesale conversion of our railroads and utilities to public ownership and operation, and I am quite certain that adequate preparations for such a step have not been made and probably could not be made under present conditions.

Awaits Court Determination of Valuation Question.

In the second place, until the courts have more definitely indicated their views upon the valuation question, such a step would be attended by the danger that it would involve the payment of a price, either for the physical properties or for the stocks of the private corporations, so out of reason that it would condemn the new policy to comparative failure for some years to come.

Without further elaborating such considerations I am persuaded that the policy of public ownership and operation must await gradual development under the slow processes of evolution. It can and should be adopted for the future, and from time to time circumstances will arise in the case of particular existing properties which will make possible the adoption of the new policy under comparatively favorable conditions.

In the meantime we, as public officials entrusted with the duty of regulating private operation, ought to do everything in our power to make the present system work as successfully as possible to the public advantage, at the same time preparing ourselves by unremitting study of the situation for any eventualities that the future may hold forth.

Merry Christmas!



Here's hoping he
won't forget YOU!

THE BOILERMAKERS' AND IRON SHIP BUILDERS' JOURNAL

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

JOHN J. BARRY, Editor and Manager.

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YULE TIDE GREETINGS

Christmas is essentially a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing—a day of good cheer. This glorious holiday season is with us again and it brings a certain mellowness to all in whose breast there beats a heart.

The real spirit of Christmas is doing something for others, making it a little brighter and more cheerful for those we love. No other season offers such wonderful opportunities. Our hearts are filled with enthusiasm and our generosity at this time is not equaled to any other season.

And Labor has reason to feel proud and cause to be joyous. For the Labor Movement of which we are a part is in a great measure responsible for the Christmas being merrier and brighter.

With this issue of the Journal we send our Christmas greetings. May your homes be blessed with peace and happiness. May the coming year be better and brighter for you. May our Organization grow bigger and stronger, and may the wonderful spirit of Christmas animate every member of our Organization, not only at this time but throughout the entire year. And last of all may the glorious message "Peace on earth and good will toward men" hold sway for all time.

ELECTION OF LOCAL LODGE OFFICERS

Generally the most important meetings during the year are those held in December, for at this time the officers of the lodges are nominated and elected to serve during the coming year, and much of the progress and advancement of the lodge depends on the kind of officers selected.

It is the duty of all members to take an active part in helping to perform this important duty because the election of officers has always been a matter of great importance in any local, but under our present insurance contract it takes on an additional importance for the standing of each member and the interest of their family depends in a large measure upon the selection made, and if our members are lax in their duty and fail to take any interest in having the proper kind of officers elected then there is no one to blame but the members themselves if the affairs of the local are not properly handled.

The duties of our local officers are not a bed of roses by any means and those officers who have been faithful and have rendered good services should be continued in service for their experience and knowledge is an asset to the lodge; but if any have been neglectful and indifferent as to their duties during the year, now is the time to replace them by more active and zealous members.

THE FAR-REACHING INJUNCTION EVIL MUST BE DESTROYED

The injunction evil is bigger and stronger today than ever before and in order that justice may prevail this monstrous evil must be exterminated. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right of free speech and peaceable assembly and when a judge sworn to protect the people against injustice and wrong,

issues drastic writs prohibiting the exercise of this right, then it is high time for organized labor to see that Federal and State Legislation is enacted that will prevent forever all reactionary judges from issuing their arbitrary edicts. The Constitution guarantees us equality before the law, but the guarantee merely protects the right. We must assert ourselves to enjoy the privileges of equality.

If trade unions desire to continue to exist they must exterminate the injunction evil or eventually it will exterminate their unions. The injunction power of the courts must be one of the principal objectives in the next session of the Legislature. If we want to get rid of obstacles to mutual assistance, elect legislatures which will define equity powers, not judges who will construe them. The great army of working people must fight, fight as they never fought before to destroy these far-reaching injunctions.

In a recent address before the Industrial Round Table Department of the National Civic Federation at the Bankers Club in New York City, the subject of President Green's address was "The Restrictive and Destructive Effect of Injunctions Upon Labor," and it was in this address that he declared:

"I assert with emphasis, sincerity and vigor that labor organizations cannot conform to or comply with many of the injunctions which have been issued and at the same time live and function. In such a dilemma what can labor organizations do? To obey these injunctions means annihilation, death and destruction. To violate them means persecution and punishment."

Just before Congress adjourned in March, Senator Shipstead of Minnesota introduced an anti-injunction bill, which owing to the lack of time, was not acted upon by the members, but which will be reintroduced at the next session. Insofar as Federal courts are concerned, this measure, if passed, will strip them of all power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. The bill reads as follows:

"Equity courts shall have jurisdiction to protect property when there is no remedy at law, and for the purpose of determining such jurisdiction nothing shall be held to be property unless it is tangible and transferable."

It is of vital importance to organized labor that this bill should be enacted at the next session of Congress. Every trade union in the country should aid President Green and the A. F. of L. in influencing members of Congress to vote for it. Our members will never forget the injunction issued against them in the late shopmen strike of 1922, and will do their utmost to enact legislation that will crush this monstrous evil.

PORTERS' UNION PREFERS SALARY TO TIPS

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate the tipping practice with a view to issuing an order to the Pullman company, prohibiting gratuities in its cars.

The union asserts the tipping practice is encouraged and maintained by the sleeping car company as a means of saving money for itself; that the tip has become so well established by custom it has assumed the character of a fixed extra charge on the passenger and an uncertain but recognized part of the porter's wages. The brief of the porter's union alleges that seven million dollars a year is contributed in tips. This seven million is in reality, a saving for the Pullman company, since it keeps its wages at such a level that the men are supposed to take tips to make up a fair wage. The public therefore is contributing some seven million dollars and more to a very rich and powerful company.

As every one knows the porter's life is not a very happy one. His sleep is broken and he has to get up at most any time in the night. He is supposed to be courteous and respectful at all times. The standard wage varies with the monthly stipend ranging from \$72.50 to \$83. Porters on private cars receive from \$90 to \$104 a month. The union has figured out that tips average \$58 a month additional.

The working expenses of a porter amount to about \$32.82 a month, on an average, and must be subtracted from their income. They must buy their own uniforms until they have been in the service ten years, and they must pay for their own meals on the roads.

Just why they should ask the public for charity is hard to understand when during 1925 the Pullman company paid over \$10,000,000 in dividends, according to its own report. Since 1897 it has distributed \$275,675 in cash dividends and \$60,000,000 in stock dividends. The tipping system is one of the main obstacles in securing a basic wage and it is mainly on this ground, that the unions oppose the giving of gratuities, although it is objected to also on the ground that receiving tips tends to detract from the independence of the worker and to create a servile spirit. The sympathy of the public will generally be with these men in their efforts to abolish this system.

ANOTHER COMPANY "UNION" COLLAPSES

Fourteen years ago the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, operating coal mines in southern Colorado, succeeded in breaking up the unions of the United Mine Workers.

and it culminated in the burning of the Ludlow tent colony, and the killing of 33 men, women and children by gunmen wearing the uniform of the Colorado militia. Following the defeat of the miners a company "union" was formed, the employees were forced to join and legitimate miners organizations were barred. Naturally the officials and the country in general were surprised to find a full size I. W. W. strike on their hands and the little town of Ludlow the scene of another labor upheaval.

But the failure of this company "union" which was the first of its kind does not come as a surprise to members of organized labor. We know that company "unions" will ultimately fail. That they do not bring industrial harmony to the company nor industrial justice to the employees is clearly being shown in this turmoil now existing in Colorado, which is a direct result of the contemptuous attitude of the coal operators toward the United Mine Workers and the efforts to organize that field. Union officials sought to establish a contract with the Colorado coal operators times without number, but with few exceptions, the union was told to "move on." The company union and the so-called Rockefeller plan took the place of the bona fide trade union in the mines. The trade union movement was not alone in warning that the company "union" is an effort to trick workers. Shortly after the establishment of this institution, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, created by Congress in 1912, said: "The effectiveness of such a plan lies wholly in its tendency to deceive the public and lull criticism, while permitting the company to maintain its absolute power."

Stripped of all non-essentials, the difference between the company "union" and the trade union is that the company "union" is an extension of management's functions in an effort to facilitate communication with employees; the trade union is the creation of the workers for the purpose of managing the collective business of wage earners as workers and for expressing their experiences and their views. One is the result of executive order and the other of growth and experience.

As a matter of fact the Colorado non-union miners have a righteous grievance against the operators. They are poorly paid and the working conditions are anything but what they should be. The company even went so far as to grant a small increase in the hope that this would satisfy the miners, but it didn't, and the game started, and at this writing the latest reports received state that more than two-thirds of Gunnison county's miners walked out in sympathy with the men of other fields.

Organized labor's predictions have been fulfilled. For just as long as the workers depend upon industrial autocrats, and the public are lured by pleas that are socially unsound, just so long will America have the discord that now prevails in southern Colorado.

ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FOR 1927

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in his analysis of immigration statistics finds that in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, a total of 538,001 aliens were admitted to the United States, as compared with a total of 496,106 aliens for the previous year. As compared with 1926, 253,508 aliens departed during 1927, against 227,755 departures for the previous year. Therefore, for the past fiscal year there were 284,493 aliens admitted in excess of departures, as compared with 268,351 for the preceding year.

Of the 538,001 aliens admitted in the past fiscal year, 335,175 were immigrants, or newcomers for permanent residence, and 202,826 were non-immigrants returning from a temporary visit abroad or coming here for a visit. Of the 253,508 aliens who departed, 180,142 left the United States with the intention of returning, while 73,366 departed without expressing an intention of returning.

About three-fourths of the present-day immigrant aliens are in the prime of life, 16 to 44 years of age. During the past fiscal year less than one-sixth, or 51,689 aliens, were under 16 years of age, 254,574 were between 16 and 44 years, and 28,912 were over 45 years of age. Of the 335,175 alien immigrants, 194,163 were males and 141,012 females, though quite a few countries sent more females than males. For example, Greece sent 1,516 females as compared to 573 males. The excess of females over males for individual countries consists mostly of wives of American citizens, such aliens being admissible without regard to the quota provisions of the 1924 act.

Practically one-half of the immigrants admitted during the past year came from countries in the Western Hemisphere, the quota restrictions not applying to these countries. Canada and Mexico furnished the greatest number of immigrants, 81,506 coming from Canada, and 67,721 from Mexico, or about 45 per cent of the entire number of immigrants for the year. Europe sent 168,368, the largest contributors being Germany, 48,513; the Irish Free State, 28,054; Great Britain, 23,669; the Scandinavian countries, 16,860; Italy, 17,297; and the rest of the European countries contributing 33,975. As compared with figures of the previous year, Canadian immigration to the United States decreased 10.5 per cent, Mexico increased 56.3 per cent, and European immigration increased 8.2 per cent.

STRIKES IN FORCE

The Moorehead Machinery & Boiler Shop, Minneapolis, Minn. (Unfair.)
 W. K. Henderson Machine Foundry & Boiler Works, Shreveport, La. (Unfair.)
 Wilson Bros., Hoboken, N. J. (Unfair.)
 McNamara Bros. Boiler Shop, Baltimore, Md. (Unfair.)
 Georgia Car & Locomotive Co., Atlanta, Ga. (Unfair.)
 American Boiler & Sheet Iron Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Unfair.)
 W. D. Briscoe, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)

Higgins Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
 Iowa Boiler Works, Des Moines, Iowa. (Unfair.)
 John Thomas Boiler Shop, Washington, D. C. (Unfair.)
 The Industrial Iron Works, Jersey City, N. J.
 William Dillon Co., Jersey City, N. J.
 Canal Steel Works, Inc., 2126 Poland St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)
 C. C. Elmer Tank & Boiler Works, Inc., Jefferson, N. Y. (Unfair.)
 Frolich Iron Works, 605 Alva St., New Orleans, La. (Unfair.)

RAILROAD STRIKES STILL IN EFFECT

Pennsylvania.

Long Island Railroad.

QUOTATIONS

Let no one falter who thinks he is right.—Lincoln.

If there is anything that keeps the mind open to angel visits, and repels the ministry of ill, it is human love.—M. P. Willis.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half-slave and half-free.—Abraham Lincoln.

Thought is deeper than all speech, feeling deeper than all thought; souls to souls can never teach what unto themselves was taught.—Granch.

Happiness in this world, when it comes, comes incidentally. Make it the object of pursuit, and it leads us a wild-goose chase, and is never attained.—Hawthorne.

The most sublime courage I have ever witnessed has been among that class too poor to know they possessed it, and too humble for the world to discover it.—H. W. Shaw.

Let Christmas be a bright and happy day; but let its brightness come from the radiance of the star of Bethlehem, and its happiness be found in Christ, the sinner's loving Savior.—H. G. Den.

Hope is the last lingering light of the human heart. It shines when every other is put out. Extinguish it and the gloom of affliction becomes the very blackness of darkness—cheerless and impenetrable.—Aughey.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.—Mrs. Balfour.

"Give us a man, young or old, high or low, on whom we know we can thoroughly depend—who will stand firm when others fail—the friend faithful and true, the adviser honest and fearless, the adversary just and chivalrous; in such a one there is a fragment of the Rock of Ages—a sign that there has been a prophet amongst us."—Dean Stanley.

No one ever regarded the first of January with indifference. It is that from which all date their time, and count upon what is left. It is the nativity of our common Adam. Of all sound of bells (bells the music highest bordering upon heaven), most solemn and touching is the peal which rings out the old year. I never heard it without a gathering-up of my mind to a concentration of all the images that have been diffused over the past twelve-months. All I have done or suffered, performed or neglected—in that regretted time. I begin to know its worth as when a person dies. It takes a personal color; nor was it a poetical flight of a contemporary, when he exclaimed: "I saw the skirts of the departing year." It is no more than what in sober sadness, every one of us seems to be conscious of in that awful leave-taking.—Charles Lamb.

International Officers' and Organizers' Reports

REPORT OF ASSISTANT INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT WM. ATKINSON

For the past twenty-five or thirty years the officers and active members of our International Brotherhood have waged a continuous and successful fight for higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. I am sure there is not one man working at our trade but that will admit the conditions now in effect have been secured through the active co-operation and splendid fight made by the active members of our International Brotherhood.

For the past four or five years the employers have done everything within their power to reduce the pay and put into effect deplorable working conditions, having for their object to lower the standard of the wage workers and their families. It is to be regretted that in some instances the employers have been successful in their efforts to reduce the pay and lengthen the hours of labor, also in many instances installed piece work, bonus work, and many other systems which are not satisfactory to the employees. However, the records will show in every instance where these conditions prevail the employees are alone responsible.

If we are to continue to make progress and secure the things which the membership is justly entitled to, it is necessary that we have the assistance and support of the entire membership. In the past some members have gotten the idea that all that is necessary for them to do is to pay their dues and they are good union men. This is a mistake. It is the duty of every loyal and active member to attend meetings regularly, co-operate with the officers and active members in doing everything possible to secure the rates of pay and working conditions which the members are entitled to. I can recall not many years ago the boiler-makers were receiving 25 cents per hour, working ten hours per day, helpers receiving 15 cents to 17½ cents an hour, working ten hours per day, and I want to assure the members these conditions were not changed by a few active members, but were changed through the active co-operation of the entire membership. I can recall not many years ago on meeting night practically every member was present, ready and willing to do his part to secure better working conditions and a higher rate of pay. If we are to continue to make progress it is absolutely necessary that each and every member do his part. By this I mean, attend meetings regularly and assist in handling the many matters that come before the local which are of vital importance to the members. If the members will do this we are bound to make progress the coming year, but if the members refuse to take an interest, and leave the matter of improving conditions in the hands of a few

loyal members, then in my opinion we are not going to progress as we should.

We will soon be starting a new year, and it is hoped the practice of our members working day after day with non-union men will be discontinued. I am sure if the membership would adopt the slogan of every member get a member, we would be able to report a hundred percent increase in membership before the close of the coming year.

Before closing there is one thing I desire to impress on the members, and especially the financial secretaries, that is, it is absolutely necessary that every member of our International Brotherhood pay his dues and insurance premium within the sixty-day limit, as per our constitution, in order that the members and their families be fully protected. The practice of secretaries failing to send monthly reports and duplicate receipts to the International Secretary-Treasurer must be immediately discontinued. Another thing I desire to call to the attention of the secretaries is, whenever a member is sick or disabled for thirty days in any one calendar month and requests a free receipt, the practice of sending in for the receipt until after the sixty-day limit has expired, must also be discontinued. The law is very clear and in order to protect the members and their families it is absolutely necessary that the same is complied with. It is our desire in the event of accident or death that a member is fully protected to receive the insurance as provided for in our constitution.

Wishing the members and their families a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am

Yours fraternally,

WM. ATKINSON,

Assistant International President.

IMPORTANT.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS for all members out on WITHDRAWAL CARD must be paid within SIXTY DAYS, same as active members.

NO INSURANCE PREMIUM will be accepted by I. S.-T. office for these members when paid beyond the SIXTY DAY PERIOD.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY-TREASURER
CHAS. F. SCOTT

We are submitting below a summary of all claims paid to the beneficiaries of our deceased members and to the members themselves for partial and total disability from October 12, 1927 to November 17, 1927. We are also giving the total amount of insurance, the number of claims, etc., paid through our organization since the adoption of the Insurance Plan, September, 1925.

LIST OF CLAIMS PAID BY INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS FROM
OCTOBER 12 TO NOVEMBER 17, 1927

Lodge	Bro. or Family	Cause	Beneficiary	Relation	Date	Amt
378	Clorice LeBlanc	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adila LeBlanc	Sister	Oct. 21	\$ 1,000.00
72	Ralph Cleveland	Intestinal Ulcers	Mary Cleveland	Wife	Oct. 21	1,000.00
6	Walter White	Hypertension	Mary White	Wife	Oct. 21	1,000.00
746	Andry Larson	Uraemic Coma	Arnold, Arthur & Walter Larson	Sons	Oct. 24	1,000.00
201	Wm. Woods	Total Disability	Himself		Oct. 27	1,000.00
442	Louis Manito	Bronchitis	Viola Manito	Wife	Oct. 27	1,000.00
548	John Gormly	Carcinoma	Mary Gormly	Wife	Nov. 3	1,000.00
697	Mary Anderson	Pernicious Anemia	Bert Anderson	Husband	Nov. 3	1,000.00
607	Michael McCarthy	Intradermal Hemorrhage	Mary McCarthy	Wife	Nov. 3	1,000.00
7	Thomas Hughes	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Cathrine Hughes	Wife	Nov. 3	1,000.00
27	James F. Roche	Injured in building collapse	Mary Roche (W. C.)	Wife	Nov. 3	1,000.00
37	Wm. O'Brien	Gun shot wounds	Mary Welsh	Mother	Nov. 3	2,000.00
450	Maude Poss	Lymphosarcoma	Clyde Poss	Husband	Nov. 9	1,000.00
4	W. F. Harvey	Disability	Himself		Nov. 9	800.00
533	J. H. Morris	Lumbar Pneumonia	Cora Morris	Wife	Nov. 9	1,000.00
321	W. E. Bailey	Disability	Himself		Nov. 17	500.00
69	Frank Newcomb	Carcoma left lung	J. D. Newcomb	Father	Nov. 17	1,000.00
53	Frank Staensel	Disability	Himself		Nov. 17	1,000.00
6	George Wilson	Disability	Himself		Nov. 17	1,000.00
4	E. D. Johnson	Disability	Himself		Nov. 17	500.00
6	J. J. Egan	Heart Disease	Cathrine Egan	Wife	Nov. 17	1,000.00
						\$ 20,800.00
Benefits Paid as per November Journal						401,000.00
						\$421,800.00
Natural Death Claims						276 \$274,000.00
Accidental Death Claims						39 78,000.00
Partial Disability Claims						42 22,800.00
Total Disability Claims						31 31,000.00
						\$405,800.00
Natural Death (Voluntary Plan)						16,000.00
						\$421,800.00

Important Notice to Financial Secretaries

We kindly request that Secretaries mailing in the names and receipts of members who have been initiated or reinstated during the month also forward on, with the receipts, full information as to the member's beneficiary, the relationship and the home address of both the member and his beneficiary. This information is absolutely essential as it will be impossible for this office to have the insurance company make out a policy for these members until this information is forthcoming. Realizing the importance of getting the policies into the hands of the new members as quickly as possible, it has been the custom of this office, in the past, to have the insurance company make up the policies with a lot of information lacking. The result has been in seven (7) out of ten (10) cases the poli-

cies have been returned to us and we have been compelled to forward them on to the insurance company to have the additional information inserted in the policy afterwards.

The insurance company now requests of us that full information be furnished before the policy is issued and we are making this appeal to the different Secretaries for their co-operation in the matter with a hope that it will be furnished as requested and that there will be no delay caused in sending out these policies. If policies, in the future, are not forwarded on to you as quickly as you feel they should be, please remember that the delay may be due to the fact that the necessary information has not been furnished this office as requested in this notice.

Fraternally yours, Chas. F. Scott, International Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT R. C. McCUTCHAN
(For Period from October 16 to November 16, 1927)

Calgary, Alta., November 16, 1927.

At the time of making my last report I was just leaving Winnipeg for a trip as far as Calgary. Since that date, I have been advised that Local No. 126 has received

the following additional applications for membership, which included the October 15 and November 1 pay days: Seven applications from the Ft. Rouge back shops; one from Transcona; one from Souris; one from the C. P. R. roundhouse, Winnipeg, and two

from the C. P. R. back shops, making a total of twelve for the month.

Making a short visit on my way west at Brandon, I found that Local No. 321 at that point had increased their membership by two, thus only leaving two helpers on the C. N. R. at Brandon, a boilermaker on the C. P. R. at Brandon and Broadview, and a helper at Neudorf. This out of a possible membership of 41. All the non-members concerned promised to pay up except the boilermaker at Brandon and Broadview, Brother Kaiser at Neudorf reporting that he is securing the application of his helper. Nearly all the membership of this lodge have been working fairly decent time all summer.

Stopping over at Regina for a short time I found that the possible membership of Local No. 359 (Imperial Oil Refinery) and Local No. 532, the railroad local, still 100 per cent organized.

Local No. 478, Moose Jaw, has also increased their membership by three since the last time I reported on their situation, but there are two boilermakers and a number of helpers that are not in the union, and as soon as I can so arrange, I will put in some time with that local.

I stayed over at Broadview long enough to see the non-member at that point, but did not get any decided answer from him. At Swift Current I found all of our possible membership in the union, with the exception of a boilermaker that only works at our trade a short time each year. While there, I addressed a meeting of the Federated Trades, which had been arranged by our old "reliable," Brother Smith, who can always be depended upon to be on the job advancing the cause of unionism.

Of the eight boilermakers and helpers permanently employed at Medicine Hat, all were members, but the applications or promises to pay up of four spare men at that point were secured and an apparent adjustment of a nasty situation that had existed between the men and the foreman at that

point for some time, was secured after a meeting attended by all concerned.

Since making my last report, I have been advised that all of the six boilermakers and helpers employed by the C. N. R. at Prince Albert are now members in good standing.

Have also been advised that Local No. 279, Edmonton, now has their entire possible membership in the Union, but one boilermaker and two helpers, and our old loyal member and trade union war-horse, Brother Pete Daly, is again one of our members. I am sure this will be agreeable news to all our members in the other sections of Canada that knew Brother Daly through acquaintance formed at the different conventions that he was a delegate to.

Since my arrival here in Calgary on Nov. 21st, three applications with the necessary fees, have been secured from the Riverside Iron Works, two from the C. P. R. passenger roundhouse, one from the Canadian National roundhouse, two from the C. P. R. freight roundhouse, and thirteen from the C. P. R. back shops here, making a total of 21 for the period mentioned.

Further, a number of promises, from both those employed at the Riverside Iron Works and the C. P. R. back shops, to join on the next pay day, have already been secured, with a large number that have not been visited at all up to now, so the prospects are the best, to at least secure a substantial majority of the C. P. R. back shops men and to get the Riverside Iron Works 100 per cent organized.

Since the early part of October our Calgary local has had an increase of 35 members.

On account of the falling off in the Riverside Iron Works, our membership in that shop have decided to delay pressing for a signed agreement and several improvements in their working conditions, until a more opportune time, and if I judge those members right, they will retain their membership in the Union, until that time arrives, in fact, we have increased our membership there, since the above decision was made. Yours fraternally, R. C. McCutchan.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT JOSEPH P. RYAN

(Period October 15th to November 15th, 1927, Inclusive)

Chicago, Ill., November 15, 1927.

The past month has been devoted to the interest of the organization in Chicago and adjacent territory. Attended regular meetings of Lodges 751, Whiting; 227, 434 and 533, Chicago. Business of an executive nature also received attention. Work at the trade remains very quiet and no immediate promise of improvement.

McDonald.

Brother David McDonald, B. M. Reg. No. 39054, one of the "old timers" is responding to medical care nicely at this writing in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago. Personal visit with him finds him just a trifle lonely

—and we all know a hospital is not as cheerful as a well attended boiler maker's meeting. He would be very grateful to many of his old shopmates, if they will just take the time to write him a short letter or a postal—and better still—if you feel generous, when you peruse this article—a Lettuce leaf or two. Address him, David McDonald, Bed No. 417, T. B. Ward, Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Illinois.

O'Shaughnessy.

Brother Michael O'Shaughnessy, Lodge 5, Cleveland, Ohio, after many months in the Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., thanks to the splendid surgical and

medical service writes that he is well on the road to recovery. His many friends will read that news with interest.

Obituary, Wm. Fogarty.

Lodge 588, Chicago, on November 11th, paid their last respects to another of the old time Chicago boiler makers, when Brother William Fogarty, was laid at rest in Forest Home Cemetery. For a number of years the brother had suffered from the illness which finally ended his career. Burial was conducted from Parlors to Maternity Church where his many friends gathered as a mark of respect. Pallbearers were Brothers McNaney, Godfrey, Maun, Driscoll, Lonergan and the writer. Suitable resolutions will no doubt appear at a later date in the regular manner for Journal publication.

WCFL, "The Voice of Labor."

Saturday, December 3, 1927, will be Anniversary Day for the radio broadcasting station owned and operated by Chicago union labor. On that date, Chicago trade unionists who welcome WCFL on the air daily, will get together at the Street Carmen's Auditorium, West Van Buren St. and So. Ashland Boulevard (one of the finest union headquarters buildings in America), and they will celebrate the one year after dedication of WCFL. Program from 7:30 p. m. until 2:00 a. m., December 4th. Suitable entertainment, addresses by celebrities, information of exceptional interest pertaining to the purpose and ideals of WCFL will all compensate those who are lucky enough to get in. Carmen's Auditorium accommodates approximately 6,000 persons. Admission—ONE BUCK plus war tax.

Construction News.

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Standards has let a contract to the Lehigh Structural Steel Co. for 200 tons for a power house.

Boston, Mass.—300 tons of steel have been ordered for an addition to the Edison Electric Light Plant at Boston.

Albany, N. Y.—The State Department of Health, plans the erection of a power plant at Albany, N. Y.

Clinton, Iowa.—Northwestern Illinois Utilities Corp., has let general contract to Stacey Bros. Gas Construction Co., Cincinnati, for a 100,000 cubic foot gas holder to be erected at Clinton.

St. Louis, Mo.—Missouri Pacific Railroad has awarded contract for a boiler, tank and blacksmith shop, three stories, 133x144 feet, to Gillespie & Daly, International Life Building.

Fernie, B. C., Can.—Morrissey, Fernie & Mickel, subsidiary of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., plans extensive building program here, which will include two buildings, one for storage purposes and the other, a combined locomotive house and car repair shop.

San Francisco, Cal.—Fabricators have before them for figures, the largest pipe line project that has come into the market for

over a year. This calls for close to 7,000 tons of plates one-quarter to one-half inch for the Sam Andreas-Laguna Honda reservoir pipe line of the Spring Valley Water Co., San Francisco. Bids will be opened October 15th. The Nevada Consolidated Copper Co., San Francisco, has split 1,800 tons between the leading interest and an eastern independent for a 36-mile riveted pipe line to replace a wooden line now in use at McGill, Nevada. The Western Pipe and Steel Co., took 200 tons for the 54-inch lock-bar pipe line at Sacramento, for the Sacramento, Cal., sewage disposal plant. Bids were opened this week, by the city of Los Angeles, for an 84-inch welded penstock calling for 375 tons, on which the M. W. Kellogg Co., was low bidder.

Fort Townsend, Wash.—This city has decided to erect new water works to furnish a full supply of water for the pulp and paper mills, to be built here. It is estimated about 3,000 tons of plates will be needed.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The New York Central Railway, has plans under way for extensions to its engine house and repair shops on East 152nd Street, Cleveland, to cost about \$85,000 with equipment.

Camden, N. J.—The Camden Rail & Harbor Terminal Corporation, Camden, N. J., expects to begin work on its proposed terminal on the site of the former Kaighn Avenue Ferry on the Delaware River, before the close of this month. It will consist of a nine-story ice-manufacturing and cold storage plant, with power house on adjoining site to cost \$2,250,000 with machinery.

Hazleton, Pa.—The Lehigh Traction Co., Hazleton, Pa., is planning the construction of a new steam-operated electric generating plant to cost upward of \$100,000 with equipment. It will have a capacity for furnishing company requirements as well as for service for the Wilkes-Barre & Hazleton Railway Co., and a number of coal mining properties, where transmission lines will be constructed.

Merger.—The York Ice Machinery Corporation, York, Pa., has been formed by a merger of nine manufacturers of ice, refrigerating and other machinery with a capital of \$20,000,000. The companies included in the merger are: The York Mfg. Co., the York Milk Machinery Co., and the York Oil & Chemical Co., all of York; the Shipley Construction and Supply Co., Brooklyn; the Bay State Construction & Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; the Greenwood Construction & Supply Co., Pittsburgh; the York-Ohio Ice Machinery Co., Cleveland, and the York Products Co., of St. Louis.

New Bedford, Mass.—The New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co., is planning for a bond issue of \$600,000 and note issue in amount of \$762,000, a portion of the proceeds to be used for extensions and improvements.

Cold Water, Mich.—The Southern Michi-

gan Light & Power Co., Cold Water, has concluded negotiations for the purchase of the municipal electric light and power plant, at Quincy, Mich., and plan extensions and improvements in this section.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, and South Main St., Kansas City, Mo., is said to have plans nearing completion for a new sugar refinery at North Kansas City, to have an initial daily output of about 200,000 lbs. It is estimated to cost close to \$1,000,000 with machinery. The company's engineering department is in charge.

Del Rio, Texas.—The Mid-Kansas Oil & Gas Co., Findlay, Ohio, is said to be planning the construction of a new oil refinery in the vicinity of Del Rio, Tex., to cost close to \$175,000 with equipment.

Vienna, Md.—The Eastern Shore Public Service Co., Salisbury, Md., formerly known as the Eastern Shore Electric Co., has arranged for a bond issue of \$3,300,000, a portion of the fund to be used for expansion. The company has begun the construction of a new steam-operated electric generating plant at Vienna, Md., to cost close to \$1,000,000 with transmission system. The organization is under the management of Day & Zimmerman, Inc., 16th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, engineers.

San Francisco, Cal.—Bids will be asked before the close of the month by Curlett & Beelman, Union Bank Building, Los Angeles, architects, for initial units of the plant to be erected by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio., at Manchester and Alameda Streets consisting of a main two-story factory, 380x425 feet; mechanical building, 80x100 feet; power house, 103x113 feet, and two-story office, 50x260 feet. The entire project will cost in excess of \$2,500,000 with machinery.

Newport News, Va.—The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. is completing the "California" for the Panama-Pacific Line, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile Marine Co. It is the largest commercial steamship ever built in America. A contract has also been awarded the Newport News Co., for a second similar ship, and another ship is contemplated, the three to cost approximately \$21,000,000. Delivery of the "California" to her owners will be made in January.

Quanah, Texas.—Charter changes made to consolidate with West Texas Utilities Company under the name of that company, properties of the West Texas Ice Co., at Haskell, Crowell, Matador, Menard, Stamford, Hamlin, Santa Anna, Coleman, Bellinger, San Angelo, McCamey and Big Lake; properties of the Abilene Ice Co., of the Cisco Ice Co., of the San Angelo Water, Light and Power Co., of the Quanah Light & Ice Co., and a number of electric and ice properties heretofore operated by the Central Power & Light Co., among them being the systems at Clarendon, Memphis, Childress, Vernon, Wellington, Shamrock, Esteline, Kirkland

and several smaller towns. This greatly enlarges the company, and it will proceed immediately with the construction of a power plant near Quanah, the first unit to be of 15,000 kilowatt capacity and to be in operation August 1, 1928. The second unit will be placed in the San Angelo power plant.

Ponca City, Okla.—The Empire Refineries, Inc., of Bartlesville, Okla., plan an extension program at the oil refining plant at Ponca City, Okla., which will involve an expenditure of \$1,000,000 in 1928. The new construction provides for a compound house, four additional cracking stills, motorization of the refinery and the installation of new equipment in the boiler house.

Vernon, N. J.—The Inwood Consumers Ice Mfg. Corporation, Verona, N. J., has plans for a new one-story ice manufacturing plant 100x125 feet, to cost more than \$60,000 with machinery.

Newark, N. J.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad, Bay Avenue, has taken out a permit for a new one-story boiler plant at its local terminal, to cost about \$50,000 with equipment.

South Meadows, Conn.—Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston, engineer, is supervising the erection of a \$200,000 boiler plant addition for the Hartford Electric Light Co., at South Meadows.

Borger, Texas.—The Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla., has authorized plans for a new oil refinery at Borger, in the panhandle oil fields, to cost in excess of \$175,000 with machinery.

Texas City, Texas.—The Texas Gulf Power Co. is said to have plans under way for a new steam-operated electric power house, to cost in excess of \$200,000 with machinery.

Sherman, Texas.—The Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. has begun an expansion and improvement program at its car and locomotive repair shops at Sherman, to cost close to \$100,000 with equipment. E. F. Mitchell is chief engineer.

Missoula, Mont.—The Amalgamated Sugar Co., Ogden, Utah, is reported to be planning the construction of a new beet sugar refinery at Missoula, including machine shop and other mechanical departments, to cost more than \$750,000 with equipment.

Quebec, Can.—The Great Northern Utilities Co. will build a gas plant at Levis, Quebec, to cost \$500,000, for the municipal councils of Levis and Lauzon, Quebec.

Newark, N. J.—Ogara Construction Co., Newark, is low bidder on a 60-inch pipe line 18,000 feet long, for Newark. This project involves about 3,000 tons of steel plates. The city of New York has been planning for some time two steel plate pipe lines, but there is no indication when they will come out for bids. The big Wanaque pipe line project in New Jersey has not yet reached the stage of execution.

Vancouver, B. C.—300 tons of plates for pipe line, contract to unnamed bidder.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Huron Portland Cement Co. will build a plant at the junction of the Buffalo river and the Hamburg turnpike. The plant will have a storage capacity of 200,000 barrels and a daily manufacturing and shipping capacity of 40,000 sacks. The Buffalo plant will be the distributing center for this territory.

St. Thomas, Ont., Can.—Plans for the development of Windsor, Can., for the Canadian National-Wabash Railways have been forwarded to local officials of the companies. According to present plans St. Thomas does not figure materially in the project. Some facilities are to be retained, however, including a roundhouse to hold from six to twelve engines and a machine shop for minor repairs. It is proposed to take down present buildings and replace with smaller ones. Machine shops and round house will be erected at Tecumseh, Ont., and will take care of all major repairs to equipment.

Montclair, N. J.—Public Service Production Co., 80 Park Place, Newark, will build two story and basement brick and steel addition to their power plant here at 58 Valley Road, costing \$50,000. Work will be done by separate contracts. Private plans.

Brooklyn Dry-Dock.—Todd Shipyards Corp., 25 Broadway, New York, making plans for 750-foot graving dry-dock at Robbins Dry Dock and Repair Co. plant. Erie Basin. F. R. Harris, 551 Fifth Ave., engineer.

Chicago Mill District.—November 1, the count of active steel mill blast furnaces stands at 20, out of a total of 36 in this district. Two furnaces that were banked in October, in the hope that business in November would justify their being brought back into service, are still on the inactive list.

Akron, Ohio.—The Biggs Boiler Works is low bidder for a pipe line in New Jersey, requiring 3,000 tons of steel plates.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department has awarded orders for 3,600 tons of medium plates for cruisers Nos. 28 and 29 to the Worth Steel Co., and 300 tons of high tensile steel to the Bethlehem Steel Co. The Allan Wood, Iron and Steel Co. will furnish 150 tons of blue annealed sheets. One ship will be built at Puget Sound and the other at Mare Island.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo General Electric Power Plant extension, contract let to the Ft. Pitt Bridge Works, for 1,700 tons of fabricated structural steel.

Pottsville, Pa.—Contract to Stacey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, for a gasholder 300,000 cubic feet involving 150 tons of plates and shapes.

Hopewell, Va.—Stacey Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, has the contract for 200 tons plates and shapes for fuel condensers and saturators.

Birmingham, Ala.—1,400 tons steel for power house for Alabama Power Co. Contract to Ingalls Iron Works.

West Springfield, Mass.—The Boston & Albany Railroad, South Station power house, 50x115 feet, at West Springfield, Mass., to cost in excess of \$400,000 with equipment. Densmore, Le Clear & Robbins, 31 St. James Ave., Boston, are architects.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Southern Railway System, has awarded a general contract to the Consolidated Engineering Co., 20 Franklin St., Baltimore, for a new engine house and machine repair shop at Winston-Salem, to cost in excess of \$50,000 with equipment. The company is said to be planning the early erection of a similar and larger terminal at Macon, Ga., consisting of a 24-stall engine house with repair shops, boiler shop, power plant, coaling system, water tank and tower and administration building, to cost more than \$100,000.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport locomotive and manufacturing corporation has been organized to take over the entire assets and business of the Davenport Locomotive Works, and will continue operations as in the past, manufacturing gas-electric locomotives, steam locomotives, boilers and tanks, gray iron castings, forgings and heavy machine work.

Northern Pacific Railway.—5th and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minn., is said to be planning the installation of a group of 23 water softening plants along the line in western North Dakota and Eastern Montana, to cost close to \$300,000.

Missouri Pacific Railway.—The Missouri Pacific Railway has acquired a tract of land of more than 20 acres at Nettleton, Mo., and is reported planning a new car and locomotive repair shops on a portion of the site. E. A. Hadley is chief engineer, Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis.

Pensacola, Fla.—Hudson Mimms, Monroeville, Ala., have authorized plans for a new ice manufacturing and cold storage plant at Pensacola where site was recently acquired. It will have an initial output of 20 tons per day and is reported to cost approximately \$80,000.

Pearl Harbor, H. I.—The Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, is asking bids until November 23, for one steam plant for the Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaiian Islands, Specification 5481; also for a refrigerating plant for the same location, Specification 5482.

Big Springs, Tex.—Texas & Pacific Railway is reconstructing shops, recently destroyed by fire. Austin Bros., of Austin, Tex., have the contract.

The foregoing items pertaining to Railroad, Shipbuilding, Contract, Shop and Field Construction are authentic and correct. This information is respectfully submitted for the benefit of the membership as a whole and the traveling member in search of employment, in particular.

Fraternally yours, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, 7533 Vernon Ave., Chicago, Ill.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT J. N. DAVIS

We have been continuing our work in the Birmingham District, and while we have been successful in some respects, we have not had as much response as we had hoped for. However, when the conditions in and around this district is considered, we feel that we have accomplished much. We will continue our drive and the work of education among the men working at our trades in this district. It is rather surprising how the membership has taken hold of the insurance benefits as an essential part of the functions of our Brotherhood. I only offer one suggestion along this line; that our members and their families give more time to acquainting themselves with the laws governing these benefits, as I find many who really do not know just what the benefits are, and therefore are unable to give this information to the inquiring prospective member. Every member should fortify himself with this knowledge and be ever ready to give the much sought information.

Returned to Washington November 1st, to make ready for the Naval Wage Review Board hearings held November 3rd. All of the Naval Lodge Delegates assembled November 1st and the entire day was consumed in exchanging thoughts, and discussing the many conditions that exist in each yard, as well as review the recommendations of the Local Wage Boards. On November 2nd the forenoon was consumed with the Metal Trades Conference of all delegates and representatives in discussing the general situation in the yards and trades, after which the afternoon was again used by our members in discussing the necessity of a district lodge for the Naval and Marine Lodges, after which it was decided the time was opportune for the formation of such a district lodge. Arthur Neblett of Lodge 178 was chosen president, John Toy of Lodge 410, vice-president, and Robert S. Hopkins of Lodge 19, secretary-treasurer. It was also deemed necessary for an Executive Board, the following were made members of the Executive Board: B. H. Crowell, 467; Wm. McDonald, 304; J. P. Devlin, 43; Geo. McWilliams, 23; R. D. Koerner, 331; J. B. Kelso, 450; R. F. Perkins, 57; J. J. Clair, 50; J. C. Golden, 148; Gerald McNamara, 290; Jesse Gomes, 204. The officers are also members of the Board. By-Laws Committee of John Toy, R. D. Koerner and Robert S. Hopkins are to submit the proposed laws to the lodges for approval after which they will become effective January 1st, 1928. Much interest was manifested by the delegates present, and it is my belief that with a little effort on the part of the officers and members of the various lodges, this district lodge will prove of much value to the lodges following the marine end of our trade, now let's get together and make this what it should be.

We followed our regular procedure in

making the presentation to the Review Board, President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. making the opening remarks in which he covered all general statements affecting all trades, after which the trades were called in alphabetical order, in which we spoke for all of our classifications at one time, touching on each particular rating in order. Emphasis was made on the apparent lack of knowledge of the local boards of the performances of the rating of our trades in outside industries, our belief for this was based upon the many rates recommended for the different ratings, making the argument that these ratings should be of one scale, and that there was no good reason for recommending several rates for the different classifications. We also recommended and pleaded for the elimination of the many superfluous rates within our trades in the Navy Yards, making the plea for two basic ratings for all men hired in our trades, this would eliminate unnecessary discharges and would tend to stabilize employment and would tend to avoid the confusion in collection of data, as well as for the board to successfully arrive at the rates.

We also suggested the inclusion of a civilian employe on the local boards, and that each board should have at least one engineering officer among its members.

The remarks made here are only to try to give each member some understanding of the general submission made orally for our membership in the Navy Yards. Those representing local lodges where they deemed it necessary to bring additional stress upon the board covering some particular point effecting their yard, also spoke. It was gratifying to note the spirit of co-operation and helpfulness that existed among the local delegates, really I do not recall when this was as prevalent as this year. We were not hampered this year with the so-called independents, and while we did meet two at the hearings they had nothing to say, and assured us it would be their purpose to return to their yard and shop and induce their co-workers to become affiliated with the Brotherhood. This bears out the statement made sometime ago, "That once these men have had the opportunity to see and hear, they become convinced of the necessity of thorough organization among the tradesmen."

I must however say here, that some of the lodges did not give to us the co-operation desired, and of course jeopardized their own interest and the interest of the others. These mentioned did not get in all the facts in their case, some omitted the date, others the recommendations and some other facts, it seems to me that there should be no good reason for not getting these facts into Washington on time, some brought theirs with them, and of course

made it almost impossible to analyze properly before presentation, I am proud to say, however, that the majority did get all theirs in on time.

We missed very much this year the usual representation from Lodges 467 and 43, as we had become to look upon these as fixtures within our organization, I understand misfortune overtook the delegate from 43, and it is our sincere hope that before this is published he will again be himself, he has our sympathy. We have no complaint against 467, as they did co-operate fully.

I have been since assigned to some important work through the International President, this matter will be reported direct to the office.

Congress convenes next month, and of course much is hoped for from this Congress. First in the minds of most is the passage of the naval appropriation bill, which is so necessary for the welfare of the employes of the navy yards, then there is the retirement, which effort will be made to have made more liberal in scope. The navy has asked for an increase of \$40,-

000,000 over last year's appropriation, this it is said is to be used to complete new work already under construction, then there is agitation for more for additional new work to be laid down. The Navy General Board is understood to have urged a five year cruiser program, calling for the laying down of from three to four cruisers annually. Congressman Britten of Illinois thinks this is inadequate, adding that he would introduce a bill calling for 30 cruisers and 4 airplane carriers of 10,000 ton displacement at an approximate cost of \$11,000,000 each. Mr. Britten believes the failure of the Geneva Conference warrants Congress to provide adequate protection for American commerce.

Seven million dollars of the increased appropriation is for the modernization of the Battleships Nevada and Oklahoma, I almost forgot to mention this. This is in addition to the \$6,574,000 mentioned in the deficiency bill. The papers have stated that the President has assented to the increase. The program also provides for more ships to be modernized. Yours fraternally, J. N. Davis, Intl. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT M. F. GLENN

(Period From Oct. 15 to Nov. 15)

The past month has been spent in Cleveland and vicinity, with the exception of a trip to Dubois, Pa., where I was requested to go on a matter of grievance among the members of Local 248; which was satisfactory settled.

In Cleveland my time has been devoted to handling several jobs in the course of construction, where there has been a contention by the Ironworkers, laying claim to the work. Due to the assistance given by the Building Trades Council we were able to secure this work for our members. At the present time all of our members as far as I know are employed, but work in Cleveland is very slack, it is estimated that there are one hundred thousand men unemployed in the city at the present time. The unemployed are holding public meet-

ings and calling upon the city administration for some relief.

The members of organizations affiliated with the Cleveland Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Council, its officers, business agents, and international representatives took issue with the two old political parties in a campaign to do away with the present form of city government which is operated by a city manager, who has been too friendly with the Chamber of Commerce, American Plan Association and the Open Shoppers. The campaign demonstrated when Labor is a unit it is feared, although the amendment lost by a small margin, it was lost by trick and fraud. Opposed to labor was the city and county office holders, Chamber of Commerce, American Plan Association and the two old political parties. Fraternally yours, M. F. Glenn.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT W. J. COYLE

Period Oct. 15th to Nov. 15th, 1927 inclusive.

My time has been spent in Montreal City covering both Railroad and Contract Shops, Local 134 has received 8 additional members during this period, while the number is short of what we expected to reinstate during the past month we are optimistic as to the future.

Casual employment in contract shops and ship yards has so far prevented us from making the progress we would like to make on this class of work, from present indications there is nothing in sight to relieve this situation.

On November 3rd, 1927 the writer attended the regular meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council and together with a committee from the Council sought and obtained an interview with the Deputy Minister of Labor for the Province of Quebec seeking information as to the causes of recent boiler explosions.

Mr. Guyon, the Deputy Minister, was very courteous and gave the committee an attentive hearing, also valuable information regarding the present boiler inspection law and the application of same.

He also informed us that legislation was before the Provincial Government for the purpose of adopting the Inter-Provincial Boiler Code which is very similar to the A. S. M. E. code.

Our Canadian membership are no doubt aware that a resolution submitted by Lodge 134 to the recent Trades and Labor Congress Convention and concurred in by the Convention, instructing the Provincial Legislative Committees to use their best efforts to have the law amended so that only qualified boiler makers recognized by their employment as such be appointed to the position of boiler inspector.

The writer feels that our members should take an active part in this matter and give the parties who are entrusted with this work all the support they possibly can.

In the Province of Quebec at the present time the best boiler maker that ever trod this earth is barred from a position of provincial boiler inspector because of the fact that before an applicant can sit for examination he must have a first class stationary engineer's certificate and have held same for three consecutive years.

To some of our Journal readers the above may appear as a joke but believe me it is no joke in this province.

The writer stands ready to do his part in having this law amended but I want the assistance of our members in general and particularly in Quebec Province.

I would appreciate it very much if any member who has any information under his hat would send it along to my home address, 424 3rd Avenue, Verdun.

Because the railroad industry cannot absorb all of our apprentices upon completion of their apprenticeship many of them are laid off and with the training they have received many of them by devoting a little time to the technical part of our trade would be in a position to qualify for one of the most important positions in our trade. Surely they as well as the older members will see the necessity of doing their bit to bring within our grasp this very important branch of our trade.

It would be a sheer waste of time for us to enquire as to who was responsible for framing a piece of legislation such as the above, but it is our plain duty to do our utmost to have it amended.

The writer feels that the part of this report dealing with boiler inspection is of sufficient importance to our French members to have same translated to their own language.

Trusting the above report will be of some interest to the membership. I am fraternally, W. J. Coyle, I. V.-P.

Le 3 novembre, 1927, le sousigné assista à une assemblée Du Conseil des Métiers et du travail et avec un Comité du Conseil,

nous avons obtenu une entrevue avec le Député Ministre du Travail pour la Province de Quebec au cours de laquelle nous voulions obtenir des informations concernant l'explosion des Bouilloirs.

M. Guyon le Député Ministre fut bien courtois et écouta attentivement le Comité et nous donna des informations de valeur relatives à la loi d'Inspection des Bouilloirs et son application.

Il nous informa aussi qu'une législation était devant le Gouvernement Provincial ayant pour but l'adoption du Code inter-provincial des Bouilloirs, code semblable à celui de A. S. M. E.

Nos membres Canadiens son sans doute au courant d'une résolution fut soumise par la Loge 134, à la convention récente du Congrès des Métiers et du Travail, et fut adoptée par la Convention, et chargée les Comités Législatifs provinciaux de faire tout en leur pouvoir afin que la loi soit amendée pour que les Chadronniers qualifiés reconnus et soient appointés auxpositions d'inspecteur de Bouilloirs.

Le sousigné demande que les membres prennent une part active dans cette affaire et donnent à ceux qui ont charge de ce travail tout le support qu'ils peuvent leur donner.

Dans la Province de Quebec, à l'heure actuelle, le meilleur Chadronnier du monde est exclus au position de inspecteur Provincial des Bouilloirs, parce qu'avant qu'un appliquant puisse essayer les examens, il lui faut avoir un certificat d'ingénieur stationnaire de première classe pour trois ans.

A quelques uns de nos lecteur de Journal, cette question peut leur apparaitre ridicule, mais croyz-moi ce n'est pas une comédie.

Le sousigné est prêt à faire tout en son pouvoir pour que la loi soit amendée, mais il a besoin du support de tous les membres et particulièrement de ceux de la province de Quebec.

J'apprécierais beaucoup si quelques membres possèdent quelques information de bien vouloir me les communiquer à mon adresse 424 3rd Ave., Verdun.

L'Industrie des Chemins de Fer ne pouvant absorber tous nos apprentis sur complétion de leur apprentissage, plusieurs sont congédiés et avec l'entraînement qu'ils ont reçu et un peu de temps donné à la technécalté du métier pourraient être qualifiés à des positions très importantes sans notre méytier, je suis certain que tous verront la nécessité de faire leur part de metre à jour cette branche importante de notre métier.

Nous perdrons certainement notre temps d'essayer de trouver qui est a blamer pour la législation ci-dessus mentionnée, mais il est de notre devoir de faire tout en notre pouvoir pour qu'elle soit amendée.

Le sousigné croit que cette partie de son rapport traitait sur l'inspection des Boil-

loirs est d'importance suffisante aux membres Canadiens français pour qu'elle soit traduite dans leur langage.

Espérant que le rapport ci-dessus men-

tionné sera intéressant pour tous les membres, je demeure.

Fraternellement à vous,

W. J. COYLE.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT C. A. McDONALD

(Period of October 16th to November 16th, 1927, Inclusive)

During the past month I have attended the regular meeting of the following locals: Lodge 74, 132, 305 and 587, also assisted the local auditing committees of these locals in auditing the books of the local financial secretaries and compiling a trustees' report to the International Lodge, as per the provisions of the bond that the financial officers are under at the present time.

Business in this section of the country remains quiet in all trades with a number of our members out of work a good deal of the time. Some reduction in forces have taken place in the refinery industry, which I hope will be only for a short duration.

Several additional reinstatements and initiations have been secured the past month in Lodge 74, which shows that the men working at our trade realize the necessity for organization.

Local 132, Galveston, Texas, has the assurance of several new members for their next meeting providing employment becomes normal which speaks well for this local and its active members considering the fact that the local has only been re-organized for about six months. I am pleased to report that five of our locals during the past two months have affiliated with the State Federation of Labor. No craft or trade union in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor should remain on the outside of the parent body in their respective state, but should at all times be willing to co-operate with the other labor unions in keeping with the labor movement alive and by so doing prevent the enactment of legislation that is detrimental to the best interests of the wage earners as a whole.

Just recently the American Bankers' As-

sociation held a convention in the city of Houston and the president of that association made a very important statement that I think should sink deep into the minds of every man who works for a living. He stated to his brother bankers that we are today living in an age of organization and no man as an individual can accomplish any thing without the assistance and co-operation of others. This is and has been for years the exact position of the American Labor Movement.

We find today many employers of labor doing every thing possible to destroy the effectiveness of the bonafide labor union. They have adopted various methods to accomplish their purpose. Chief among them is the so-called company union idea. Through this kind of a fake organization they are able to control the freedom of the workers and keep wages down. Instead of paying the wages that the employes are justly entitled to they pay many of them much less and in order to make them feel like they have a good job they proceed to give them a little free insurance and provide welfare associations which in some cases the employes pay for. If the company union is better for the employes why does the employer interfere when the men think of becoming members of a real bonafide labor union. Company unions should be exposed to such an extent that it would become so well known that it would be un-American for any employer to foster and promote such a movement. Trusting that by the time I make my next report business will have improved in this section, with best wishes and kindest regard to all, I remain, Fraternally yours, C. A. McDonald, Intl. Vice-Pres.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT H. J. NORTON

(Period September 16, 1927, to November 15, 1927, Inclusive)

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 15, 1927.

The conclusion of my last Journal report, September 15, 1927, found me at Eureka, Calif., in connection with an organizing campaign among our craftsmen employed on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. Successfully completing this work some attention was given to the unorganized boiler-makers, apprentices and helpers employed in the various contract shops and in the lumber industry. During the few days devoted to this work several shops and plants in Eureka and adjoining territory were visited with very gratifying results, and the deep interest manifested by the men convinced me that a continuation of the cam-

paign would prove very profitable. However, instructions previously received from President Franklin directing me to attend the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor made it necessary for me to discontinue my activities in that district for the time being in order to reach the convention city on September 19.

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor convened at San Bernardino, Cal., on Monday, September 19, with an exceptionally large delegation in attendance, representing practically all of their affiliated organizations. In addition to representing our International Brother-

hood, I also was honored with credentials from Lodge No. 39 of Oakland, which afforded an opportunity to actively participate in the affairs of the convention as accredited delegate representing that local.

The annual reports submitted by the Federation officers are very interesting documents, particularly the parts dealing with the state of organization, wages and working conditions—and the full detail report submitted by the Federation legislative representatives. The report on state of organization shows substantial growth in membership of practically all affiliated organizations during the past year, and also the organization or reorganization of twenty-nine local unions throughout the state during the same period. Dealing with wages and working conditions, the report shows numerous wage increases with improved working conditions, while no wage reductions were reported.

The State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the State Building Trades Council, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the Big Four Railroad Brotherhoods, have for several years maintained joint legislative headquarters at Sacramento with active representatives who co-operate in all legislative matters of interest to the workers, and their report deals with the joint activities of these representatives. The report states in part, "That while Labor did its full part in retiring Mr. Richardson (the former Governor), practically all the reactionary legislators were returned—and that these reactionary legislators were backed by a consolidated big business anti-labor lobby, bigger in personnel and more unscrupulous than ever before in the State's history. That the combined forces of anti-labor lobbyists working in conjunction with the reactionary legislators successfully blocked passage of five important labor measures. But notwithstanding this unholy alliance of reactionary legislators and anti-labor lobbyists, twenty-five labor measures were passed by the Legislature and promptly approved by Governor Young—and that all anti-labor bills were successfully defeated."

In addition to the regular routine business transacted, the convention acted favorably upon a large number of important matters, including a resolution of interest to the metal trades crafts which directs the Federation officers to co-operate and actively assist in reorganization of the California oil industry. The convention completed its work and adjourned sine die at noon Friday, September 23.

Having been appointed by International President Franklin as one of the delegates to represent our International Brotherhood at the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the nineteenth annual convention of the Metal Trades Department, which was held at Los Angeles, Cal., September 28 to October 15, inclusive, I was engaged in that capacity

during the above period, in conjunction with my co-delegates, President Franklin and Brother Martin Daley of Lodge No. 1, also President Jewell representing the Railway Department, and International Representative Joe Reed who represented the Oregon State Federation of Labor. While in Los Angeles, the delegation had the pleasure of meeting with and addressing a large gathering of our members at a regular meeting of Lodge No. 92. Much could be said concerning the many splendid achievements of the convention. However, the usual report covering these matters will be duly submitted and published in our official Journal.

After adjournment of the convention the various International officers visited their membership at San Francisco and other coast points in so far as available time would permit. A mass meeting of the Western Pacific Federated Shopcrafts was held at Sacramento on October 17, which was addressed by President Jewell of the Railway Employees Department; International President Franklin; President Wharton of Machinists; Vice-President Evans of Electrical Workers; Vice-President Paquin of Carmen; Vice-President Thorpe of Machinists; Representative Whitman of the Sheet Metal Workers; Representative Henning of Machinists, and the writer. A large mass meeting and smoker arranged jointly by all our local lodges in the bay district was held at the Labor Temple, San Francisco, on October 18, and was addressed by President Franklin, President O'Connell of the Metal Trades Department, and President Jewell of the Railway Department, after which refreshments were served and an entertainment was enjoyed until a late hour.

Before leaving for headquarters, President Franklin conferred with the local representatives and the writer on matters of interest to our organization in this district, as a result of this conference plans are under way for a general organizing campaign to continue for an indefinite period. This and other organization matters have fully occupied my time for the past few weeks. Two regular meetings of each of our local lodges in the district were attended and several points in adjoining territory were visited in connection with field construction jobs and organizing work. Trade conditions very quiet.

Trusting this report will be of some interest to the readers of our official Journal, and with best wishes to each of our members for a most happy and successful new year, I am, yours fraternally, H. J. Norton, International Vice-President.

Don't lose a single opportunity of getting a NEW MEMBER, for every new member of the organization helps to reduce unfair competition.

REPORT OF SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE THOS. P. NOLAN

I beg leave to submit the following for our official Journal on matters in connection with the International Brotherhood and especially organization of the unorganized, as well as local conditions that I can't fail to observe at Portsmouth, and Norfolk, Va., for it has been my opinion for many years that matters that are worth while must be protected and defended, even if a sacrifice has to be made on a question that ennoble every member of our Brotherhood—organization. Why our unorganized craftsmen can't realize the necessity of it is a question that puzzles those who know what it represents and the benefits of it. "All for one and one for all" should be the slogan of every organized worker, now and henceforth, so as to be in a position to help one another, as we shall not pass this way again, and whatever good we can do let us do it now, and prevent discrimination, untold trouble, and, many times, sad disappointments in our struggle for what is ours and what we are entitled to—"Justice."

In order to secure justice, and the benefits derived from it, organization is the first essential, and the next important benefit in the trades union movement is the educational facilities that organization places within the reach of every member of it, for without that opportunity very few men would take the time to find out the cause of the unequal conditions between capital and labor, and when we come to size up the labor situation from every angle and from every standpoint it becomes more and more interesting all the time. It points to only one remedy and that remedy is organization, for we find that the trades union movement is more essentially connected with humanity in the interest of human rights and industrial liberty than any association ever thought of, when put in active operation on a trades union legitimate basis. And to put these ideals of integrity and honesty of purpose we must try to inculcate those ideals and principles in the minds of our unorganized craftsmen and apply that remedy that makes possible the highest and noblest aspirations of men when organized.

The unorganized must be shown and convinced in spite of themselves, by trades union demonstration and argument, that all must organize to furnish the necessary man power to operate the International Brotherhood to final success. It's successful now and will continue to be successful just as long as a steam boiler is built or a steel ship constructed. The Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers

of America is here to stay and function in the interest of the members it represents. Anything worth while needs nothing but the opportunity and co-operation to accomplish its intended mission, and with such high ideals in view the Brotherhood will continue to grow steadily and surely until that great day comes when all our craftsmen will join hands together in the bond of brotherly efforts and union fellowship for the emancipation of the men of our craft, but we must not forget that many of our old members are passing away and the younger members taking their places, but the vast amount of experience the younger members have had we must look forward to the future as being more free from the greatest of all dangers—not understanding the aims and objects which our Brotherhood is striving for, to establish right and banish injustice, discrimination, sorrow and disappointment in our efforts against ways that are dark; that won't stand the light of honest investigation.

But whenever our unorganized craftsmen fully realize the situation that confronts them, after a full investigation, they will wise up to the necessity of the International Brotherhood movement which advocates at all times their every interest when and where possible is its slogan now and in the past, and will continue that effort regardless of all opposition, whether it's company unions or other make-shifts which are fostered and encouraged to control labor for the purpose of pulling the chestnuts out of the fire in the interest of hard-boiled employers who recognize nothing but the almighty dollar.

And further, a trades union is organized and maintained for the express purpose of protecting and bettering the condition of its members, so as to secure the highest possible wage and fair shop conditions. That's fair and can't be questioned, for this is an age of associations, either of labor, fraternal or business, as the ever changing economic situation forces all of them into associations for their mutual protection, financially or otherwise, and the worker who fails to take advantage of it don't give the question that serious thought or consideration that organization deserves.

Therefore, let the unorganized join hands with us and work along union lines in which we have everything in common, and not try to confound our efforts with those of other matters entirely foreign to the trades union movement, and when organized every member should keep this fact in mind—that it's not through an organization alone, but through the influence and activity of a particular group of combined organizations federated, then will organized labor receive the consideration it's entitled to. Nevertheless the best and loyal effort should be given to the organization he is a member of, and he should help as much as

WITHDRAWING MEMBERS are not permitted to pay more than **THIRTY DAYS** in advance of **CURRENT MONTH**.

possible other organizations, for co-operation along that line is the very essential to success in the trades union movement.

Let us not forget the union label. Talk to others about it and make it so plain to them that they will find it to their interest to adopt your policy. It will help to build up organized labor, and drive a certain line of non-union made goods out of the market. When we do this we are living up to the fundamental law of the labor movement, and the obligation required of every member of it. Advocate the label at every favorable opportunity, for it's the greatest weapon of modern times when used with intelligence. The rank and file of our Brotherhood should take this principle in view and guard it well at all times, and with a wide awake membership, progressive and full of pep and patriotism for the advancement of the International Brotherhood, as well as the general labor movement, we need have no fear whatever for the future.

The late convention of the American Federation of Labor is now past history, and according to newspaper reports it was a harmonious one, for Labor, that able publication at Washington, D. C., published in the interest of the American labor movement, tells us that the interest in the convention was the large attendance of delegates and others at every session until its final adjournment. May the same harmonious meetings be in evidence from now on in our local lodges in order that we may co-operate in our efforts which make for success in any effort that's worth while on matters in connection with the labor movement.

I also notice that the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation was also a harmonious one and much important business transacted in the interest of its local councils. I notice among other matters that shop committee meetings at government navy yards received particular attention in President O'Connell's report, and the result was that the law committee, of which Brother J. A. Franklin was chairman, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

"The committee has made a most careful study of this section of the President's report, and have discussed the shop committee feature with the officers of some of the local metal trades councils. The committee believes that in view of all that has been learned in this connection, that it is for the best interest of all the Internationals concerned to have the Metal Trades Department call in the International Officers prior to the meeting of the Naval General Wage Board in order that a uniform policy be agreed to, which would meet the different complaints that have arisen."

The trades unionists at the Norfolk Navy Yard have every hope that when the wage delegates from the various navy yards meet their international officers, previous or after

the general wage hearing at Washington, D. C., will result in a final solution of a question that should have been settled satisfactorily to all concerned long ago, for the shop committee meetings have caused much friction in the Portsmouth, Va., local Metal Trades Council, as well as unnecessary controversy and expense, in an effort to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, that so far has failed.

Just a little space in the columns of our official Journal in which the officers and members of Lodge 178 desire to express their sincere respect and fraternal sympathy to the wife and friends of the late Brother Griffin, who has passed to the great beyond, and was followed to his last resting place by a large number of friends and former associates who knew the late Brother Griffin as a union man and upright citizen, and were there in sympathy and fraternal respect for a departed friend and brother.

Lodge 178 has draped its charter, and during a regular meeting of Lodge 178 the officers and members present on that occasion paid their fraternal respect to the late departed Brother Griffin by standing in silent contemplation with their heads bowed for sixty seconds. Every brother present on that occasion realized that life is but a faint glimmer that might perhaps bring to their door at the next rising sun the fatal funeral march to the grave, but it's gratifying to see that fraternal respect due a departed brother, for it proves that our obligation not only follows a brother through life, but to his last resting place, the grave. May he rest in peace.

As this is an age of organization I appeal to our unorganized craftsmen to become members of our International Brotherhood, and when organized be active in the interest of our organization at every opportunity, for an active member attends lodge meetings regularly, and does his share of the committee work, and willingly contributes to any cause to the advancement of his fellow workers. By doing so he gives his time and efforts for all instead of one. He believes in what is fair to organized labor, a just wage and recognition for the rights of labor, and is willing to make a sacrifice to make justice possible. Let us not forget that in order to accomplish it, organization is the only known remedy to bring about conditions that our organization is striving for, to banish rank discrimination, dissatisfaction, as well as disappointment when not organized.

I beg to remain, yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

Don't forget that the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions, the more the employe should support them. There's a financial reason. THINK IT OVER.

Correspondence

Portsmouth, Va.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our first and principal duty as members of our Brotherhood is to do everything possible to render every assistance we can in any legitimate undertaking they or he may aspire to, for the best interest of the International Brotherhood and local organizations in the locality in which they may reside.

Therefore I take this opportunity of notifying the members of our Brotherhood that Brother Joseph T. Shea has been nominated by the Democrats of the third ward of New Orleans, La., for the House of Representatives.

And having known Brother Shea for many years as a member of our International Brotherhood and a loyal worker at all times in the interest of it, as also Lodge 442 that he has been an officer of, and always giving the best that was in Brother Shea for Local 37 at all times when called on, as well as the general labor movement, and it gives me pleasure from knowledge when visiting the City of New Orleans that I had always the active co-operation of Brother Shea at all times when the issue was betterment of the trades union movement and its members.

Brother Shea is an upright trades unionist and works year in and year out, quietly and with confidence of success, for the members he has been associated with for many years. He is a plain, everyday worker, and square and loyal in every fiber of his manhood, but as a trades unionist his loyalty and fidelity to principle and friends cannot be questioned by his legion of them in the city of his birth, for his co-workers know him for doing his duty and doing it well in this day and generation to make life better and happier, as the good Lord intended it should be.

The many friends of Brother Joseph T. Shea, in the third ward of New Orleans, have urged him to accept the nomination as Legislative Representative, knowing that his record as a trades unionist and a progressive citizen will elect him by an overwhelming majority, is the opinion of his many friends in New Orleans. For that reason I give my opinion and first hand knowledge of Brother Shea, as his past record in New Orleans stands for honesty of purpose, unselfish and square with his fellow workers and always outspoken in opposition to any proposition that's not in their interest; and a strong advocate for every effort that's right. For these reasons his numerous friends, who are legion, know he will be elected as Legislative Representative from the third ward of New Orleans, La.

It is also the sincere wish of the under-

signed, as also his many friends in various sections of the country, that Brother Joseph T. Shea will be elected to the Legislative position he did not seek, but as a matter of duty to his many friends he accepted the nomination, and duty when needed has always been his first consideration in the past and will be in the future. Yours truly and fraternally, Thos. Nolan, Special Representative.

Kansas City, Mo.

To All Members of our Brotherhood,
Greetings.

Again I take my "Underwood" in hand to write a few words of cheer to all the readers of our Journal. Let us be thankful for those we have helped and for those who have helped us. Business for the laboring people in greater Kansas City is bad; lots of men idle and no jobs, but I am in hopes that it will pick up soon. The Brotherhood State Bank, in our headquarters building in Kansas City, Kansas, will start soon to pay off the many Christmas club members, and they are also starting their Christmas clubs for 1928, bigger and better in every way.

I saw a piece in the Kansas City Star not long ago that all fat men were honest. That ought to please all ex-saloon keepers and one or two Boilermakers that I know about. A brother in Denver wanted to know what Boilermaker I was writing about, in my last article, who got held up in Kansas City. It doesn't matter. He never was in the castle, so he ain't acquainted with him. Us secretaries still have our troubles, if we can call them that. I wonder why the brothers don't make it a habit of paying their dues in advance. They would kick like Hollywood if payday was 45 or 50 days late.

Question. 13 years secretary for one local. Is that a record or not?

We had a dream the other "day," and it was that we had charge of a big boiler shop, so large that the bosses all rode horseback. The first day I fired all the boilermakers from Topeka and Slater, Mo.

Sent a copy of the last article to a school teacher and she informed me that it would grade about five in grammar, and we told her it would grade 100 per cent with the union men—that's all I cared about.

The year of 1927 almost over. Let's all resolve to start in the New Year and be better and do better and get a lot of new members for our Brotherhood. We can if we just start.

With best wishes and kindest regards to all, I remain fraternally yours, W. E. Dwyer, 13 years a bookkeeper for L. L. 32.

P. S.—All hard-boiled eggs are yellow inside.

Hoboken, N. J.

Dear Sir and Brother:

As this is the last issue of the Journal until the great festival of Christmas has come and gone, the members of Lodge 163 embrace this opportunity to wish all of our readers a very happy and joyous day, we hope that all may be in the best of health and enjoy the pleasures of being with their loved ones.

The time for electing officers for lodges is approaching and this is a matter that every member should take a deep interest in, for the success or failure of lodges, for ensuing year at least, very much depends on whether an efficient set of officers has been elected or not. If your lodge has had efficient officers during the present term, then every member should say so and attend the meetings of the lodge when the elections take place and see that faithful and experienced officers are re-elected, if they can be induced to serve. On the other hand, if there are any officers who neglected or failed to perform the duties of their office during the past year, now is the time to replace them with others who will serve more faithfully. In selecting men for office they should not be chosen because of the fact they are good fellows in the eyes of a certain few or because they have been suspended and reinstated a half dozen times in as many years or because of the fact they do their utmost to stir up trouble at every meeting.

Special care should be taken to elect efficient and faithful men, men are capable enough to perform the duties of the respective office he may seek, and the only way to see that things are done for best interest of all concerned is to attend all meetings in December, see that your vote is cast for the best interests.

In conclusion I wish to extend my personal regards, and best wishes to all, I am fraternally yours, D. J. McGuinness, S., L. 163.

Passing of William Fogarty, Born 1875, Died 1927.

Submission of the following article for publication in the December Journal marks the passing of one more old time member of the Brotherhood in the railroad field in the Chicago territory. As it meets, the eye of many brothers who have worked in the Chicago territory, it will recall to memory old associations with this shop mate who has now entered the great beyond.

Brother William Fogarty was born at Baraboo, Wis., August 19, 1875. His death occurred November 8, 1927. His entry into railroad service began with the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, in 1892, and terminated with the memorable A. R. U. strike of that year. Subsequently he was initiated in Lodge No. 227, Chicago, on November 18, 1901, while in the service of that road. Later he was employed at St. Paul,

Minn., at the Great Northern Railroad, and still later at Brainerd, Minn., at the Northern Pacific Railroad. Returning to Chicago, he entered the service of the "Milwaukee Road," and his last employment was with the Baltimore & Ohio-Chicago Terminal Railroad in 1916, when he met with misfortune, and the past eleven years he has dwelt in the shadows until released by death on November 8.

Active in the affairs of the Brotherhood, 1913 found him the first presiding officer in Lodge No. 588, when the International chartered said lodge January 14, 1913, at which time he among other members were transferred from the mother lodge No. 227.

On Friday, November 11, 1927, Lodge 588 paid their last respects to their old shop mate and brother member. Following Requiem High Mass at Maternity Catholic Church, West North Ave. and Lawndale St., his mortal remains were borne to rest in Forest Home Cemetery. Messrs. Driscoll, Lonergan, Maun, McNaney, Godfrey and the writer were privileged to be his bearers.

Brother Fogarty is survived by six sisters, Nellie, Mary, Frances, Lillian, Margaret and Honore, four of whom are married. Lodge 588 and the many friends of Brother William Fogarty share with them in the loss of a splendid character, a sterling shop mate and a most worthy brother. William Fogarty has passed on. We who knew him have not forgotten. Life deprived him of our association for a time, but he still lives in the hearts of his many friends. Hence, this simple tribute to another old timer.

Respectfully submitted, Jos. P. Ryan, International Vice-President, Chicago, November 18, 1927.

Rosebank, S. I., N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

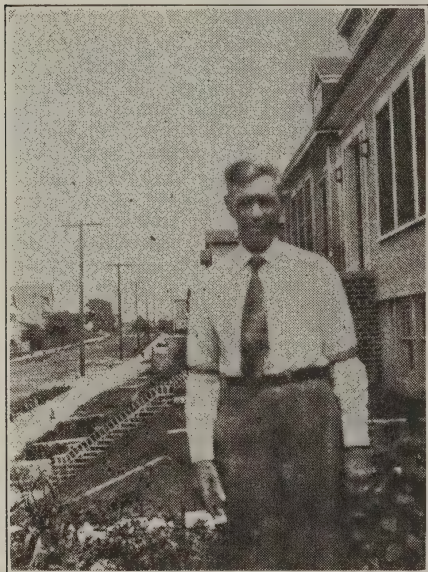
It has pleased the Almighty Father to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Peter F. Gallagher. Brother Gallagher left Clifton Shops B. & O. R. R. at 4 p. m., Wednesday, November 10, seemingly in the best of health, and on preparing to retire for the night, expired suddenly. The deceased was boiler shop foreman at Clifton Shops for some years, and previous to coming here held an executive position at Mount Clare, Baltimore, Md., shops. We, therefore, the members of Clifton Lodge No. 711, extend to his family our deepest regrets and sympathy. Fraternally yours, Thomas J. Martin, F. S. T., L. 711.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In the death of our esteemed Brother Philip McGivney of Progressive Lodge 23 of Brooklyn, N. Y., which occurred on Thursday, October 20, we, the officers and members, have lost one of our old time members as well as a dear and true friend to organized labor, at all times ever mindful

of the rights of others. He was always present at all meetings as well as serving on different committees whenever requested to do so, both in and out of the shop. Brother McGivney has served as a delegate from Lodge 23 to the Metal Trades Council of the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the past



three years, where his presence will be greatly missed by all the delegates from the other crafts represented by the Council. Brother McGivney served his country during the war with Spain for three years on board the battleship Texas and engaged in all naval battles in which the Texas took part. He was also an active member of Admiral Schley Naval Camp of Brooklyn, which held funeral services at his late home, as well as he represented by a firing squad at the burial grounds. Funeral services were held from Queen of All Saints Church with Requiem Mass attended by the immediate family and friends from many parts of Brooklyn, as well as the officers and members of Lodges 23, 21, 43, 45 and 24.

We, the members of Progressive Lodge 23, wish to extend our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family of our departed brother, and fervently pray that a merciful God will comfort them and console them in the sad and lonely hours. Yours fraternally, George McWilliams, Secretary, Lodge 23.

P. S. All members of the Arthur Boyle Club of which Brother McGivney was a member attended the funeral.

Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to take from our midst to rest in peace Brother

H. Blevins, and we, the members of Bluff City Lodge No. 180 extend our heartfelt sympathy to his widow and son. Committee, W. T. Wallace, T. J. Morgan, J. A. Haynes, F. S., L. No. 180.

Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in his divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our beloved member, Edward E. Dow, and we, as brother members of Local No. 20 extend to the widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and pray the Almighty Father may comfort and console them. Committee: E. S. Ryan, M. J. McCarthy, Guy W. Davis, L. 20.

Boone, Iowa.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with deep regret that Lodge No. 161 reports the following deaths of relatives of members of Local No. 161.

Mr. L. E. Lillie, father of Brother Harold Lillie, and Mrs. Maggie Trowers, mother to wife of Brother Pete Bennett. We, the members of Local No. 161, take this means of extending to Brothers Lillie and Bennett and their families, our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad hour of bereavement. Hugo Samuelson, S., L. 161.

New Orleans, La.

Mr. J. A. Franklin, President,
Mr. Wm. Atkinson, Asst. President,
Mr. C. F. Scott, Sec'y.-Treas.
Gentlemen:

On November 1 Mr. Joseph T. Shea called at my home and turned over to me a check for one thousand dollars, this being the amount of insurance due me on account of the death of my husband, Louis Joseph Manito. I am indeed very grateful to you all as officers of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers Union and the insurance company, as well, and I wish you all would broadcast it to the membership in general through the columns of your Journal, for I really was the most surprised woman in our city when Mr. Shea called at my home and presented me with the check, it really being about 25 days since the papers left New Orleans, La. In conclusion I sincerely hope that every Boilermaker and Helper throughout the United States and Canada will take advantage of this splendid insurance proposition which your organization offers to its membership, thereby protecting the widow and orphaned children of the deceased members. Again I wish to thank you one and all for myself and babies. Respectfully, Mrs. Viola Manito.

New Orleans, La.

To the officers and members of Greater New Orleans Lodge No. 442.

Dear Sir:

Kindly accept my sincere thanks to the officers and members of Local No. 442, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Helpers

of the City of New Orleans, La., for past kindness and courtesies extended me during the illness and death of my husband, and the prompt manner in which they arranged the death claim and the receiving of same by me all in about 25 days. I want to thank Mr. Joseph T. Shea and Mr. William T. Smith, your secretaries, for helping me out in arranging these matters. I am also deeply thankful to your Grand Lodge Officers and the insurance company for the prompt manner in which the claim was handled and paid. I am indeed grateful

to you all, and wish Lodge No. 442 success and prosperity. Again thanking you for myself and babies, I am respectfully, Mrs. Viola Manito.

Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir and Brother:

God in His divine wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the beloved father of Brother W. F. Hirsch, and we, his brother members, extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of bereavement. Fraternal yours, A. I. Amass, S., L. 703.

In Memoriam

Notice of the following deaths of members and relatives of members have been received with suitable resolutions of sympathy:

Members.

Brother Gallagher, member of Lodge 711, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y., died Nov. 10th.

Brother Edward E. Dow, member of Lodge 20, Jacksonville, Fla., died recently.

Brother Philip McGivney, member of Lodge 23, Brooklyn, N. Y., died Oct. 20th.

Brother L. J. Manito, member of Lodge 442, New Orleans, La., died recently.

Brother H. Blevins, member of Lodge 180, Memphis, Tenn., died recently.

Relatives of Members.

Mother of Brother L. A. Schlevight, member of Lodge 320, Meridian, Miss., died recently.

Arnold Sutcliffe, son of Brother Joseph Sutcliffe, member of Lodge 19, Philadelphia, Pa., died recently from an accident received on a building operation.

L. E. Lillie, father of Brother Harold Lillie, member of Lodge 161, Boone, Ia., died October, 1927.

Mrs. Maggie Trower, mother of wife of Brother Pete Bennett, member of Lodge 161, Boone, Ia., died October 26.

Father of Brother W. F. Hirsch, member of Lodge 703, Baltimore, Md., died Nov. 5th.

Technical Articles

PATTERNS FOR IRREGULAR CHUTE

By O. W. Kothe

Some time ago a friend sent me a model of a grain hopper or chute, which he patterned after another mechanic's ideas of design. It certainly was a novel piece of work, and the more I looked at it, the more it seemed to me like one of our young ladies dancing the Charleston dance. After turning the model around a few moments in my mind, another geometrical shape took place, and which is illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

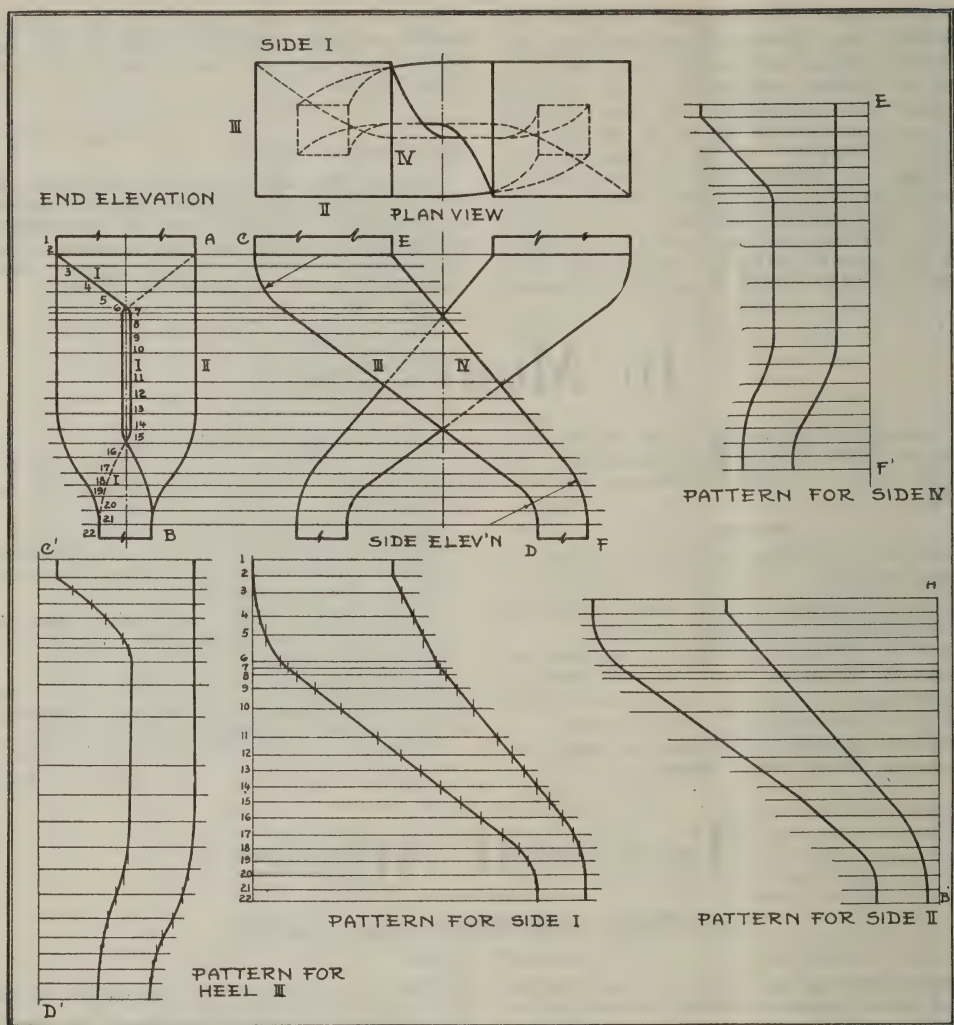
Thus, by the proper attitude of inquiring this friend was able to help contribute to the trade a useful fitting that may crop up in more lines of work than one. I suppose the mechanic who made the original Charleston thing was happy in a measure, but the worry he spent on it never repays for making what he did.

Mechanics at large would do well to take a greater interest and have their ideas crude, though they may be polished up, and so make them shine like a diamond. Every man has ideas, some are higher developed than others. But ideas that are crudely

worked out will never be successful—they may answer the purpose, but never be a source of pride, where others will recommend you.

It's the same way thousands of tradesmen believe in pure luck. There may be such a thing as pure luck, but it only happens to about 2 people out of every 10,000 people. So there is no need sitting around—luck might come to your great-grandchildren, but not to you. Then invariably those who we call lucky have something back of them outside of warm air. Circumstances have placed them to a degree, and they have also placed themselves by their own common sense the rest of the way. Ten generations may locate on the soil over an oil well, but unless some one knows oil bearing soil or the convulsions of nature brings the real oil to their attention—not one of them would be the lucky one.

Each of your men of the trade spend day after day hammering the steel into silver and the copper into gold, but it is only the exception that applies an exceptional "idea"



and which makes him wealthy. Would you call him lucky for putting his idea into effect? Or would you call our friend lucky for sending me that grain chute, so you can have the knowledge of its development? What about the other mechanic who had the idea first and let it bury with the day's work? The chances are he has forgotten all about it today and has derived no benefit from it in credit or geometrical skill.

I am inclined to believe you can make more luck grow up out of your drawing board by practicing geometrical problems, by figuring areas, capacities, weights, strengths of materials, and the physics that go to make up your trade fundamentally—than to let what ideas you now have die a natural death. Every single thing we have in this world today is the result of an idea that flowered up in some person's brain, and he had courage enough to try and develop it further.

It is a very common thing to hear both employers and men say, I was lucky last week, I had a full week's work. This may sound good during certain slack seasons, but the idea is, why not analyze the conditions that bring you this work—possibly you can improve on them and so receive more full weeks of work during each following year. It is safe to say that in our modern commercial life very little luck enters—it's mostly cold logic. Customers go to those employers who they have confidence in and shops that only cater to a small run of work and are idle a large part of the year—are so because the owners are too small and limited. They cannot inspire enough of the public to do business with them. Mechanics too, who are out of work so much have not been able to sell their services to shops who can inspire the larger public and so keep their place running 12 months in the year.

Fundamental training is the basis on which to stand to sell your larger services. This is also acquired on your drawing board—where you have all the facts before you—to reason out and to describe to your own satisfaction. Take a problem like we have here, it must be reasoned pro and con, and the points you gather out of it—you can describe to others and this sells them on your qualifications. If you can follow this process for 500 to a 1,000 trade problems, it won't be long and you can impress your training on men who can use it—who are willing to pay for it and who have that knack to again resell your services as their services to a larger public.

Now with your drawing board in front of you and your instruments handy we inspect our drawing. Here is a condition where the materials in the bias must be placed in opposite chutes, so this accounts for the X position of the hopper. Again the chutes are directly over center of the bin opening and therefore the chutes must be made to pass each other and still not give too abrupt angles for friction. So we have given it the treatment we show in our Plan, Side Elevation and End Elevation. Possibly the side elevation is easiest to detail first, because lines can be drawn in a most direct fashion. The plan view can be dispensed with in shop work, but for experimental drafting, it is well to fill it in.

When the side elevation is finished, the end elevation should be drawn, working from the center line and maintaining the altitude of side elevation. After this horizontal lines are passed across both elevation views. These lines are drawn at random, in such a way to fill lines in short curves. These lines then act the same as parallel planes passing horizontally around the surface at each point. If we then develop the girth from the width from the length—we have the pattern. Observe, the one view gives us the girth lines, another gives the shape.

So that to develop the pattern for the side I, we pick the girth from End Elevation, such as spaces 1-2-3-4, etc., to 22 from Edge line I, and step these spaces off in numerical order below side elevation as 1-22. Then from each point thus placed, draw a horizontal line indefinitely. After this drop a line from each point in elevation line C-D and also from E-F. Where these lines cross those in pattern of similar number, we sketch a free hand line, which gives the outline for pattern required for side I.

The opposite side pattern II is developed in an identical way, using the girth from side II or line A-B, and set it below or above side elevation as A'-B'. This can be developed the same as we did pattern I, only here, space did not permit developing, and so it was moved over to the right hand side.

Now to develop the end pattern III, we pick the girth from edge line III as C-D of

side elevation. Pick each space separately, and set below End Elevation as C'-D'. After this draw stretchout lines and from all points in line 1-22 and line A-B of End Elevation drop lines to cross lines in pattern of similar number. When this is done sketch a line through these intersections and you have the pattern finished as shown.

The pattern for side IV can be developed in the same way, picking the girth from side elevation line E-F and setting as E'-F'. Then continue the development as before until the pattern is finished. Edges must be allowed according to the joints to be made, whether for riveting, seaming or welding.

In forming these patterns, the elevation edges can be considered as stays, or metal stays can be cut out to these outlines and used as a gauge to form the patterns by. Thus pattern I would be bent to the profile of edge I of End Elevation, while pattern II would be bent as line A-B indicates, and pattern III would be formed as line C-D of side elevation. In this way all patterns can be shaped up quite accurately and this gives so much less trouble in assembling.

What the Engineer can plan out for the men, is better than if the men have to do it themselves. It is like in a modern factory, where they have a staff organization that does all the thinking for the men who do the work. Men in the office have all the facts before them and they can plan out the work much quicker and often more advantageously than the men can do themselves. This is especially important in manufacturing plants. Under the old system men in the shop were given a job and that be followed up to a finish. He would walk all over the plant to gather up his things—he would go to other departments and wait to have certain parts shaped up and then he would build up his work in a piece-meal fashion.

But today the staff organization is planning every step for men of the line organization. Everything is brought to the men—all they need to do is produce, and the finished product is taken away again. Thus so many sheets are brought for the man to make his work—if he spoils one sheet—it is noticed and it goes against the man's credit.

Contract shops are not so well organized as yet, but men with modern equipment follow the same theory. Many an employer gives definite instructions to his foreman which the men never hear. It is noticeable though when a helper pulls a certain number of steel sheets to your bench to make a job. It is also noticeable in the time cards, everything tends toward closing up loop holes. This also is a reason why all of your hopes and dreams are bound up in your drawing board for your future. Without a drawing board and its training, a mechanic has no business to cherish any future hopes or dreams of the better things of life.

Educational Department

RAILROADING ON THE RAILS AND OFF

By Bruce V. Crandall

NO. 10

Good Will—The Spirit of Christmas Time.

After I had finished my last article for the Journal and had checked up on the dates I found that it would appear in the December issue. December reminded me of Christmas and it did seem as though I had better postpone the publishing of that particular article of the series until January. I could not let slip the opportunity, that is mine, of sending a Christmas message to the men in railroading. And yet should I send a message? Ought not I, rather, make a record of a Christmas message that will be from all of us to all of us, not simply mine but yours? Does not the Christmas time itself bring a message that, though it is passed on from man to man, comes from beyond man? What brings us many of our thoughts, and whence do they come and whither do they go? Go somewhere they surely do; they go just as surely as they come.

It is only very recently that science has discovered what has been termed cosmic rays, having the shortest wave length known. In these days of the radio we are all familiar with wave lengths. While, as yet, very little is known as to these cosmic rays, one scientist is quoted as being "of the opinion that these waves (cosmic rays) come in upon our earth uniformly from all directions of external space, signals of mysterious phenomena taking place in the universe around us about which we can at present only speculate." I have written more fully of this in the article which will appear next month. As I wrote I wondered what more of the, to us, mysterious ways of the universe would be unfolded to us humans in the next few years. It has only been in the last few years that we have, through the radio, been able to translate certain wave lengths into language. What of these cosmic rays with the shortest wave lengths known, are we near the time when we can translate the messages that may be coming to this little earth of ours out of limitless space?

There came a message nearly two thousand years ago, to those who received it, from outside this earth of ours—to them a heavenly message. The gathering mists of time obscure the scene enacted centuries ago on the hill country overlooking the little village of Bethlehem, but even now as we begin to think of the Christmas time there is brought to us a clearness of vision that enables one to picture in perfect perspective the actors in that marvelous drama that unfolded that night under the star-lit sky.

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night."

Life reduced to its simplest terms. Men rude and crude in their daily occupation. No questions of production or consumption, of housing or distribution, of finances or economics, of mechanics or engineering. Out under the open sky they lived when the first Christmas found them, their only care and occupation the protection of other lives still simpler in their form and thought. Was it the simplicity of their daily and nightly tasks that made it possible for them to tune in to the great message of all time—"good will toward men"?

Is not this the message that we all want? It is the final ultimate message of all the ages—"good will toward men." Time was, in the far back centuries that are gone, when other man, or any man, was only some one to kill and despoil, when every man's hand was raised against every other man. That spirit of ill-will still survives in modified form and probably we must await the unfolding of the centuries before it is entirely wiped out. Perhaps it will be the cumulative effect of Christmas after Christmas that will finally choke that noxious weed, ill-will. Like a weed, ill-will grows, while good-will needs cultivation.

How often do I wish that I were a word painter and that I could picture in living colors things as they are. We know that there is ill-will in the world but each recurring Christmas bolsters up our faith in that "far-off divine event toward which all creation moves," when after our human struggle is finished ill-will shall have been forever vanquished and good-will shall reign supreme. Somehow as the years move on and the hair gets gray we do come to understand the other fellow a little better, ill-will decreases and good-will increases. There is a swelling of the membership in the Brotherhood universal. It's a pretty good world after all. There are imperfect spots, of course, in the roadway of life, but we fill them in with load after load of good-will and the going becomes easier and the speed of progress to better things the faster.

But the message of this Christmas time—good-will, calls for effort, earnest, long-sustained effort; for good-will, like the grains and the fruits, calls for cultivation. And with the cultivation of good-will must go the weeding out and the destruction of ill-will. It is not a matter for one man or group of men, this cultivation of good-will, it is for all men. Every individual has a responsibility—those more fortunately

placed have only the greater responsibility. But the responsibility is upon us all, no man or woman is exempt. We have all heard the message. It has been broadcasted down through the ages, Christmas time but amplifies it, it rings loud and clear in the hearing of every man, "—good-will toward men."

Isn't it a wonderful thing, that on one day in the year—Christmas day, we forget ourselves for a while and remember others, and that because of it there comes a larger degree of happiness than we know at any other time during the twelve months. Still more marvelous that there should come down to us from out the past the influence of one individual; from out of the nearly twenty centuries ago, comes that presence to counteract selfishness and self-seeking, and for the moment we give to our neighbor the same thoughtful consideration that we hold for ourselves the balance of the year.

To some of us, on Christmas Eve, comes the privilege of being a part of our own home circle; to others (this is the lot of the railroad man's life) Christmas Day brings work and duties and responsibilities in no way differing from the other days of the year. Christmas Eve and the first dawning light of Christmas Day find the dispatcher at his desk safeguarding the lives and happiness of the thousands. The electric light, that sheds its rays over the train sheet, takes on a coloring of the spirit of Christmas and the atmosphere is charged with "—good will toward men."

The Engineer rides in his engine cab the same as on other nights, tearing ragged holes in the darkness as he tunnels his way through the gloom, lighted only by the red glow of the open door as the fireman places the scoops of coal; perhaps as he does it he sees more distinctly, in the reflected redness of the fire, the little group at home that await his coming on the Christmas morning. The train crew in many a caboose has surroundings not in any way different from other days and other nights, but there is a certain intangible something that pervades the dimly lighted caboose—not to be seen, or felt, or handled, but yet it is recognized as the Christmas spirit, the spirit of "—good will toward men."

To the call of duty the railroad man responds on Christmas Day as well as at all other times of the year. The sectionman, the towerman, the crossing watchman, the telegrapher, the station agent, the machinist at the round house, the car inspectors, or the signalman to give the completed touch to safety, each of them shoulders his responsibility and does his work. Perhaps because he is on duty he is permitted to get a larger glimpse of the meaning of Christmas and tune in the clearer to the message of the ages. It was to those who, in pursuance of their duty, "were keeping watch over their flocks by night," that the message first came "—good will toward men."

It is most difficult to put life into the cold type of the printed page and cause it to carry the warmth of the Christmas time message. Yet I would make the attempt because it records the feelings of all of us for all of us. I am writing this, necessarily, weeks in advance of publication, but "coming events cast their shadows before," and the twenty-fifth day of December already announces its coming, not with shadow but with sunshine of a better understanding because of "—good will toward men."

From the Golden Gateway, where the lines of the steel rails of the iron trail vanish in the setting sun, from the sunny south to the frozen north land, from the broad Mississippi valley, where flows the father of waters, to the tide water of the Atlantic, and from all that is connected up with the tens of thousands of miles of track that bind us together as railroad men, there comes increasingly the sound of Christmas greeting and the message of "—good will toward men" grows more distinct and real as it comes from every where to go to every where.

From shop forces and round house men, from engine crews and train crews, from section men and linemen, from signalmen and yard men, from operators and agent, from division headquarters and general offices, to all of us from all of us comes the Christmas greeting—the message of all time. From those whose active days are over and who have reached or passed the three score and ten mile post, from those whose service covers the many years or those who are at the beginning, from the operating or traffic departments, from the accounting or legal departments, from the purchasing or stores departments, the mechanical, car or engineering departments, with all departmental lines forgotten, from the executive offices of the corporations or the executive offices of the Brotherhood organizations, and from the public we serve, comes ever increasingly the thought: that shall find its completed expression in the Christmas Day greeting of good will which shall be given to all of us and come from all of us.

Race and creed, rank and station, position and title, age and youth, will all be forgotten at the one time of the whole year when the birthday of long ago comes around once again and a "Merry Christmas" of good will is the greeting, genuine, kindly and genial, to all of us from all of us. So but a few weeks and there comes another Christmas day marked on the calendar made by man as the 25th day of December. Then on the morrow that follows, and during the weeks and the months come those every day tasks to which men must turn. Those tasks will be easier, the load will be lighter, the problem simpler, the execution better accomplished, if the message of the long ago yesterday to the shepherds of old is carried into the tomorrows of the years to come: "—good will toward men."

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

The Future, Not the Past, Rules Value.

This short story ends our study of prices and begins our study of the rate of interest and how interest depends on time. First of all I shall, in this story, show that it is the **future** prospects which always make the present value of anything.

When a man thinks of buying, let us say, an orange grove in Florida he thinks of the **future** crops of oranges he will be getting. If he expects big crops he will, other things being equal, give more for the grove than if he expects small crops. He will also reckon on the **future** costs of planting, tending, fertilizing, picking, and so on. If he expects big costs he will, other things being equal, give less for the grove than if he expects small costs. Both the benefits and the costs on which he reckons lie wholly in the **future**, although the past performance of the grove may be a guide as to how big or little these future crops and future costs are likely to be.

Many people imagine that the value of things depends directly on what they have already cost in the **past**. That is not true. The orange grove may have cost a million dollars in the past. Yet if most of the trees have died the grove may now be worth next to nothing. On the other hand, the grove may have cost next to nothing in the past and yet, if the prospects are good for a large future yield, it may be worth a million dollars.

Near where I live a man once foolishly built an expensive hotel on the top of a cliff. Almost nobody ever patronized it because the only way to reach it was to climb the cliff on foot. This hotel **cost** many thousands of dollars but was not **worth** kindling wood and was finally abandoned.

On the other hand, there is at Yale University a portrait of George Washington worth \$250,000. The cost of painting that portrait must have been far less than this sum, perhaps only a few dollars.

I know a factory of stone, built in 1801. If that factory were sold today neither buyer nor seller would even think of setting the price at its original cost even if he could find out what that price was. Its value during the century and a quarter has changed up and down with absolutely no reference to what the cost was in 1801 but only with reference to what, at any time, its **future** services and costs, repairs, and so forth, would probably be.

In the Chicago wheat pit or the New York produce exchange the traders who haggle over the price of wheat never stop to think of what the wheat cost to produce. Its price is sometimes higher and sometimes lower than its cost of production. It sells according to supply and demand and the supply and demand are ruled by what the wheat

is thought to be good for turned into future flour.

On the Stock Exchange the stocks representing shares in railways, factories or other wealth go up and down every day without any reference to original cost but always with reference to future expected earnings.

In other words, all our valuations look forward, not backward.

No matter what the article may be the same principle applies. A house, an automobile, a radio set, a carpet, a suit of clothes, a can of tomatoes, a loaf of bread, or anything else is worth, not the labor going into it in the past, but the good expected to come out of it in the future.

No one can understand how market values are influenced unless he gets out of his mind the very common notion that the value of anything is simply what it has cost to produce.

Then, you are asking, does past cost of production have no influence at all on value?

It certainly does, but only indirectly and only as it affects the expectation of future benefits, or future costs, or both.

In the past cost of production of any kind of goods—orange groves, portraits, factories, wheat, and so forth—is more than the market price of those goods their production will soon be reduced; this will reduce the supply. On the other hand, if the past cost is very much less than their market price their production will soon be increased; this will increase the supply. When farmers find that their wheat is not worth what it cost they will stop producing so much wheat. When they find they can get much more than the cost they will produce more.

These indirect effects are often slow. When new methods of production reduced the cost of making radio sets the first effect was not to decrease the price of radio sets but to increase the profits of producers. For a while, producers, small and large, made money rapidly because consumers still had so great a demand for the future benefits—concerts for instance—from these sets that they were willing to pay the old high prices. But soon there were so many producers trying to get rich that the market was glutted with radio sets. Producers had to reduce prices to get rid of their wares. Then it was that prices came nearer to the cost of production.

It is also true that the past record helps us guess what the future will be. As soon as big earnings of the United States Steel Corporation are announced the stock rises simply because these big earnings make the public confident that future dividends will also be big.

In these ways, in the long run, and for

staple goods (that is, goods for which demand and supply are fairly steady) past cost is usually only slightly below market price.

But for novelties, such as radios, before they have become staple goods, for antiques, like the portrait of George Washington, never to be reproduced, for lands and real estate, like the orange grove, and for all other very long-lasting goods, like factories, ships, railways, pianos, books, especially after many years have elapsed, the price is seldom anywhere near the past cost.

Of course our expectations of the future are often wrong and if we have contracted to pay a price made under such a wrong expectation, we still have to pay that price even though we would no longer be willing to, if we could help it. You may have "bought" a sewing machine on the installment plan and been sorry. You must continue paying installments, even if the machine has perhaps been thrown on the rubbish heap. But the price you agreed to did represent your expectations at the time you agreed to it.

Without exception, future expectations rule price.

Co-Operation

TEXAS COTTON CO-OPS DO FLOURISHING BUSINESS

An encouraging outlook for co-operation in Texas is indicated in annual report of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association, Dallas. The co-operative sold 183,371 bales of cotton during the year, exporting 52,412 bales to France, Japan, Germany, Spain and other countries. More than half the receipts were sold through the American Cotton-Growers' Exchange. Total operating expenses for the year amounted to \$5.87 per bale, a reduction of \$1.01 from the figure of a year ago. The Texas cotton co-operators are also proud of the educational department for work among women, which they have established.

The Texas Cotton Association has also

rendered considerable service through its subsidiaries. The Texas Cotton-Growers' Finance Corporation reports the maturing of 245 loans—totaling \$257,719—on the 1926-27 crop. The field service department has distributed at cost 15,992 bushels of certified cottonseed. A co-operative cotton-gin corporation has been formed, which is expected to have many gins ready for the 1927 cotton. Thousands of dollars have been saved to the cotton growers by co-operative purchasing through the Texas Farm Bureau Federation. The group insurance plan is proving its value to the members, and death claims have been paid to the amount of \$4,000.

CREDIT UNIONS FLOURISH IN NEW YORK

An increase of nearly half a million dollars in the resources of credit unions in New York state is reported by Rolf Nugent of the Russell Sage Foundation, who has recently completed a survey of their operations in 1926. The 112 credit unions operating in the state last year reported an increase of 9 per cent in resources, 5.6 per cent in membership, and 2.7 per cent in loans.

A membership of 69,000 in the state's credit unions is shown by the survey, with assets totaling \$12,500,000. Loans aggregating \$19,000,000 were made to 41,658 borrowing members; and a total reserve of \$1,354,000 was carried by the unions to provide for the guarantee fund required by law and as a reserve for additional protection to share capital.

"The assets and total business of credit unions in New York state exceed those of every other state in the Union, although Massachusetts has almost twice as many of these unions," said Nugent. "Credit unions in New York state are no longer in the experimental state. The time is ripe for their rapid expansion, and the next few years

should see the organization of hundreds of new ones."

WORLD'S BIGGEST LAUNDRY IS A CO-OPERATIVE

What claims to be the largest laundry in the world has recently been opened at Mon-ton, England. It has been built by co-operative enterprise and belongs to the Manchester and District Co-operative Laundries Association. The new laundry covers an acre-and-a-half of ground and is capable of turning out 240,000 articles a week. A weekly business of \$10,000 is anticipated. The 1,200 employees are to work under the best conditions and for the highest wages obtaining in the trade.

The Co-operative Trading Company of Waukegan, Ill., reports sales for the first half of 1927 as \$282,206, an increase of \$14,840 over those for the first half of 1926. Other Illinois co-operatives with good half-yearly reports include the Villa Grove Co-operative Society, with total sales of \$39,334 for the six months, a gross gain of 18.4 per cent; the Riverton Society with a busi-

ness of \$31,573 and a net saving of \$1,556; and the Hillsboro Co-operative Association, Taylor Springs, which reports a net saving of \$1,485 on six months' sales of \$15,350, almost 10 per cent.

CANADIAN POOL'S AMAZING GROWTH

The extent of Canadian farm co-operation is indicated by the following figures published by the Dominion government's Information Bureau: "The Canadian Wheat Pool was organized in 1924. It now has a membership of 142,000. Last year it handled about 60 per cent of the 410,000,000 bushel wheat crop of Canada and had a cash turnover of over \$275,000,000.

SALES OF HALF MILLION IN FIVE MONTHS

Rapid growth this year is reported by the Co-operative Central Exchange of Superior, Wis. For the first five months of 1927, the sales have amounted to \$518,581, an increase of \$70,565 over the corresponding period of 1926. Net gain for the five months is \$7,525.

The Railway Employees' Co-operative Association of Escanaba, Mich., reports total sales of \$35,838 for its grocery and meat departments during the first half of 1927, with a net saving of \$600. Total resources of the co-operative are about \$40,000.

News of General Interest

UNION MEN MADE THE FIRST AIRPLANE

By Gilbert E. Hyatt

With aviation as an established part of our life, Lindbergh's feat still in our minds and other exploits occurring daily, it is interesting to know that the first airplane was built entirely by union men, selected as experts in their trade.

That was the "Langley Plane," now preserved as a priceless treasure in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, but, in its day, the laughing stock of the country.

In 1900, Samuel P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, one of the foremost astronomers of that period and a scientist of note in many fields, was able to convince government authorities that "heavier-than-air" flying machines were practicable and to secure an appropriation of \$50,000 to carry out his ideas.

His previous experiments had been with small steam engines, but it became evident, very quickly, that no engine of this type could be constructed which would not be too heavy for use in an airplane.

A mechanical engineer, S. M. Balzer of New York, had invented a then novel gasoline engine of the revolving type with five cylinders and Langley decided that this was the most suitable for his purpose.

Accordingly five of Balzer's most expert machinists were brought to Washington with the engine by Langley.

These were: Fred Hewitt, former assistant secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Machinists and, since 1915, editor of the official Journal; Richard S. Newham, also a former assistant secretary-treasurer, and now general auditor for the Machinists; George MacDonald, William Endriss and Harvey Webb. All were then members of New York City Lodge No. 402, I. A. of M.

Immediately upon being tested it became apparent that the engine was not suitable

and must be completely changed in both principle and construction.

Dr. Charles M. Manly—brother of Basil Manly, former joint Chairman of the War Labor Board, and now Director of the People's Legislative Service in Washington—was employed as a mechanical engineer, and began a series of experiments which covered about three years and which tried the courage and faith of Langley and his assistants to the limit. It was an entirely virgin field, not only in regard to the construction of the engine, but the form of the plane, the bracing necessary and the application of the engine.

Some conception of the exacting nature of the work imposed upon the machinists can be gained from the fact that the cylinders, made of solid cold drawn steel shells, were, when finished with a cast iron lining, only one-tenth of an inch thick. Some of the borings were calipered to less than one-thousandth of an inch.

The engine was considered a marvel at that time. It weighed about 250 pounds and developed 52 indicated horse-power by dynamometer test. The best that the Wright brothers, in their contemporaneous experiments, were able to do was about one horse-power to 14 pounds of engine weight.

Airplane engines have recently been installed with 16 cylinders and 1,000 horse-power with a weight of less than two pounds per horse-power.

Dr. Manly also constructed an engine for use with the model planes which weighed about eight pounds and developed two horse-power.

The frame of the plane was cold drawn steel tubing imported from France. Two of the best carpenters and all-around mechanics who could be found, Luther Reed and Charles Darcy, were hired to build the wings and body.

Langley, with unshaken faith in ultimate success, but keenly realizing the hazards, refused to risk the life of anyone by making the first flights over land. Later events proved his foresight and caution to be most fortunate.

A mammoth houseboat was built, towed down the Potomac and anchored at various points near Washington. It was equipped with a complete machine-shop and with cots for the entire crew who left the boat only for their meals and then in relays.

On the towering superstructure shown in the picture was a runway with a car by means of which the plane was to be catapulted into the air. The motive power for this purpose was supplied by 24 spiral springs released by triggers.

Inasmuch as the entire program was under the indirect supervision of the Bureau of Ordnance and Fortifications of the War Department, the operations were surrounded with typical military secrecy. When newspapers and press syndicates manifested interest they were rebuffed. Even the most trivial matters were kept as profound secrets.

This naturally aroused the ire of the newspaper men who vented their spleen on the reserved and extremely sensitive Langley. A camp was established on the banks of the Potomac from which the newspaper correspondents conducted spying expeditions during the entire period of the experiment.

Failing to secure the slightest inkling of what was going on from the loyal union workers who surrounded Langley, the newspaper men began drawing on their imaginations. They vied with each other in sending out the most sensational stories of the alleged "follies" of Langley, whom they pictured as a hare-brained visionary. The plane was described as a "lame duck," a "buzzard," and a "canvas mosquito," etc.

So keenly did Langley take this undeserved lampooning to heart that his death, shortly after the last flight, was attributed largely to its effect.

After numerous more or less successful trials with the small model, a flight of the big plane itself was attempted in the early part of October, 1903.

Manly, with the calm heroism characteristic of him, volunteered to be the pilot. His courage was all the greater in that he and his corps of machinists knew, better than any of the others concerned, that the factors of safety had been reduced almost to the zero point in favor of buoyancy.

The result, after the long dreary months of trial, disappointments and strenuous labor, was heartbreaking. The clumsy launching machinery failed to function and the plane was catapulted, not straight out into the air, but headlong into the river. Manly, while in some danger, was rescued without difficulty.

That night, as if the elements had joined in the conspiracy to dishearten the pioneers,

a terrific storm swept down the river, tore loose the landing raft, nearly wrecked the houseboat and scattered much of the equipment. The damage was doggedly repaired and the plane rebuilt. On December 3, 1903, everything was ready for another flight. Langley was so confident of success that he invited a number of distinguished guests, including government officials, army and navy officers and mechanical experts, to witness the great event.

"The pestiferous newspaper men, who still haunted us, reported as a typical example of 'Langley's folly' that the attempt was made when thick ice covered the Potomac," said Fred Hewitt.

"This was one of the malicious falsehoods with which they tormented Langley. There was only a thin scum of ice over the water but the air was biting cold."

Again, with hopes high and with the stage set, misfortune overtook them in the hour of seeming triumph.

This time the plane, with Manly at the helm, took off beautifully and started to sail majestically down the river. While the first cheers of the spectators were still on their lips, the plane, for some reason that no one, not even Manly, has been able to explain, turned a complete somersault and landed, bottom up, in the river.

Hewitt was the only man left on the houseboat, the rest having sought points of advantage from which to view the anticipated success of their long efforts. When the plane started to "nose-dive" and realizing that Manly would be in trouble, Hewitt plunged into the river, clothed in overalls and heavy winter garments, without even waiting to remove the tools from his pockets.

He reached the plane almost as soon as it struck the water and disentangled Manly who was caught in the wires. Fortunately a strong breeze from the right direction blew the plane, with Manly and Hewitt clinging to it, back to the houseboat.

This was apparently the end of Langley's dream. The fiasco gave the newspapers their golden opportunity which they improved to the fullest. They made the entire project appear so ridiculous that no one in position of influence dared to advocate another try. The money originally appropriated was spent and no more could be secured.

Langley, broken-hearted, shrank from public gaze. He died three years later at the age of 72.

The original Langley plane was taken by Glenn Curtis to Hammondsport, N. Y., in 1913, where he equipped it with pontoons and vindicated poor Langley by a highly successful flight under much more adverse circumstances than those attending the original trials.

Further evidence that only misfortune prevented the complete success of the Langley experiments is the fact that the standard es-

tablished by the engine designed by Manly for Langley was not equalled until 1917 and that the principle upon which it was created is still recognized. A notable example is that the engine used by Lindbergh in his Trans-Atlantic flight was of this type.

Dr. Manly followed his profession with dis-

tinguished until his sudden death, in New York on October 15, last, at the age of 51. He never courted publicity and it was not until after his death that this modest, heroic gentleman was given credit for the immensely important part he played in the beginnings of aviation.

UNION RETAIL CLERKS VICTIMS OF NOTORIOUS INJUNCTION JUDGE

Chicago.—Entrenched capital, in co-operation with the powers of evil in the political world, is still sending men and women to jail in Chicago because they are aggressive-active members of organized labor.

The latest victims of Denis E. Sullivan, notorious labor-hating injunction judge and boon companion of Charles G. Dawes, vice president of the United States, are officers and members of the Chicago Retail Clerks' Union.

Nine Unionists Punished

Those surrendering to the sheriff and now serving their sentences in the Cook County Jail, following the refusal of a rehearing by the State Supreme Court, are as follows: Harry Winnick, \$200 and costs and 30 days in jail; Sam Waller, Frank Boskey, Sam Krakow, Tom MacGregor and Sam Pessis, \$50 and costs and ten days, and Morris Seval and Sidney Goldblatt, \$75 and costs and ten days. Dora Entin was fined \$25 and costs.

The employers challenged the constitutionality of the injunction limitation act passed by the 1925 session of the Illinois Legislature. While the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the defendants on the contempt charges, it declined to pass on the constitutionality of the act.

Validity of Act Not Decided.

"In our view," said the court, "it is not

necessary in the cases before us, to determine the validity of the act, and we refrain, therefore, from deciding that question."

There are two cases in which the constitutionality of the law was challenged in the lower court. Both were in Cook County. The first case was before Judge Hugo Pam, who held the law to be constitutional. This case was not appealed. The second case was tried by Judge Denis E. Sullivan, who ignored the Pam decision and held the law to be unconstitutional.

The two judges have equal jurisdiction. The union took an appeal from the Sullivan decision. The Supreme Court declined to concur in the part of the Sullivan decision which held the law to be invalid, and the effect is to wipe out that part of Judge Sullivan's opinion, without, however, holding the law to be valid. The Pam decision still stands.

Labor Eager for Fight

This incident furnishes one of the many good reasons why organized labor of the Middle West looks forward with eagerness to the fight against the injunction evil which the American Federation of Labor will conduct during the 1928 political campaign. Organized labor of Illinois will be found on the firing line with everything it has got.

W. D. MAHON FAVORITE TARGET OF INJUNCTION-LOVING JUDGES

Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. D. Mahon, president of the Street Carmen's International, here to attend the mine strike conference, is one of the most enjoined international officers of the American Federation of Labor.

Named as one of the principal defendants in the Interborough Rapid Transit application for injunction in New York, in which the Interborough seeks to restrain the whole A. F. of L. from organizing Interborough employes, Mahon has seen injunctions come and go since 1894—they have rolled off his back like water off a duck's back.

"I don't know how many injunctions there are against me," said Mahon today. "I never used to count them because I never used to pay any attention to them. But there are a great many."

The first important injunction against Mahon was in Toledo, where employes of two street railway companies were on strike. An injunction was issued, naming Mahon, every other officer and every striker. "I thought the men might better be in jail,

because the weather was cold and the men had little money," said Mahon, recounting the story.

Injunctions Are Burned

"If we were all in jail we would be fed and housed. Every man had a copy of the injunction served on him. We arranged to have a meeting in front of the barns of one of the companies. Every man marched to that meeting and every man deposited his copy of the injunction on a pile until the pile of injunctions was four feet high. Then we touched a match to the pile and let the whole thing go up in smoke right there in front of the company's barns. Nobody came to arrest us. We were enjoined, but when we showed in that way what we thought of the injunction the authorities wouldn't put us in jail. The judge was appealed to, but he wouldn't put us in jail. The outcome of the affair was that in five days after that we got a settlement."

Mahon stated his reason for ignoring perhaps a score of injunctions. It is simple.

"I have always said that I knew the law and that if I violated the law I would be arrested and tried for that offense and it required no judge to tell me when I was violating a law. An injunction is not law; it is simply what some judge says or orders. I obey the law and I regard that as all I am required to do. I am not required to obey an order that some judge sees fit to issue when that order is in conflict with the law."

Workers Must Refuse Obedience

Mahon believes there are cases where in-

junctions must be fought out in court and he classes the Interborough application as such a case. But he believes that in the end the injunction evil will be abolished by the general refusal of wage earners to obey them, which means, he says, by a general demand by wage earners that lawful right be respected by courts as well as by workers. That, this veteran fighter says, means mass refusal to respect judge-made injunctions which destroy lawful rights. He sees no other relief or remedy.

LABOR SECRETARY SAYS VOTE FRAUDS MENACE REPUBLIC

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A slashing attack on the "ballot box stuffer" as the greatest enemy of the nation was made by United States Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in an Armistice Day address here. Secretary Davis' address was regarded as an indirect attack on the ruling political powers of Pennsylvania, held partly responsible by organized labor for the terrorism employed by agents of the coal companies against the striking miners of the Pittsburgh district.

Recounting the price America paid to establish and maintain the principle of democracy, Secretary Davis declared that "once the people come to believe that our elections are not honest, that the ballot boxes are in the hands of men who do not respect the ballot, our great experiment in democracy will speedily cease to be."

"The ballot box, as the expression of the

people's will," Mr. Davis said, "must remain unsullied, and those who do not subscribe to this truth, but seek to nullify it, should be subjected to the severest punishment which the law in reason can inflict. Such as they deserve no mercy, and they should receive no mercy."

The principle of free speech, as proclaimed by the founders of the Government, Mr. Davis said, meant that "every citizen should be allowed to say whatsoever he believed." "None of the fathers ever heard of a Bolshevik," he added, "but I am sure that if one of them had a vision of such a benighted being he would have said that this man, provided he was an American citizen has just as good a right to proclaim his creed and labor for its adoption by peaceable means as a more intelligent citizen has to proclaim his own."

LABOR RALLIES TO MINERS' SUPPORT

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The condition of striking coal miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia "challenges and ought to shock the sense of justice of the American people," declared a conference of representatives of A. F. of L. national and international affiliates and city central bodies of this state that was called to assist these miners.

The conference, authorized by the A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles, was presided over by President Green. Speakers declared that the political powers of Pennsylvania, together with coal owners, railroads and public utilities were joined in a conspiracy to destroy the Miners' Union.

The state issues commissions to gunmen and thugs who are paid by the coal companies. This irresponsible, feudal army ignores all law and is only responsible to the coal barons.

Gifford Pinchot, former governor of Pennsylvania, made a spirited address to the unionists. He revealed methods employed by the feudalists, and how they have been using the political machinery of the state to recruit their private armies that ignore all law.

Resolutions that were unanimously approved declare that sheriffs in a number of counties in Pennsylvania are charged with perverting their official positions "and have

selfishly profited by the appointment of deputy sheriffs, clothed with full police authority to carry out the directions of mine owners who are paying for the service.

"In Pennsylvania we find that all of the anti-combination laws, intended to restrain the great corporate combinations, have been perverted to safeguard and advance corporate wealth and to oppress the wage earners.

"The injunctive process has been used in Pennsylvania, not to sustain law or provide equity, but to deny workers the right to secure justice under the law. It has been used to set aside law, so that the workers are denied the right to appeal under the law to the courts to test the validity of leases. The injunction has removed the law, taken the place of the law and operated to reverse the safeguards intended by the law. By these injunction decrees the workers have been removed from the operation of state legislation and state law and have been placed under Federal judge-made dictum.

"Can we in America longer tolerate such feudalistic control of industry, when the fundamental purpose of our government is to promote equality before the law and not to create a police power designed purposely and specifically for the sole benefit of a favored few? This presents a most reprehensible state of affairs in free America.

"This condition of affairs is not one that

is alone of concern to labor, organized or unorganized. It is one that is of deep and abiding concern to every liberty-loving citizen. It is inconceivable that such a state of affairs should be tolerated in our day and time. We believe that such a state of affairs can not long exist if the American people are made aware of the facts and of all that is transpiring in this land of the free and the home of the brave.

"This conference therefore calls upon all liberty-loving and liberal-minded citizens of our great Republic to give this subject serious consideration. We call upon the churches, the educational institutions and all liberal-minded and free institutions and organizations to come into Pittsburgh to see what we have seen, to learn for themselves, to behold this degradation and oppression and brutality, to witness this economic and social tragedy, to learn of the judicial processes and of the feudalistic police control in the state of Pennsylvania. The story is an amazing and tragic one."

The conference called upon the ministers to continue their observance of law "and to pay no heed to power assumed by those who are unauthorized under the law to limit, cir-

cumscribe or repress their rights as citizens."

A committee was appointed to acquaint Governor Fisher of this state with conditions, and the A. F. of L. executive council was requested to confer with the chief executive of the nation and other governmental officials on Pennsylvania conditions.

Organized labor in this state was urged to inaugurate an active organizing campaign, and to also become politically active on a non-partisan basis.

Opposition to anti-combination laws and injunctions were recorded, and the American trade union movement was urged to start a nation-wide relief campaign for the destitute miners. The establishment of relief committees to collect monies, food and clothing was recommended and all A. F. of L. international and national and state bodies were asked to assist.

The A. F. of L. executive council was asked to conduct this campaign and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary to re-establish law and to hasten a fair and just settlement of the controversy.

COMPANY "UNION" DENOUNCED; EDITOR CALLS IT "PIOUS MUSH"

New York.—"Pious mush" is the term used by the New York World in ridiculing the claim of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company that its hand-picked company "union" is more satisfactory to employees than the regular trade union.

The Interborough wants the County Supreme Court to enjoin President Green and everyone else from interfering with its "union" and its yellow dog.

"It is about time, we believe, for the management of the Interborough to think twice and take stock of its knowledge," the World says. "This is a free country. There is nothing in its laws to forbid men to attend union meetings. The men who are holding these meetings are not even talking of a strike. 'Such action has not been thought of,' says the president of the A. F. of L.

"These meetings are not being held to pre-

pare for war on the Interborough. They are being held for the purpose of attempting to prove to transit workers that their interests can be more satisfactorily represented by a bona fide labor union than by a toy union under the thumb of the Interborough management.

"We do not believe the pious mush of the Interborough that its employees are more adequately represented by a union of the Interborough's choosing than they would be by a union of their own choosing. We do not believe that the Interborough can continue successfully to dictate to its men which union they must choose. We believe in a free choice by each worker himself as to the union he will join.

"And if the Interborough declares war on the issue of a forced choice, we believe it will find the sentiment of this city overwhelmingly on the other side."

Compilation of Labor News

"LABOR" PREPARES FOR THE BATTLE OF 1928

Railroad Workers' Paper Announces a Special Subscription Offer—12 Months for One Dollar

By Edward Keating
(Editor of LABOR)

It's a long time since "LABOR" appealed to its friends to assist in a "drive" for new subscribers.

In the old days, when the paper was new

and its income precarious, to say the least, practically every issue of the monthly magazines of the Railroad Labor Organizations contained an article "boosting" LABOR

and urging readers to get busy in its behalf.

The response was most gratifying. At one time we had in the office of LABOR what we called our "Roll of Live Wires." It contained 3,000 names and every man and woman on that list had secured at least 25 new subscribers for LABOR.

One modest rail worker corralled 1,000 in three months. Like all the other "live wires" he refused to take a penny for his services.

In recent years LABOR'S circulation has been expanding so consistently that it has not seemed necessary to keep after these volunteers and they have been permitted to rest on their arms.

Now LABOR is seeking to arouse its friends in the hope that they will give another of those old-time demonstrations of their ability to "deliver the goods."

Next year is presidential year. We must not only choose a man to occupy the White House for four years, but we must elect 32 senators, all the members of the House of Representatives and a great army of state and local officials.

Among the senators are an unusual number of Progressives—Wheeler of Montana, Howell of Nebraska, "Young Bob" LaFollette of Wisconsin, Shipstead of Minnesota and many others.

We must re-elect these men and we must take care of those members of the House who have been loyal to the people's interests. We should also insist on having something to say about the next president.

If the workers will only bestir themselves, 1928 may very well mark the beginning of a new epoch in American politics!

That LABOR is a mighty weapon in political contests is conceded on all sides.

It has carried the ammunition which enabled many Progressive members of Congress to rout their enemies.

It is ambitious to be even more effective in 1928.

That's why LABOR is appealing to its friends now.

It has a large circulation—probably the largest of any labor weekly in the world. Its finances are in good shape.

It is not seeking more circulation in order to make more money. That is not the idea.

LABOR wants more circulation because

that means more "punch" back of everything the paper does.

No one can read LABOR every week for a year without getting a new, and, we believe a better, slant on political and economic issues.

LABOR circulates large special editions just before election. They have done a lot of good, but LABOR'S greatest influence is with those who have read the paper for some time.

These are the considerations which caused the management of LABOR to offer a special subscription offer for the presidential year.

The paper will be sent anywhere for twelve months for one dollar.

This is a fifty per cent reduction in the regular subscription price to individuals.

This offer is effective now and it will remain good until after the votes have been counted in November, 1928.

How can LABOR'S friends assist in this subscription "drive?"

There are many ways. Here are a few:

(1) You know some one who is not reading LABOR who should be a subscriber. Make it your business to get him. After you secure your first subscriber you will find the game is not so difficult as you imagined and you will go after others.

(2) Six of the railroad labor organizations subscribe for LABOR for all their members. They have done their part toward making LABOR a success but, perhaps, they would be willing to make an extra effort on this occasion. They may do so by appointing a committee to solicit subscriptions on the outside or appropriate a certain amount of money out of the lodge's treasury to buy subscriptions for local ministers, editors and teachers.

(3) These organizations which have not subscribed for all their members can help by appointing committees to solicit subscriptions or by having the various locals subscribe for their members and meet the expense out of the local's treasury.

It is not an untried experiment. The plan outlined above has produced astounding results in the past. It will work now, if the railroad workers will manifest just a little of that spirit which in past campaigns has made them the "fightingest" unit in the army of labor.

RAILROADS LINKED UP IN SMASH ON MINERS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Railroads and banking interests are behind the attack on miners in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, told delegates to the trade union conference in this city called by the A. F. of L.

"The freight structure of American railways, which is a charge levied upon the consuming public, was predicated upon a fuel cost to the railroads of \$2.50 a ton," said President Lewis.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the Class

A railroads are in a more prosperous condition than they have been for a long time, we find these combinations joining with the banking interests of Pennsylvania and adjoining states to secure the locomotive fuel which they use in such volume at a lesser price.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad is one of the prime movers in that proposition; the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, serving this great eastern area, is likewise a participant in that great scheme. The New York Railway System has joined in recent months

with those other combinations, and together they are allied in a movement to uproot from these mining districts every vestige of our organization and remove for all time any interference with what they conceive to be their inherent right to raise or depress their wage schedules at will.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, in the State of Indiana, ever since the settlement in mid-western fields, has served notice upon the producers who formerly served its requirements that it will not pay more than \$1.75 per ton, and if they expect accommodation from the Pennsylvania Railroad they must fix their wage scale to that fixed charge.

"In northern West Virginia and central Pennsylvania the railroads are buying coal

for as low as \$1.60 and in some instances as low as \$1.40 a ton. The New York Central in recent months has been granting increases to certain classes of employees, and, on the other hand, has been undertaking a strikebreaking policy in its mines in this state.

"The prominent political interests in Pennsylvania who are responsible for the election to the highest office in this state of the attorney, vice president and director of one of these strikebreaking coal companies, and the political powers in Washington who constantly give comfort and counsel to these same interests, should be compelled to assume their proper responsibility for the continuance of such a policy."

LOCOMOTIVE SEIZED TO PAY COURT AWARD

Jersey City, N. J.—The Pennsylvania Railroad fought a damage award of \$32,000 for more than four years, but was brought to time when the sheriff of this county seized a fine passenger locomotive.

The official was preparing to sell the property, and announced that he would grab another if the award and costs were not covered by the first sale.

The company paid just before the sheriff started his auction.

AUSTRALIAN WORKERS VICTIMIZED

Washington.—Australian labor papers received at A. F. of L. headquarters indicate a serious situation in the Commonwealth of Queensland, controlled by the Labor Party.

The labor premier, Mr. McCormick, dismissed 100 railway workers employed on government-owned railways. The Australian Railways' Union took up these cases, and the premier ordered that all members of the union be dispensed with on a certain date.

The trouble started over a small strike of sugar mill workers who objected to foreigners being employed in preference to Australians.

"The situation is charged with most unexpected and grave possibilities," says the Melbourne Labor Call. "It is generally ac-

knowledgeed that Mr. McCormick has a grouch against the Australian Railways' Union and is bent on smashing its militancy. It's a big job and a stupid one."

There are more than 11,000 railway employees in Queensland. They are organized in the Australian Workers' Union, Australian Railways' Union, Locomotive Men Guards' Association, Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Traffic Employees' Association. These organizations are standing behind the union directly affected, and Premier McCormick is classed as a "Mussolini" by the entire Australian labor movement.

Following this attack on Queensland unions, the cables report the defeat of the Labor Party in New South Wales. This reverse is credited to the Communists, who divided the workers.

FALSE FRIENDS OF CHILDREN EXPOSED BY UNION TEACHERS

New York.—Organized public school teachers in this city refuse to class the National Manufacturers' Association as a foe to child labor. These employers recently declared it was necessary to "protect" working children, and presented a program for public acceptance.

The Union Teacher denounces Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, for his approval of the program. The Child Labor Committee is called upon to repudiate their secretary's statement "which has not only discouraged but outraged the friends of the children in our state."

"If the National Association of Manufacturers had Mr. Swift on their pay rolls he

could hardly have rendered them more efficient service," the Union Teacher states.

"In order to justify his praise of a program that is essentially reactionary and a menace to advanced child labor legislation now on the statute books of the more advanced states, Mr. Swift is forced to use the more backward states in the Union as a basis for comparison; states whose labor legislation is a blot upon the humanitarianism and fair name of America. How utterly unjustifiable is Mr. Swift's appraisal can be realized only when our readers learn that the laws of half a dozen states are already far in advance of the program proposed by the N. A. of M., and that this program falls below even the minimum standards that the

National Child Labor Committee has laid down as essential to do justice to the children.

"In view of these facts, we are led to believe that the N. A. of M. has made serious inroads upon the morale of the Child Labor Committee. This is a menacing situation."

"If a New York employer applied the N. A. of M. program in his factory he would violate the laws of this state," said Abraham Lefkowitz, chairman of the Teachers' Union's committee on experimental schools' legislation.

Mr. Lefkowitz ridicules the claim that children can be "protected" by discharging

them from school when they pass the sixth grade and by issuing them employment certificates.

"Where a previous provision of the law provides that such immature workers are to have additional education while employed, such as continuation, part-time instruction, the N. A. of M. would have the law amended to permit some non-described authority to 'release individuals incapable of further education' from attending at any such supplemental instruction."

The "protection" would also permit children under 16 to be worked an additional four hours a week and employers could hold children until 9 p. m.

POPULATION GAIN 266,809 IN YEAR FROM IMMIGRATION

Washington, D. C.—The population of the United States was increased approximately 266,809 alien men, women and children as a net result of immigration during the fiscal year 1927, according to preliminary data from the United States Immigration Bureau. This figure represents the difference between the number of aliens admitted and those who departed. Aliens legally admitted numbered 335,175 in 1927 as against 68,366 who emigrated from the United States.

The net result of immigration in 1927

was greater than in 1926 when the excess of immigrants over emigrants was 227,496 persons.

Population gains of the United States from immigration were highest in 1924 when the net increase was 630,107 persons.

The net gains for the last eight years show the results of the immigration restriction law which limits the numbers of aliens who may be admitted each year from all foreign countries except those on the North American continent.

RECORDS ARE BROKEN BY GENERAL MOTORS

New York.—The thousands of unorganized workers employed in the various plants of the General Motors Corporation will be interested to know that this concern's profits for the first nine months of this year are \$193,758,302, or very nearly equal those for the whole of last year—a record year.

The figures show a net increase of \$36,026,469 over the first nine months of last

year, or a 22.84 per cent gain.

If a person bought one share of General Motors stock in 1914 at \$68, which was the average price that year, and held it until the present time, it would be worth nearly \$6,000. The one share would have grown to 42 shares, through split-ups and stock dividends. The market value for these 42 shares is \$5,300, with additional earnings this year.

TABLOID OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

BRAZIL.

Immigration Movement.—Ninety-six thousand, one hundred and sixty-two, the total number of immigrants entering the state of Sao Paulo during 1926, was, with the exception of two years, the largest total in the last thirty years. Of this total, 11,562, 11,117, and 10,757 were from France, Italy and Germany, respectively.

CANADA.

Employment.—The favorable trend in Canadian employment is reported as having continued up to the time the last index number was estimated, September 1, 1927, with 6,079 firms reporting a combined working force of 905,756 employes, bringing the index number, as of that date, up to 109.7, the highest point reached since the record was commenced in 1920.

Employment Fees.—At the recent Forty-

third Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Montreal Trades Council and Quebec Carpenters succeeded in passing a resolution which asked for the abolition of all employment bureaus which charge fees for their services in the Province of Quebec.

MALTA.

Hand Labor.—The Malta Government has recently attempted to alleviate, so far as possible, the general unemployment situation, by public works and by having, whenever possible, all labor done by hand instead of by machinery.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fishermen's Unions.—During the quarter ended September 30, 1927, an apparently successful attempt to unionize the fishermen in and around the Sydney district is reported, with the organization of fisher-

men's unions being noted in five fishing centers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Housing.—Formal announcement has been made by the Government of the Union of

South Africa that it intends to advance, on loan, approximately \$5,000,000, spread over a period of four years, to relieve the housing situation, particularly in certain areas of the larger cities.

REPEAL FEDERAL DEATH TAX URGED BY CENTRALIZED WEALTH

Washington.—Opponents of the Federal estate tax are making a flank attack on the law by urging that the collection of inheritance taxes be turned over to the states.

Florida is attracting millionaires because of a constitutional provision against inheritance taxes. If the Federal tax is abolished other states will follow the example of Florida. The purpose of inheritance tax opponents will thus be indirectly accomplished while they plead before Congress that they are just as favorable to the tax as Federal advocates, but only differ in methods.

In a statement to the House Ways and Means Committee, William C. Roberts, A. F. of L. legislative representative, said:

"If the Federal estate tax is abolished this will result in competition between states that do not collect an inheritance tax to induce rich men to locate in them. It will encourage states with inheritance tax laws to repeal them.

"You have been told by Mr. Mellon that

97.8 per cent of the population pay no Federal income taxes. Nevertheless, the 2.2 per cent who pay Federal taxes previously passed them on in whole or in great part to the 97.8 per cent. But the estate tax can not be passed on.

"Those who favor the repeal of the Federal estate tax insist on the retention of what is termed 'nuisance' taxes, otherwise sales' or buyers' taxes. The argument is that the estate tax was a war emergency tax. 'Nuisance' taxes are also emergency taxes. The estate tax is more easily paid by the few than the 'nuisance' taxes by the many."

In 1908 the A. F. of L. favored "an inheritance tax that would increase with the inheritance." In 1918 it called for taxes on "war profits and swollen incomes." In 1919 it urged "a progressive increase in taxes upon incomes and inheritances," and in 1921 demanded that "the Government promptly levy a rapidly progressive tax upon large estates." This was reiterated in 1922.

Poetical Selections

GETTING NEAR TO CHRISTMAS

By Edith Miniter.

Gettin' close to Christmas—

Know it by the way
Mother's got the rockin' chairs
Dressed in tidies gay;
Know it by the "tryn's"
When we dine or sup,
All the folks are comin' home,
And mother's cookin' up.

Gettin' near to Christmas,

Gettin' very nigh,
Mother puts white aprons on,
Lays the gingham by;
Anxious hours are over,
Almost time for fun.
Don't care when the folks show up—
Cookin' almost done.

Gettin' snug to Christmas,

Front door opened wide,
Hear the airtight roarin'
Soon's you get inside;
Say, the car is stoppin'—
Oh, for kisses sweet!
Mother now the folks are come,
Can't we start to eat?

THE FAITHFUL FEW.

When the meeting's called to order,
And you look around the room,

You're sure to see some faces

That from out the shadows loom;
They are always at the meeting,
And they stay until it's thru—
The Ones that I would mention,
Are The Always Faithful Few.

They fill the many offices,
And are always on the spot
No matter what the weather,
Though it may be awful hot;
It may be dark and rainy,
But they are tried and true,
The Ones that you rely on
Are The Always Faithful Few.

There's lots of worthy members,
Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
They can do a little good;
They're a factor in the meeting,
And are necessary, too,
But the Ones who never fail us,
Are The Always Faithful Few.

If it were not for these faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the institution moving,
Without a halt or reel—
What would be the fate of meetings,
Where we claim so much to do?
They surely would be failures
But for—The Faithful Few.

—Author Unknown.

Smiles

A Real Salesman

As the millionaire climbed into his costly motor car, a shabby little urchin rushed up and offered him a paper.

"Get away," he snarled. "I don't want a paper. Clear out."

The newsboy stood fast and regarded the churlish plutocrat with an amused smile.

"Aw, don't get grouchy, governor," said he. "The only difference between you and me is that you're making your second million while I'm still working on my first."—Selected.

Her Party Affiliation

At Hattiesburg some time ago a colored woman presented herself at a registration booth with the intention of enrolling and casting her first vote in the ensuing election.

She gave her name, her address and her age; and then the clerk of registration asked this question:

"What party do you affiliate with?"

The woman's eyes fairly popped out of her head.

"Does I have to answer dat question?" she demanded.

"That is the law," he told her.

"Den you just scratch my name offen de books," she said. "Ef I got to tell his name I don't want to vote. Why, he ain't got his divorce yit."

And out she stalked.

He Was Meant for Bigger Things

A shoemaker had just opened a store. The first customer bought a pair of shoes for six dollars.

"I'm sorry," said the customer. "I haven't six dollars with me. I'll give you three dollars and bring the rest tomorrow."

The tradesman agreed and the man left with the shoes.

"Fool!" cried the shoemaker's wife. "He won't come back with the three dollars."

"Oh, yes he will," the shoemaker answered, "I gave him two left shoes."

"Well, Mr. Green," said the doctor, "I can't see anything wrong with you. You are simply run down and don't need any of my medicine. Go out into the country, have some early morning walks, and above all, eat plenty of animal food. Come and see me again in a week's time."

Green called in a week, but was no better. "Did you get plenty of walking?" asked the doctor.

"Oh, yes," replied Green.

"Plenty of animal food?"

"Well, doctor," said Green, "I couldn't quite stand the animal food. I managed pretty well with the oats, and did a bit

with split beans, but the chopped hay was too much for me."

The burglar's wife was in the witness box and prosecuting counsel was conducting a vigorous cross examination.

Madame, you are the wife of this man?

Yes.

You knew he was a burglar when you married him?

Yes.

How did you come to contract a matrimonial alliance with such a man?

Well, said the witness, sarcastically, I was getting old and had to choose between a lawyer and a burglar.

The cross examination ended right there.

A Cincinnati lawyer, whose office was on the twelfth floor of a skyscraper, was expecting a client from the country. The door opened and the client entered, puffing violently. "Some walk up those twelve flights," he gasped.

"Why didn't you ride on the elevator?" asked the lawyer.

"I meant to, but I just missed the blamed thing!" was the answer—Western Christian Advocate.

Unfair to Rastus

Rastus: "Chief, ah needs protection! Ah done got a unanimous letter this morning which says, 'Nigger, let mah chickens alone.'"

Chief of Police: "Why, protection? Leave the chickens alone."

Rastus: "Yes, but how does I know whose chickens I'se got to leave alone?"

Dad's Answer Wasn't Right

My little brother just returning from school came running to his father and said, "Father, I got in trouble at school today and it's your fault."

Father, very much amazed, said, "How's that?"

"You remember I asked you how much a million dollars is."

"Yes, I remember," father said.

"Well, a helluva lot ain't the right answer."

Publicity

A beggar entered a restaurant and approaching a man who appeared to be wealthy, asked him for alms. The diner resented the intrusion, but in order to get rid of the beggar gave him a very small piece of bread from the table. Whereupon the beggar took the man's newspaper and began to wrap the bread in it.

"That's the limit," cried the wealthy diner. "It is enough I gave you bread. How dare you take my newspaper?"

"I meant no harm, the beggar apologized,

"but it seemed only proper to me that such a noble gift should at once go into the newspaper."

A Friend Indeed

A man once caught his servant rummaging through his cupboard and appropriating small objects of value. Not wishing to lose so good a servant but desiring, at the same time, to have him punished, he instructed the servant to go to the sheriff with a note which read:

"Kindly give the bearer twenty lashes across the back."

The servant soon returned looking as happy as ever.

"Did you take the note to the sheriff?" his bewildered employer asked.

"I had to go some place else," the servant responded. "Fortunately I met a good friend—a very reliable fellow—who obliged me by delivering the note for me."

At Her Word

"You must say 'our,'" stormed Mrs. McSnorter at him, "I'm tired of hearing you say, 'my house,' and 'my car,' and 'my daughter.' The constant use of that word gets my goat."

The next morning, McSnorter arose in his usual rough frame of mind and spent about five minutes rummaging about the room.

Finally she turned over in bed and yelled at him, "What in the devil are you looking for?"

"For our pants," answered McSnorter sourly.—The Earth Mover.

Getting the Stays.

"Now what is your difficulty?" asked the eminent counselor with the bulging brow.

"I am proprietor of a corset shop. A man with whom I deal is holding up a shipment of corsets."

"Very good. I will go into court and ask for a few stays."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Lodge Notices

Voight—Lodge 520

Bill Voight kindly send your address to Miles City, Mont., and have your mail forwarded, Pat Gallagher, S., L. 520.

LODGE NOTICES PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED

Hayden—Lodge No. 707

Anyone taking up card of Brother J. V. Hayden kindly hold same until he pays board bill and room rent to Mrs. I. C. Huff, Hotel Star, Ponca City, Okla. Last report from him he was a member of Lodge 483, Alton, Ill. Please correspond with J. H. Winger, S., L. 707.

Grimes—Lodge No. 312

Anyone taking up the card of Brother W.

M. Grimes, Reg. No. 97047, card out of No. 112, Mobile, Ala., please hold same and communicate with W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312, Selma, Ala. This brother left Selma owing a board bill. W. P. Fawcett, S., Lodge 312.

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BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters.

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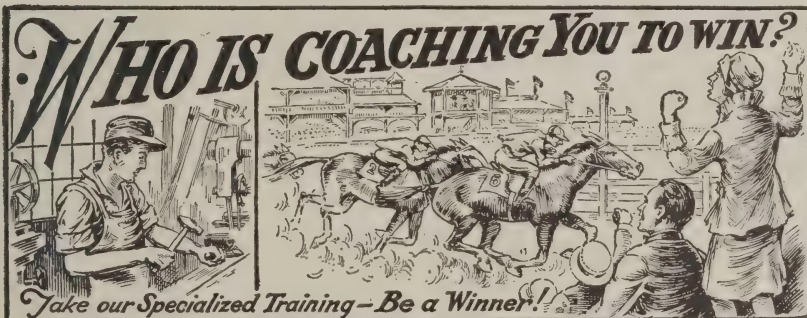
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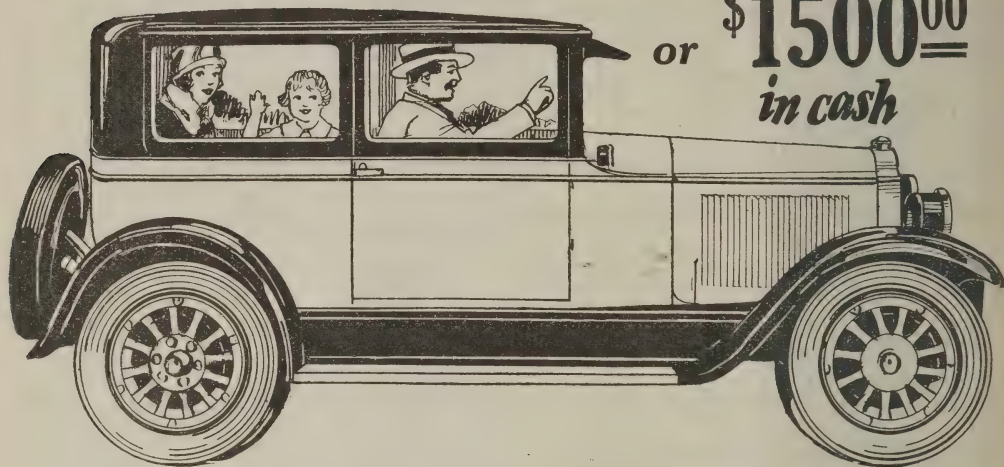
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